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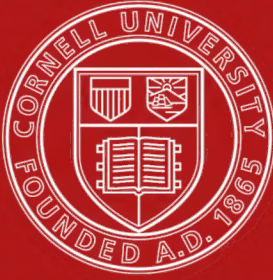
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Abraham Lincoln

HISTORY
OF
UNION COUNTY

NEW JERSEY

ILLUSTRATED

EDITED BY

F. W. RICORD

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NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

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PREFACE



PREPARED by a number of writers, and deriving its information from various sources, the History of Union County, with its many excellencies as well as defects, is now submitted to the reader for his criticism. The compilation covers a period of more than a century and a half, and in securing the facts, recourse has been had to divers authorities. These have been numerous, including various histories and historical collections, and implying an almost endless array of papers and documents,—public, private, social and ecclesiastical. That so much matter could be gathered from so many original sources and then sifted and assimilated for the production of one single volume without incurring a modicum of errors and inaccuracies, would be too much to expect of any corps of writers, no matter how able they might be as statisticians or skilled as compilers of such works. It is, nevertheless, believed that no inaccuracies of a serious nature can be found to impair the historical value of the book, and it is also further believed that the results of our work will supply the exigent demand which called forth the efforts of the publishers and the honored and able editor, Judge Frederick W. Ricord, whose death occurred shortly after the completion of the material for the history.

Due credit has in most instances been given for the borrowed matter. The following authorities, however, should be mentioned in particular: Dr. Hatfield's History of Elizabeth has been freely used, and has furnished much material, both for the annals of Elizabeth and for those of the county at large. Dr. Murray's Notes on Elizabeth have also been unsparingly utilized, as being exceptionally valuable. Besides this, extracts from other volumes, considered authoritative, have been made, with an eye ever single to the historical value of the matter used. Various collections have been made in this way from notes compiled by C. A. Leveridge, some years since, for the History of Union and Middlesex Counties; and from a valuable history of Elizabeth by the Journal Printing House. We are also indebted to the generosity of this company for many views, which they have kindly furnished us to illustrate the chapters pertaining to Elizabeth. We also pay acknowledgment to the Daily Leader, of Elizabeth, for much material bearing upon the manufacturing history of that city; and also to other publications of the county that have kindly come to our aid in various ways.

Among those who have offered most valuable contributions to the work should be mentioned Henry R. Cannon, M. D., of Elizabeth, who

wrote the history of the courts and also the Masonic history of the county ; Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, secretary of the state board of charities, who wrote concerning the Revolutionary epoch and furnished other sketches ; Mrs. Mary N. Putnam, regent of Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth, who wrote of the Daughters of the American Revolution and also of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America ; Warren R. Dix, A. M., LL. D., of Elizabeth, who favored us with a most interesting chapter entitled "Former French Residents of Elizabeth ;" Hon. Lewis S. Hyer, who wrote the history of Rahway ; the Rev. Newton W. Cadwell, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of Westfield, who contributes a history, with distinct local coloring and atmosphere, concerning the township and city of Westfield ; and A. M. Cory, M. D., who wrote the history of New Providence. Special mention should be made of the contributions, by permission, of Miss Julia Littell and J. W. Clift, of Summit ; of Charles E. Buell and Rev. A. H. Lewis, D. D., of Plainfield ; and of W. P. Tuttle and P. C. McChesney, of Springfield. To many others are we indebted for kindly courtesies and assistance, and with so much accredited authority the publishers feel confident a valuable book has been produced,—one whose intrinsic worth will be cumulative and be the more appreciated as time advances.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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INDIAN GROUP
 LINCOLN PARK, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
 EXECUTED BY C. B. IVES, AND PRESENTED TO THE CITY OF NEWARK BY
 DR. J. ACKERMAN COLES

CHAPTER I.

INDIAN HISTORY.

THE history of Union county includes that of the Indians as well as that of the whites ; but whence these savage tribes came or how long they had dwelt on these shores neither history nor tradition can tell. It does not appear that the Indians inhabiting New Jersey were very numerous. In an old publication entitled "A Description of New Albion," and dated A.D. 1648, it is found stated that the Indians inhabiting New Jersey were governed by about twenty kings, but the insignificance of the power of these kings may be inferred from the fact that only twelve hundred Indians were under the two Raritan kings on the north side next the Hudson river. Whitehead, in his "East Jersey Under the Proprietary Government," says there were not more than two thousand Indians within the province while it was under the Dutch. The Indians inhabiting the lower Hudson and East Jersey country are considered by most writers as belonging to the Delaware or Lenni-Lenape nation, and the Minsies—a branch of the Delaware nation—occupied the country from the Minisink to Staten Island and from the Hudson to the Raritan valley. In this section of New Jersey they were called Raritans, Hackensacks, Pomptons and Tappeans. On the island of Manhattan dwelt the fierce Mannhattans. DeLaet calls them "a wicked nation" and enemies of the Dutch.

Before the white man took up his residence in this country the Lenape nation was subjugated by the powerful Iroquois. The conquered nation, however, were permitted to remain on their former hunting grounds by the payment of tribute, which, as an acknowledgment of their vassalage, was exacted of them annually.

The first hostility of the Indians against the Dutch was directed against their plantation on the Delaware, which was totally destroyed. DeVries tells us that in the year 1630 thirty-two men were killed. In 1641 an expedition was fitted out against the Indians on the Raritan, they having been accused, though wrongfully, of trespassing and committing theft. Various causes led to the outbreak of 1643. One cause was the exacting of a tribute from the Indians by Kieft, the director-general, in 1639 ; another was the killing of a white man by an Indian, in 1641, in retaliation for robbery and murder of one of his tribe many years before.

In 1655, during the absence of Governor Stuyvesant to expel the Swedes from the Delawares, troubles again arose with the Indians. The cause of this trouble was the accidental killing of an Indian girl, shot by Hendrick VanDyck while trying to protect his apple orchard from being robbed by the Indians, who had by night landed on Manhattan for that purpose. News of the outrage spread and the Indians determined on signal revenge. On the night of the 15th of September sixty-four canoes, carrying five hundred warriors, landed at New Amsterdam. They searched through the town until they found VanDyck at the house of a neighbor named VanDiegrist, whom they cut down with a tomahawk, and in the affray wounded VanDyck in the breast with an arrow. The town and garrison being aroused, the Indians were driven to their canoes, and sought safety by flight to the west side of the river. In retaliation they set the houses on fire and soon all Pavonia was in ashes. Thence they proceeded to Staten Island, whose settlements they laid waste. In this assault one hundred persons were killed, one hundred and fifty carried into captivity and over three hundred deprived of their homes. When Governor VanDyck sought to bring them to terms, they hesitated, hoping to extort from the government a ransom for the prisoners. Finally, the director wished to know how much they wanted for the prisoners *en masse*, or for each. They replied, seventy-eight pounds of powder and forty staves of lead for twenty-eight persons. The ransom was paid and an additional present was made by the governor. This proved the final settlement with the Indians so far as the Dutch were concerned.

The Pomptons and Minsies having sold their lands, removed from New Jersey about 1730. These two tribes were engaged in the war of 1757 and 1758, but at the treaty of 1758 the entire remaining claim of the Delawares to lands in New Jersey was extinguished, except that there was reserved the right to fish in all the rivers and bays south of the Raritan and to hunt on all uninclosed lands. A tract of three thousand acres of land was also purchased at Edge Pillock, in Burlington county, New Jersey, and on this the remaining Delawares of New Jersey, about sixty in number, were collected and settled. They remained there until the year 1802, when they removed to New Stockbridge, near Oneida lake, New York, becoming there the Stockbridge tribe.

In 1832 there remained about forty of the Delawares, among whom was still kept alive the tradition that they were the owners of the hunting and fishing privileges in New Jersey. They resolved to lay their claims before the legislature of this state and request that a moderate sum (two thousand dollars) might be paid them for its relinquishment. The person selected to act for them in presenting the matter before the legislature was one of their own number whom they called Shawnskukhkung (meaning "wilted grass"), but who was known

among the white people as Bartholomew S. Calvin. He was born in 1756 and was educated at the expense of the Scotch Missionary Society. At the breaking out of the Revolution he left his studies to join the patriot army under Washington, and served with credit during the Revolutionary struggle. At the time he placed this matter before the legislature he was seventy-six years old, and when the legislature granted the request Mr. Calvin addressed to that distinguished body a letter of thanks, which was read before both houses in joint session and was received with repeated rounds of enthusiastic applause.

CHAPTER II.

DISCOVERY OF ACHTER KOL, AND ATTEMPTS TO COLONIZE
BY THE DUTCH.



ON the third day of September, 1609, the "Half Moon," a two-masted vessel of eighty tons burden, under the command of the renowned Henry Hudson, cast anchor in Sandy Hook bay. On the following day it was visited by the natives, who seemed glad of its arrival, and on the succeeding day some of its crew landed and did some trading with the Indians.

On Sunday, the 6th of the month, John Coleman and four other men, who had been sent out on an exploring expedition in a little boat, sailed through the "Narrow River," the Kills, between Bergen Point and Staten Island. On Coleman's return, the same day, he was slain by an arrow of one of the treacherous natives. These five men, therefore, of whom Coleman was one, were the first discoverers of this particular tract. Henry Hudson commanded his craft in the service of the East India Company of the United Provinces. Their design was to explore a passage to China and the Indies by the northwest.

In 1613 the Dutch merchants established a post at Manhattan, for the purpose of extending trade with the Indians. In 1623 they undertook to plant colonies of agriculturists in what they called New Netherlands, but their relations with the Indians were not friendly enough to make any extensive enterprises towards a settlement, and the war of 1643, before mentioned, put an end to all thoughts of that kind for several years to come. But the land was too productive not to provoke the greed of the Dutch colonists, and at the close of the year 1651 the attempt was first made to plant a colony in this locality.

To this fair land was directed the attention of the Honorable Cornelius Van Werckhoven, one of the Schepens of Utrecht, in Holland. He desired to plant two colonies, or manors, in New Netherland. A commission was, therefore, given to Augustine Hermans, then an influential and wealthy citizen of New Amsterdam, to purchase the tract of land west of Staten Island from the Raritan to the Passaic river. Accordingly this whole tract, between these two rivers, and extending back into the country indefinitely, was bought of the natives by Hermans for Van Werckhoven. Other tracts were also purchased by this same Dutchman,—one south of the Raritan and two on Long

Island,—with the hope of large gains from each, but the Amsterdam chamber of the West India Company, having listened to objections from other greedy speculators, decided that Van Werckhoven could retain but one of the tracts in question. He chose to locate himself on Long Island.

Nothing further was attempted by the Dutch on lands west of Achter Kol, as Newark bay was first called, until after the restoration of Charles II., May 29, 1660. Among the first then to make application to the authorities for the settlement of a plantation was John Strickland, a resident of Long Island. The application was made in behalf of himself and a number of other New England people. The first application bears date February 15, 1660; another letter followed, April 29, 1661. On June 2, 1661, Captain Bryan Newton, one of Governor Stuyvesant's council, wrote the petitioners in answer, giving them liberty to look at the land in question with a view to such a disposition of it as was desired by them.

The Dutch rulers also sent over, in the spring of 1661, a general invitation to all Christian people of "tender conscience," in England or elsewhere oppressed, to erect colonies anywhere within the jurisdiction of Petrus Stuyvesant, in the West Indies, between New England and Virginia in America.

The proposals of the Dutch government were liberal, and having been made public, met with a warm reception in New Haven and other towns in Connecticut. A deputation was sent to New Amsterdam to make further inquiry, and to ascertain the character of the lands to be settled.

"This deputation," says Hatfield, "was so courteously entertained and made so favorable a report of the country, as to induce Messrs. Benjamin Fenn and Robert Treat, magistrates of Milford, Dr. Joseph Gunn, one of the deacons of the church of Milford, and Mr. Richard Law, one of the magistrates of Stamford,—all of them being of the New Haven jurisdiction, and originally from Wethersfield,—to come down, in November, 1661, with full powers to negotiate with Governor Stuyvesant for the settlement of a plantation in these parts, 'within the limits of the (West India) company's jurisdiction behind Staten Island about the Raritan river.'"

Among the conditions insisted upon by the New Haven people were, liberty to gather a church in a congregational way, such as they had enjoyed in New England about twenty years past; the right of calling a synod by the English churches that might be gathered in New Netherland, for the regulation of their ecclesiastical affairs; the right to administer justice in all civil matters among themselves, by magistrates of their own selection, without appeal to other authorities; the purchase of the lands by the Dutch government from the natives, and a full conveyance thereof to the associates forever; none to be allowed

to settle among them except by their own consent ; the right to collect debts ; and a written charter stipulating these rights in full.

To all this the governor readily consented except the concession of full powers of self-government without appeal. After long and repeated conferences on this subject, the matter, in March, 1662, was referred to the directors at Amsterdam, who, on March 26, 1663, instructed Stuyvesant to insist on retaining appellate jurisdiction in certain criminal cases, as long as it was tenable ; but if the object in view was not obtainable without this sacrifice, then the governor was authorized to treat with the English on such terms as in his opinion were best adapted to promote the welfare of the state and its subjects. The negotiations were renewed in June, 1663, but with what result the record does not state ; it is altogether probable that the disagreement remained.

In the year 1664, in the contest between the Dutch and the English, the former surrendered to the latter. New Amsterdam became New York ; Richard Nicholls became deputy governor of the state, and in a few weeks thereafter all New Netherlands came into subjection under the crown of Great Britain.

CHAPTER III.

THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENT AT ELIZABETH TOWN.



S CARCELY a month had elapsed after the fall of New Netherlands into the hands of the English before those settlers who several years before had sought a removal to Achter Kol, again petitioned liberty to purchase and settle a plantation at that place. The following is the petition they presented :

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE COLONEL RICHARD NICHOLLS, ESQ^R.,
GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK, ETC.:

The humble petitioners of us subscribed sheweth: That several of us, Yo^r Petitioners being Intended formerly to have purchased and settled a plantation upon ye river called after Cull river before Yo^r arrival into these parts; our intentions, notwithstanding our making some way with the Indians & charges & expenses about the premises, was obstructed by the then ruling Dutch. And some of us by reason of not having any accommodations here were put upon thoughts of removing into some other of his Majesty's dominions; but now upon this Yo^r happy arrival and the decease of the Dutch interest, we would gladly proceed in the design affors^d. In order whereunto, we make bold wth all humility to petition to Yo^r Honor that you would grant us liberty to purchase and settle a parcel of land to Improve our labor upon the river before mentioned, and some of us being destitute of habitation where we are, we crave yo^r answer with as much expedition as may be. We humbly take our leave at present and subscribe,

YO^R HONOR TO COMMAND,

JOHN BAILIES,
DANIEL DENTON,
THOMAS BENYDICK,
NATHAN DENTON,
JOHN FOSTER,
LUKE WATSON.

From Jamaica, commonly so called, September 26, 1664.

The application received the prompt attention of the new governor, and the paper was presently returned with the following endorsement :

Upon perusal of this petition, I do consent unto the proposals and shall give the undertakers all due encouragement in so good a work. Given under my hand, in Fort James, this 30th of September, 1664.

RICHARD NICHOLLS.

The governor's warrant having been secured, the "undertakers" next sought a conference with the owners of the soil. Captain John Baker, of the city of New York, it is said, was employed as the English and Dutch interpreter, and one of the natives as the Indian and Dutch interpreter. The meeting between the parties was held at Staten Island, where the chief Sagamores of the Indians then lived, and

resulted satisfactorily to all the parties. A tract of land was purchased, for which the following deed was given :

This indenture, made the 28th Day of October in the sixteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles, By the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, etc., between Mattano, Manamowaouc and Couescomen, of Staten Island of the one part and John Bayly, Daniel Denton, and Luke Watson, of Jamaica in Long Island, husbandmen on the other part ; Witnesseth, That the said Mattano, Manamowaouc and Couescomen hath clearly bargened and sold to the said John Bayly, Daniel Denton, and Luke Watson, their associates, their heirs, executors, one parcel of land bounded on the south by a river commonly called the Raritans river, and on the east by the river w^{ch} parts Staten Island and the main, and to run northward up After-cull bay, till we come at the first river w^{ch} sets westward out of the said bay aforesaid, and to run west into the country twice the length as it is broad from the north to the south of the aforementioned bounds ; together with the lands, meadows, woods, waters, fields, fenns, fishings, fowlings, wth all and singular the appurtenances, wth all gains, profits and advantages arising upon the said lands and all other premises and appurtenances, to the Said John Bayly, Daniel Denton, and Luke Watson, wth their associates, wth their and every of their heirs, executors, admin^{rs} or assignes for ever, to have and to hold the said lands with the appurtenances, to the said John Bayly, Daniel Denton, and Luke Watson, with their associates, their executors or assignes ; and the said Mattano, Manamowaouc and Couescoman covenant, promise, grant and agree to and wth the said John Bayly, Daniel Denton and Luke Watson, and their associates, their heirs and executors, to keep them safe in the enjoyment of the said lands from all expulsion and incumbrances whatsoever may arise of the said land by any person or persons, by reason of any title had or growing before the date of these presents, for which bargain, sale, covenants, grants and agreements on behalf of the said Mattano, Manamowaouc and Couescomen, to be performed, observed and done the fores^d parties are at their entery upon the said land to pay to s^d Mattano, Manamowaouc and Couescomen, twenty fathom of trading cloth, two made coats, two guns, two kettles, ten bars of lead, twenty handfuls of powder ; and further, the s^d John Bayly, Daniel Denton and Luke Watson do covenant, promise, grant and agree to and with the s^d Mattano, Manamowaouc and Couescoman, the fores^d Indians, four hundred fathom of white wampum, after a year's expiration from the day of the said John Bayly, Daniel Denton and Luke Watson entry upon ye said lands. In witness whereof we have hereunto put our hands and seals, the day and year aforesaid.

The Mark of Mattano. _____

The Mark of Sewakherones. n.

The Mark of Warinanco. ~~~~~

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us witnesses.

CHARLES HORSLEY.

The mark of

RANDAL R. HEWETT.

Having thus made, in good faith, a carefully worded deed of the said purchase, the associates proceeded to submit the transaction to Governor Nicholls, from whom presently afterward they obtained an official confirmation of their title by grant in due form.

The description, though designed to cover the whole territory between the Hudson and the Delaware rivers, was peculiarly applicable to the region bordering on Achter Kol, or Newark bay, and its southern estuary. The purchase was made October 28, 1664, and the governor's patent or grant on the 1st of December following, and the final payment of four hundred fathoms of white wampum was acknowledged by the

grantors, November 24, 1665. Appended to the Indian deed is the following receipt : "Received of John Ogden, in part of the above specified four hundred feet of Wampum ; I say, received one hundred fathoms Wampum by me, the 18 of August, 1665. Witnesses, Samuel Edsall, James Bollen, the mark of Mattano."

Endorsed on the deed is the following : "The 24 November, 1665, paid to the Indians in full payment of this obligation : In wampum, one hundred and ninety fathoms (190). In a fowling piece and lead 40 for 180 gilders that was behind for the payment of Luke Watson. Oxen that were kild by the Indians, seventy fathom of wampum. The sum of three hundred fathom (300) I say in all."

Witnesses :

The mark of Mattano.

Henry Creyk.

WAREHAM.

JOHN DICKESON,

SEWAH HERONES,

JEREMIAH OSBONE,

MANAWAUC,

JAMES BOLLEN,

KAWAMEEH,

LUTONEWACH."

The precise date of the first occupation of this tract by the new proprietors is not on record. By tradition it is evident that four families at least were there in August, 1665, and it is probable that besides these four mentioned in Nicholls' grant, their associates as well, or a number of them at least, were there before that time as occupants of the town. Denton, one of the projectors of the undertaking, writes, four or five years afterward, that the usual way is for a company of people to join together, either enough to make a town or a lesser number ; these go, with the consent of the governor, and view a tract of land, there being choice enough, and finding a place convenient for a town, they return to the governor who, upon their desire, admits them into the colony, and gives them a grant or patent for the said land for themselves and associates. These persons being thus qualified settle the place and take in what inhabitants to themselves they shall see cause to admit of till their town be full.

From Hatfield we quote the following : "True it is, that, on the first settlement of the said purchases and associates it was agreed and understood that the lands so purchased should be divided, in proportion to the money paid for the purchase, to wit : Into the first lot, second lot and third lot rights, the second lot to be double and the third lot treble what was divided to those called first rights." In commenting upon this point, Hatfield concludes, "that ground was broken for the settlement of the town as early as in November, 1664." A considerable number of the associates for whom the land had been purchased arrived with their wives and children and took possession of their new homes in Achter Kol.

CHAPTER IV.

GOVERNMENT OF PHILIP CARTERET.



LIZABETH TOWN was the seat of the first English government in New Jersey. In 1664 the Duke of York having sold Nova Cæsarea, or New Jersey, to Lord John Berkeley and Sir John Carteret, two of the lords of the privy council of King Charles, Philip Carteret was appointed governor, with plenary authority to administer the civil affairs of the colony.

Early in the month of August, in the year 1665, the ship "Philip" having arrived at New York, July 29th, now makes her appearance at the point or entrance of the creek on which the town is laid out. She brings Captain Philip Carteret, a sprightly youth of six and twenty, with a company of emigrants from the Old World. Among them is a French gentleman, Robert Vauquellin, a surveyor by profession, with his wife. Captain James Bollen, of New York, is also of the number. With these came also eighteen men of the laboring class, possibly a few others,—females, probably, of whom no special mention is made,—some thirty in all.

Captain Carteret, with credentials to Ogden and his townsmen, comes accredited with papers from Governor Nicholls and a governor's commission from Lord John Berkeley, baron of Stratton, Somerset county, England, and Sir George Carteret, knight and baronet, of Saltrum, in Devon (both of the privy council), to whom the Duke of York had granted the territory lying west of Hudson's river and east of the Delaware, to be known henceforth as Nova Cæsarea or New Jersey.

The new governor was met by the Elizabeth Town associates at the landing, when mutual explanations followed. The Indian deed was produced and Governor Nicholls' grant was brought forward, and the tradition says that Carteret, being informed of their right to the lands, approved of the same and readily and willingly consented to become an associate with them, and went up from the place of landing with them, carrying a hoe on his shoulder, thereby intimating his intention of becoming a planter with them.

We quote the following from Murray's notes on the history of Elizabeth. "By the concessions and agreement of the lords proprietors

a general assembly was established, consisting of the governor, a council and a house of burgesses. This assembly held its first meeting at Elizabeth Town on the 26th of May, 1668. The council consisted of seven and the house of burgesses of eleven members. John Ogden, Sr., and John Bracket were the members from Elizabeth Town. It is very easily inferred that a New England influence was predominant in the first colonial legislature, as we find the chief features of the Puritan codes transferred to the statute book of New Jersey. After setting four days and passing sundry laws, they adjourned to the 3d of November, when the burgesses were increased by the addition of some delegates from the river Delaware. They sit but a few days ; and from the letters which pass between the governor and council on one hand, and the burgesses on the other, we conclude that it was dissolved amid no little excitement." In May, 1668, it was enacted that the general assembly are to meet on the first Tuesday in November next, and so to continue their meeting yearly on the same day until they shall see cause to alter the said time of meeting, but there is no record of its meeting from November, 1668, to November, 1675. Up to 1682 the sessions of the supreme court were held here. Here were all the public buildings, but not a trace of these buildings exists to day, "nor," says Murray, "does even the tradition point out the site on which they stood." In 1686 the assembly met at "Amboy Perth." It afterwards alternated between Amboy and Burlington, occasionally meeting here until it became stationary at Trenton. In 1693 the assembly resolved that the township of Elizabeth Town shall include all the land from the mouth of Rahway river west to Woodbridge stake, and from thence westerly along the line of the county to the partition line of the province ; and from the mouth of the said Rahway river up the sound to the mouth of Bound creek, and thence to the Bound hill ; from thence northwest to the partition line of the province. Mr. Murray thinks that Basking Ridge, Pluckemin, and a part of Lamington, now lying in Somerset county, were included within these lines.

The land covered by Governor Nicholls' patent for the township of Elizabeth Town, extended from the mouth of the Passaic, on the north, a distance, in a straight line, of not less than seventeen miles and running back into the country twice the distance, or thirty-four miles. Besides embracing the whole of the present territory of Union county it included the towns of Woodbridge and Piscataway, part of the towns of Newark and Clinton, a small part of Morris county and a considerable portion of Somerset county, embracing in all about five hundred thousand acres of territory. May 21, 1666, the townships of Woodbridge and Piscataway, and also on the same day the township since become the flourishing city of Newark, were all set off from Elizabeth Town, which considerably reduced that territory, to boundary

lines extending only to Rahway river on the south and to the Bound brook on the north.

Difficulties soon arose between the new governor and the legislature, the former becoming jealous of his prerogatives, and the latter body refusing to become creatures of the governor's will. In 1669 the affairs of the province were involved still further in much uncertainty, on account of the trouble which had overtaken the lords proprietors at home. Berkeley had been detected in the basest corruption, and deprived of his office. Carteret had long been under the accusation of parliament as a defaulter and was expelled from the house of commons in 1669. These circumstances led to the renewal of the scheme of annexing New Jersey to the province of New York, in which Colonel Nicholls, always having been interested, succeeded in having New Jersey transferred to the Duke of York's possessions. By some new turn, however, the lords retained possession of their charter, and Elizabeth Town remained the seat of government of the province and the residence of the governor and his officials.

The governor, however, refusing to convene the assembly or to recognize its proceedings, the latter met in 1670 and again in 1671; and, as the governor refused to preside over the assembly, the members, as authorized by the concessions, appointed James Carteret, the son of Sir George (who was then residing in Elizabeth Town), to preside over them.

William Pardon, the secretary of the house, taking sides with the governor, refused to deliver up the acts and proceedings of the assembly, and these records were, by the authority of the governor, destroyed. The newly appointed governor then ordered the arrest of Pardon. In the meanwhile Governor Carteret fled to Bergen, and Pardon escaped from Meeker, the constable, who made his arrest. The issue of Pardon's arrest is dated May 25, 1672. Upon the advice of the lords proprietors, Governor Carteret repaired to England, in July, 1672, to lay the grievances of the province before them, leaving Captain John Berry, deputy-governor, in his place. Captain James Carteret, however, occupied the government house at Elizabeth Town. On the 9th of July he issued a writ of attachment against the house and lands and all the estate of William Pardon, who had fled to England. Captain James Carteret arrived in Elizabeth Town in the summer of 1671, on his way to North Carolina to take possession of his newly acquired domain as landgrave. He was the son of Sir George Carteret, the lord proprietor of New Jersey, who instructed him, in 1673, to look after his patrimony in Carolina. His brief authority was followed by that of Captain Berry until the return of Governor Carteret from England, in November, 1674. In the meantime the Dutch had retaken the country and had again surrendered it to the English. Berkeley had sold his half of the province to John Fenwick, and Sir George Carteret

had become the sole proprietor of East Jersey by a new patent from the Duke of York.

The same ship which brought over Carteret brought over Colonel Edmund Andros, the newly appointed governor of New York. Now followed the disputes of Andros and Carteret over the government of East Jersey, the seizure of Carteret and his trial, May 27, 1680, for presuming to exercise jurisdiction over territory within the bounds of his Majesty's letters-patent granted to his Royal Highness, the Duke of York. The jury declared Carteret not guilty, but an order was appended to the judgment of the court requiring him to give security that he would not exercise jurisdiction, either civil or military, in the province of New Jersey.

On June 2d, five days after Carteret's trial, Andros called a general assembly to meet at Elizabeth Town. He presented himself personally before the deputies, unfolded the king's letters-patent and thus claiming the rights, the governor gained their consent in behalf of the people to his right to rule until the authorities in England could be heard from.

On March 2, 1681, Governor Carteret resumed office, but the remainder of his administration was unimportant. With the decease of Sir George Carteret and the transfer of East Jersey to the new proprietors, the necessity arose for a new administration. This was inaugurated under Thomas Rudyard, as the deputy governor of Barclay, in 1682. Carteret died four weeks after this time, his will, made just before his death, bearing date December 10, 1682. His administration was regarded as a complete failure.

Elizabeth Town was the largest and most important town in the province for many years after the settlement. Here were all the public offices, and here was the residence of most of the officers. The place and people are thus described by Thomas Rudyard, in a letter dated May, 1683 :

"My habitation with Samuel Groome is at Elizabeth Town, and here we came first. It lies on a fresh, small river, with a tide ; ships of thirty or forty tons come to our doors. We cannot call our habitation solitary ; for what with public employ, I have little less company at my house daily than I had in George Yard, although not so many pass by my doors. The people are generally a sober, professing people, wise in their generation, courteous in their behavior, and respectful to us in office among them. As for the temperature of the air, it is wonderfully suited to the humors of mankind, the wind and weather rarely holding in one point or one kind for ten days together. I bless the Lord, I never had better health, nor my family ; my daughters are very well improved in that respect, and tell me they would not change their places for George Yard, nor would I. People here are generally settled where the tide reaches."


Gawen Lawrie thus writes to the proprietors, in a letter dated

“Elizabeth Town, 1 Month, 2d, 1684” : “Here wants nothing but people. There is not a poor body in the province nor that wants. Here is abundance of provisions,—pork and beef at two pence per pound ; fish and fowl plenty ; oysters I think would serve all England ; Indian wheat, two shillings and six pence per bushel ; it is exceeding good for food every way and two or three hundred fold increase ; cyder good and plenty for one penny per quart ; good drink that is made of water and molasses stands about two shillings per barrel, wholesome like our eight-shilling beer in England ; good venison plenty, brought in at eighteen pence per quarter ; eggs at three pence per dozen ; all things very plenty, land very good as ever I saw ; vines, walnuts, peaches, strawberries, and many other things in plenty in the woods.”

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CHAPTER V.

THE TOWNSHIP OF ELIZABETH TOWN.

HE township of Elizabeth Town was not fully organized until 1693. Such a government, however, as the original colony required for its local purposes, in addition to the government of the province itself, was established among the first planters in 1665. The infant plantation of Elizabeth Town was not only the seat of the first general English government in East Jersey, but also of the first English government in the province. It was the capital of the province and port of entry for twenty-one years, having the government-house and custom-house, the resident governor and principal provincial officers, and the highest courts of judicature.

As has been said elsewhere, Governor Philip Carteret arrived at Elizabeth Town and assumed the government of the province in August, 1665. John Ogden was commissioned justice of the peace October 26, 1665. February 12, 1666, Captain Thomas Young was appointed one of the governor's council. Luke Watson was made constable, an office which at that time answered in the place of sheriff, there being no general district or county requiring the services of the latter officer.

The town records prior to 1719 having been lost or secretly disposed of, the record of officers for the early years is somewhat meagre. August 24, 1668, Luke Watson was commissioned lieutenant and commander of a military company then organized, and John Woodruff, ensign. Robert Vauquellin and William Pardon were the first judges appointed, associated with Captain William Sanford and Robert Treat in a special court convened in May, 1671. In 1668, Robert Bond, Robert Vauquellin and William Pardon were members of the council; John Ogden, Sr., and John Bracket, representatives in the house of burgesses; James Bollen, secretary.

From 1682 to 1857 the territory we are considering was in the county of Essex. Isaac Whitehead was appointed, September 16, 1692, high sheriff of the county of Essex; Isaac Whitehead and Benjamin Price, Jr., October 10th, justices of the peace for Elizabeth Town; Henry Norris and John Lyon, November 2d, deputies to the assembly; George Jewell, December 3d, county clerk; Isaac Whitehead, Benjamin Price, Jr., and John Lyon, Jr., January 29th, judges of small causes; and, February 21st, Isaac Whitehead, lieutenant and

Daniel Price ensign of the Elizabeth Town company of foot. Isaac Whitehead was also appointed, November 4, 1693, captain of the foot company, Daniel Price being appointed November 4, 1693, captain of the foot company, Daniel Price, Jr., being appointed at the same time lieutenant, and John Lyon ensign. Richard Townley also had been appointed, March 7, 1692, a member of Governor Fletcher's council of the province of New York. Mrs. Townley had a large estate on Long Island. James Emmet received the appointment, in 1683, of chief ranger, an officer chosen by the county to look after the estrays. Rev. John Harriman and Jonas Wood were appointed, November 3, 1693, deputies, and again in 1694. Benjamin Ogden received, October 10, 1694, the appointment of sheriff; Ephraim Price, January 15, 1695, ensign; and John Woodruff, January 29th, judge of small causes. Daniel Price was appointed, May 3, 1697, captain of the train bands; William Brown and Ephraim Price, lieutenants; and Richard Baker and Samuel Oliver, ensigns. John Woodruff (son of the old planter) received, May 30th, the appointment of high sheriff of Essex county; John Harriman, (Rev.) and Andrew Hampton, December 1, 1698, were chosen deputies; Robert Smith (the first of the name in the town) became, December 26, 1699, high sheriff; and, February 15, 1699, George Jewell county clerk. In 1707 the town chose Captain Daniel Price as member of assembly; 1708-9, Benjamin Lyon; 1710, Joseph Marsh.

In 1710 Colonel Richard Townley, Benjamin Price, Jr., Daniel Price and Jonas Wood, were justices of the peace; John Hains, constable; and Samuel Melyen and Thomas Price were overseers of the highways for this town. Andrew Hampton and Richard Baker were on the committee for regulating the highways of the county. In 1711, Isaac Whitehead, Benjamin Price, Benjamin Lyon, John Woodruff and John Blanchard were justices; John Hains and Benjamin Meeker were constables; and Benjamin Ogden, Jr., and Samuel Ogden were overseers of the highways. In 1712 the justices were the same; James Seers and Samuel Ogden were constables; and Samuel Winans and John Scudder were overseers of the highways. In 1713, constables, Ebenezer Lyon and William Clarke; overseers of the highways, John Craine and Joseph Kellsey. In 1714, constables, John Thomson and Benjamin Spinning; overseers, Daniel Gale and Robert Little; assessors, Captain Price and John Harriman. In 1715 and 1716, constables, Richard Harriman and Elijah Davis; overseers, James Hains, Jr., and Jacob Mitchell. In 1717, constables, Benjamin Bond, Nathaniel Whitehead and William Strayhearn; overseers, Joseph Bond, John Lambert, Jeremiah Peek and Benjamin Parkhurst; on the county committee of highways, Benjamin Lyon and Samuel Potter. In 1718, constables, John Gould, Nathaniel Whitehead and William Strayhearn; overseers of the highways, Edward Frazey,

Benjamin Spinning, Robert Wade and Daniel Woodruff; surveyors of the highways, Captain Daniel Price and James Sayre. In 1719, constables, William Strayhearn, Samuel Oliver, Jr., and Thomas Currey, Jr., and Joseph Marsh, Jr. In 1716 and 1721, Joseph Bonnel was chosen to the legislature.

These appointments, embracing a period of about ten years, may serve to show who they were of the second generation that were looked upon as men of activity and influence by their townsmen. In almost every instance they were the grandsons of the old planters, whose names are still represented in the town.

In 1740 the town committee consisted of John Crane, Jonathan Dayton, John Magie, Thomas Clarke, Andrew Joline, Joseph Mann and Andrew Craig. Robert Ogden (the second son of the name), a young lawyer, twenty-four years old, was chosen, October 2, 1740, town clerk. June 4, 1741, John Ogden was justice, and John Halsted and John Stiles freeholders. The same in 1742; William Chetwood sheriff of the county. The town committee in 1750 for conducting the defense of the bill in chancery were John Crane, Andrew Craig, William Miller, John Halsted, Stephen Crane, Thomas Clarke and John Chandler.

SUBDIVISIONS OF THE TOWNSHIP.

For a period of one hundred and twenty-eight years from the date of the original settlement the township remained undivided, the town laws and regulations and the authority of its magistracy extending over the whole area. At an early date, however, various hamlets and clusters of farm houses gradually sprung up in different localities. The facilities for navigation and the attractions of water privileges drew quite a number of early settlers to the banks of the Rahway river. Another group of planters, mostly of one family, gave name to the neighborhood called Lyons Farms. Still another, locating a few miles to the west, gave name to Wade's Farms. Soon after, a little to the north of west, just under the mountain, a few neighbors called their settlement by the name of Springfield. Seven miles to the west of the town proper Westfield began to attract settlers quite early in the eighteenth century. Two or three miles still west of this settlement were the Scotch Plains, where a large part of the Scotch emigration of 1684-6 found a pleasant home on the eastern side of the Green brook; while at a later period, on the same side of the brook, two or three miles lower down, a few scattered habitations served as the nucleus of Plainfield, sixteen miles from the town proper, and yet within the township. Four or five miles over the mountains to the northwest of Westfield, and nearly as far to the east of Springfield, the beautiful valley of the upper Passaic very early drew from the other parts of the town a considerable number of hardy pioneers, to whose settlement was originally given the name of Turkey, afterward changed to New Providence.

In the administration of the township laws the several parts or neighborhoods were denominated "wards," as the Rahway ward, the Westfield, the Springfield, the Farms ward, etc., the last referring to Connecticut Farms. In the selection of civil officers for the town,—aldermen, councilman, town committee, constables, overseers of the poor, surveyors and overseers of highways, assessors, collectors, pound-keepers, as well as sheriff, coroner, marshal, or mayor of the borough,—due regard was had to the claims of these several wards.

As the population increased and churches and school-houses were built, these respective settlements began to feel the inconvenience of living so remote from the central authority, the seat of government in the town proper, and of being compelled to travel so far to the town meetings. Hence, one after another, they began to agitate the question of subdivision of the township, so as to give each of these localities a township of its own. Thus originated the townships, one after another, taking their legal places on the following dates: Springfield, 1793; New Providence, 1794, (organized independently in 1809); Westfield, 1794; Rahway, 1804; Union, 1808; Plainfield, 1847. The remaining townships were subdivisions of these at later dates.

The celebrated Swedish naturalist, Professor Kalm, in his botanical explorations of these provinces, visited this part of the country, in 1748, and this is his description of the city of Elizabeth as it appeared that year. When at Fairfield he said :

Elizabeth Town is a small town about twenty English miles distant from New Brunswick; we arrived there immediately after sun-setting. Its houses are mostly scattered, but well built, and generally of boards, with a roof of shingles and walls covered with the same. There were likewise stone buildings. A little rivulet passes through the town from west to east; it is almost reduced to nothing when the water ebbs away, but with full tide they can bring up small yachts. Here are two fine churches, each of which made a much better appearance than any one in Philadelphia. That belonging to the people of the Church of England was built of bricks, had a steeple with bells, and a balustrade around it from which there was a prospect of the country. The meeting house of the Presbyterians was built of wood, but had both a steeple and bells, and was, like the other houses, covered with shingles. The town house made likewise a good appearance, and had a spire with a bell. The banks of the river were red, from the reddish limestone. Both in and about the town were many gardens and orchards; and it might truly be said that Elizabeth Town was situated in a garden, the ground hereabouts being even and well cultivated. At night we took our lodgings at Elizabeth Town Point, at an inn, about two English miles distant from the town, and the last house on this road belonging to New Jersey. The man who had taken the lease of it, together with that of the ferry near it, told me that he paid a hundred and ten pounds of Pennsylvania currency to the owner. October 30th we were ready to proceed on our journey at sun-rising. Near the inn where we passed the night we were to cross a river, and we were brought over, together with our horses, in a wretched half-rotten ferry. The country was low on both sides of the river, and consisted of meadows. But there was no other hay to be got, than such as commonly grows in swampy ground, for as the tide comes up in this river, these low plains were sometimes overflowed when the water was high. The people hereabouts are said to be troubled in summer with immense swarms of guats or mosquitoes, which sting them and their cattle. This was ascribed to the low, swampy meadows, on which these insects deposit their eggs, which are afterwards hatched by the heat.

CHAPTER VI.

BOROUGH OF ELIZABETH TOWN.



ON the 8th day of February, 1739, Lewis Morris being captain-general, governor and commander-in-chief of the province, and which was in the thirteenth year of George II., the borough of Elizabeth was given an act of incorporation. The charter constituted the Passaic river from the mouth of Dead river to the Minisink crossing, the western boundary of the borough. The territory was nearly coterminous with the present Union county. On the southwest, however, it included nearly the whole of the town of Warren, in Somerset county. It was to be known "by the name of Free Borough and Town of Elizabeth." It appointed Joseph Bonnell, Esq., "Mayor and Clerk of the Market," coroner also; John Blanchard, Esq., recorder; Andrew Joline, Matthias Hatfield, Thomas Price, John Ross, John Crane, and Thomas Clarke, Esqrs., aldermen; Noadiah Potter, John Halsted, Nathaniel Bonnel, Samuel Woodruff, Samuel Marsh and Jonathan Hampton, Gent., assistants and common council; William Chetwood, Esqr., sheriff; Jonathan Dayton, chamberlain; Thomas Hill, marshal; John Radley, George Ross, Jr., Daniel Marsh and John Scudder, assessors; Robert Ogden, John Odle, John Terrill and William Clark, collectors; James Townley, high constable; and Robert Little, Nathaniel Price, Richard Harriman, John Looker, John Craige, Daniel Dunham, to be petit constables; Henry Garthwait, Cornelius Hetfield, John Radley, Senr., John Allen, Ephriam Marsh and Daniel Day, overseers for the poor; and Michael Kearney, Esqr., common clerk.

The incorporation of the borough was followed the same year by the scenes and excitements of the "Great Revival." The year following, 1741, witnessed one of the most remarkable panics to which a slave-holding community are ever liable. It was caused by the report of a negro conspiracy in New York to burn the city and murder the white population. Recorder Horsmanden in his "History of the Negro Plot," says "During the progress of this affair one hundred and fifty-four negroes were committed to prison; of whom fourteen were burned at the stake, eighteen hanged, seventy-one transported, and the rest pardoned or discharged for want of proof. Twenty white persons were committed, of whom four were executed."

The "Account Book of the Justices and Freeholders of the County of Essex," contains the following for this county :

June 4, 1741, Daniel Harrison sent in his account of wood carted for burning two negroes ; allowed cury 0.11.0. February 25, 174½ Joseph Heden acct. for Wood to Burn the Negroes. Mr. Farrand paid allowed 0.70. Allowed to Isaac Lyon 4 cury for a load of Wood to burn the first Negro 0.4.0. At the latter meeting were present Matthias Hatfield, Justice Eliz. Town ; John Halsted, freeholder for Eliz. town. At the former John Ogden, justice ; John Halsted and John Stiles, freeholders for Elizabethtown. Zophar Beech was allowed 7 s. for Irons for ye Negro that was burnt.

"Possibly" says Dr. Hatfield "there were three burned at the stake." William Chetwood of the town was then sheriff.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH OF ELIZABETH
UNDER THE ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY, ENTITLED
AN ACT "TO ESTABLISH AND CONFORM THE CHARTER RIGHTS
AND PRIVILEGES OF THE BOROUGH OF ELIZABETH."

Monday, the 11th of January, 1790, Aaron Ogden, Esq., having produced a commission to be clerk of the borough of Elizabeth, was duly qualified into that office, according to law, by the mayor of said borough ; thereupon the said clerk proceeded to qualify according to law John D. Hart, Esq., to be mayor ; Elias Dayton, Esq., to be recorder, and Jeremiah Ballard, Stephen Crane and Robert Wade, Esqs., to be aldermen ; and Messrs. John Hendricks, Obediah Meeker, John Tucker and Samuel Tyler to be common councilmen of the said borough,—the said mayor, recorder and aldermen having severally produced their commissions for their respective offices, and said common councilmen having been appointed by law ; Moses Austin and William Southwell, having been by law appointed constables of the said borough, were severally qualified duly into office by said clerk.

At a meeting of the corporation of the borough of Elizabeth, in common council assembled, at the house of Samuel Smith, inn holder within said borough, on Monday, the 11th of January, 1790.

Present : John D. Hart, Esq., mayor ; Elias Dayton, Esq., recorder.

Jeremiah Ballard, Stephen Crane, Robert Wade, aldermen.

John Hendricks, Obediah Meeker, John Tucker, Samuel Tyler, common councilmen.

The following rules and orders were proposed, put to vote and agreed to :

1. That every member give his attendance precisely and punctually at the time and place to which they shall be called or adjourned ; any neglect or trivial excuse will be esteemed an abuse and contempt of the corporation.

2. On their meeting at the time and place appointed they shall speedily form themselves into order, and the mayor, deputy mayor, recorder and senior aldermen present shall preside.

3. They shall immediately proceed upon business upon which they are met, to which they shall all attend without conversing upon subjects foreign from the business before them.

(Rules 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 governed parliamentary debate.)

9. No drink shall be introduced during the sitting of the corporation.

Elias Dayton and Jeremiah Ballard, Esqs., were appointed a committee to report to the board and to procure a proper place for the holding of the borough courts until a court house be built.

The corporation adjourned till Thursday, the 21st inst., to meet at this place at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

At the meeting on January 21st, William Darby, David Crane, Jesse Clark and John Scudder were qualified as common councilmen before Mayor John D. Hart, and Jedediah

Swan, Esq., produced his commission for an alderman, and was duly qualified; also on the same day Henry Norris qualified as one of the constables of said borough.

At this meeting the only business transacted was the ordering that "the first thing done be to raise money for a court house and gaols; and that £1,250 be raised by tax for a common hall and gaol of brick." Elias Dayton, Jeremiah Ballard, Stephen Crane, Samuel Tyler and Jedediah Swan were appointed a committee to "procure plans and contract for and procure bricks and other necessary materials" for the buildings.

At a meeting held on February 1, 1790, Isaac Woodruff produced his commission as deputy mayor, and qualified before the clerk. Samuel Potter and Benjamin Petit also qualified as common councilmen, and seem to have completed the list of borough officials. The corporation at this session decided to build the common hall separate from the jail, and set the dimensions of the former at not more than 36 x 55 feet. The building was to contain three rooms, one for the court room, another for the grand jury and a third for the petit jury. These plans were subsequently altered.

COURT HOUSE OF THE BOROUGH.

The first court house of the borough of Elizabeth was burned by the British, together with the Presbyterian church edifice, in 1780. The next court house was erected in 1797, and had been occupied only about eleven years when it was reduced to ashes, April 2, 1808, and a poor lunatic, Andrew Ross, perished in the flames. Moses Austin, high constable of the town, had been the occupant and keeper of the house for many years. Measures were immediately taken by the corporation for its reconstruction. Aldermen Thaddeus Mills and Richardson Gray, with the recorder, Andrew Wilson, were appointed a building committee, and means taken to obtain the needed funds. A year passed and the work was not done. Captain William Dayton was substituted on the committee for Mr. Wilson. It was not until the winter of 1810-11 that the building was in a condition to be occupied. This building continued to be used for the town courts until after the formation of the county of Union, in 1857, when it was enlarged and reconstructed into the present commodious county court house.

Governor Jonathan Belcher resided in the borough of Elizabeth from November, 1751, until his death, August 31, 1757. He had previously, from the time of his appointment as governor of New Jersey, resided in Burlington, where the legislature also convened. Finding the air of that place did not agree with him, he removed to Elizabeth Town, where his official business and correspondence were carried on ever after.

CHAPTER VII.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

IN the enactment of the "Boston Port Bill," March 25, 1774, which closed the port and transferred the seat of government to Salem, the parliament of Great Britain acted in a spirit of pure vindictiveness. When the news of the passage of this obnoxious measure reached this country, May 10, 1774, the colonists arose in fury to resent the insult. Town meetings were immediately called, whole counties assembled, and the provinces met in congress,—in fact, the whole American people determined to stand by the people of Boston in their opposition to British oppression. This spirit was manifested in the highest degree by the people of Elizabeth. A sturdy band of patriots, led by such men as William Livingston, William Peartree Smith and Elias Boudinot,—men who were able to wield a controlling influence,—were then in power. Stephen Crane, Esq., was the mayor of Elizabeth Town; Ephraim Terrill was deputy mayor; John Blanchard, Elias Dayton, John Ross, Abraham Clark, Ephraim Marsh, and William Livingston were of the corporation.

There were a few people in sympathy with the British, and some were conservative; but the great majority were bravely loyal. They were impatient to give expression to their indignation at the wrongs inflicted upon them and also to extend their feeling to the people of Boston. A formal meeting was held at the court house in Newark, June 11th, when it was decided to invite a provincial convention to assemble immediately to appoint delegates to a general congress.

The gentlemen appointed on the committee to carry into effect these decisions, were: Henry Garritse, of Aquackanock; Joseph Riggs and Isaac Ogden, of Newark; while the other six,—Stephen Crane, William Livingston, William P. Smith, John D. Hart, John Chetwood and Elias Boudinot, Esquires,—were of Elizabeth. Thereafter Elizabeth was made the headquarters for the patriots of the province.

The several county committees, with a circular letter issued by the Essex committee, met at New Brunswick, July 21, 1774, when Stephen Crane of Elizabeth was chosen to preside. James Kinsey, William Livingston, John D. Hart, Stephen Crane and Richard Smith were made delegates to a general congress. Of these five men three were from Elizabeth. The general congress met at

Philadelphia in September and October. When the results of their deliberations were published it gave renewed energy to the determination of the people to resist the oppression of the British.

Mr. Hatfield tells us that "the Essex County Committee of Correspondence issued a call for town meetings, to organize the respective towns for the more vigorous prosecution of the measures recommended by congress." In compliance with this call, the freeholders of this town met at the court house on Tuesday, December 6, 1774, Stephen Crane, Esq., in the chair when a large committee was chosen for the above mentioned purpose, viz: Jonathan Hampton, Matthias Williamson, Elias Dayton, Isaac Woodruff, William Barnett, William Herriman, Oliver Spencer, George Ross, Edward Thomas, Cornelius Hetfield, John Blanchard, Ephraim Terrill, Abraham Clark, Robert Ogden, Jr., Jeremiah Smith, Richard Townley, Jr., Samuel Shotwell, David Miller, Thomas Woodruff, John Clawson, Jonathan Dayton, Ephraim Marsh, Recompense Stanbury, Jedediah Swan, William Parsons, Samuel Potter, William Bott, Jonathan Williams, Christopher Marsh, Isaac Wynants, Daniel Halsey. Stephen Crane, John D. Hart, William Livingston, William P. Smith, Elias Boudinot, and John Chetwood, Esquires, were unanimously re-elected, for the borough of Elizabeth, on the Essex County Committee of Correspondence. It was then voted, "that two certain pamphlets lately published, —the one entitled 'A Friendly Address, etc.,' and the other under the signature of 'A Farmer,' which the committee described as 'containing many notorious falsehoods evidently calculated to sow the seeds of disunion among the good people of America, grossly misrepresenting the principles of the present opposition to parliamentary taxations, vilifying the late congress and intending to facilitate the scheme of the British ministry for enslaving the colonies,'—be publicly burnt in detestation and abhorrence of such infamous publications." These pamphlets were accordingly committed to the flames before the court house.

The first named pamphlet was the production of the Rev. Myles Cooper, D. D., president of King's College, New York. Such was the popular indignation against him, that his house was sacked, May 10, 1775, and he, barely escaping the hands of the mob, took refuge on board a ship of war, and fled to England. His Majesty gave him a pension of two hundred pounds per year. The latter pamphlet was entitled, "Free Thoughts on the Proceedings of the Continental Congress held at Philadelphia, September 5, 1774," by "A Farmer." It was written by Isaac Wilkins, subsequently Rev. Dr. Wilkins, of Westchester county, New York. He wrote also, "The Congress Canvassed; or an Examination into the Conduct of the Delegates." It may have been to this last that the vote of censure refers. He too fled to England, in May, 1775, but returned the next year.

The town having denounced these pamphlets, the committee next called the attention of the people, December 19, 1774, to the dangerous character of "Rivington's Royal Gazetteer," published in New York, declaring their determination, individually, to patronize it no longer, and calling upon all the people to follow their example and banish it from their habitations. The article was signed by "Jonathan Hampton, Chairman." This was followed, February 13, 1775, by the following interdict:

Whereas the inhabitants of Staten Island have manifested an unfriendly disposition towards the liberties of America, and among other things have neglected to join in the General Association proposed by the Continental Congress, and entered into by most of the townships in America, and in no instance have acceded thereto, the committee of observation for this town, having taken the same into consideration, are of opinion that the inhabitants of their district ought, and by the aforesaid association are bound, to break off all trade, commerce, dealings and intercourse whatever with the inhabitants of said island, until they shall join in the General Association aforesaid; and do resolve that all trade, commerce, dealings, and intercourse whatsoever, be suspended accordingly, which suspension is hereby notified and recommended to the inhabitants of this district to be by them universally observed and adopted.

GEORGE ROSS, Clerk.

CHAPTER VIII.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.—CONTINUED.



WHEN the battle of Lexington, Massachusetts, was fought, on April 19, 1775, it acted as an electric shock to arouse the people to united action. New York harbor was effectually closed against the export of supplies for the British at Boston.

The old town of Elizabeth arose to arms at once. Among the young men of Elizabeth was Aaron Burr, whose mother was step-daughter of Rev. Jonathan Edwards. Mrs. Edwards had two brothers, Matthias and Aaron Ogden, the latter of whom was of Burr's own age, while Matthias was two years older and became his bosom companion. Young Burr was graduated in 1772, and in 1774 began the study of law, with his brother-in-law, at Litchfield, Connecticut. After the battle of Lexington he wrote to Ogden to come and go with him into the army. His father gave him leave to go. He was then in his twenty-first year, and Burr was nineteen. In years they were boys, but were men in the spirit of the times, and types of the men and boys who were their friends and associates,—ready to go at a call.

The provincial congress of New Jersey met at Trenton, New Jersey, May 23d. Elizabeth Town was represented by William Peartree Smith, John Stiles, John Chetwood, Abraham Clark and Elias Boudinot. Smith and Boudinot were sent to Philadelphia, on the 25th, to confer with congress on some joint plan of action, and returned on the 30th. Great excitement was caused at Boston by British reinforcements coming in, and congress was called upon to organize an army. Command was assumed over the New England recruits, and George Washington was appointed as general-in-chief of the Continental army on June 15, 1775. This strengthened and inspired the people with new hope and confidence, and the battle of Bunker Hill was heroically fought on June 17th, demonstrating the fact that the Americans not only could fight but would, while it was also certain that the British were not invincible.

Ammunition was greatly needed. The committee of Elizabeth Town set about immediately to supply the demand as far as possible. On July 17th they "*Resolved*, That this committee, for every hundred weight of saltpeter made within this town for the first three months after this day will pay the sum of twenty pounds proclamation money

of New Jersey on the delivery thereof to this committee, and fifteen pounds of same currency for the like quantity of saltpeter made and delivered as aforesaid within the next three months thereafter." At the close of November, by order of congress, a recruiting agency was established and the town made the headquarters of the First New Jersey Regiment of regulars, under the command of William Alexander (Earl of Stirling). For several years he had resided at Basking Ridge, New Jersey, and had recently been chosen colonel of a Somerset county militia regiment, and had carried many of them with him into the Continental service. On account of restrictions laid on the commerce of the port of New York, by Captain Hyde Parker of the "Phoenix," man-of-war in the harbor, he took care that all vessels from foreign countries coming to New York should, if possible, enter at Elizabeth Town. This gave him cause to be apprehensive of a visit from some of the armed boats of the "Phoenix." He, therefore, urged congress, December 19, 1775, "to furnish the town immediately with a supply of ammunition and also, if possible, with half a dozen field-pieces with some rounds of grape and cannister shot."

On January 6, 1776, he wrote to the president of congress: "I have the pleasure to inform you that several vessels with valuable cargoes from foreign ports have arrived in this province, and, under the protection I have afforded them, have landed their cargoes. Among the rest are some hundred barrels of gunpowder."

Lord Stirling recommended to congress that William Barnet, Jr., be appointed surgeon of the First Jersey Battalion, and Matthias Halsted, quartermaster, which was accordingly done. Four companies of the battalion were stationed at Elizabeth Town. The barracks not being sufficient to accommodate all of them, a part were quartered among the people. The ship, "Blue Mountain Valley," soon gave them an opportunity to show their energy. The following is a letter written by Robert Ogden, chairman of the town committee, to John Hancock, president of congress, dated Elizabeth Town, February 10, 1776:

Sir—I am ordered by the Committee of Elizabeth Town to acquaint the Congress of the Capture and state of the ship "Blue Mountain Valley," now lying at Elizabeth Town Point, and to desire particular directions from the congress what is to be done with the said ship, cargo, officers and seamen.

On Monday, the 22d of January, between eleven and twelve o'clock, Lord Stirling, with about thirty men of his regiment, being near all that were armed at this place, the rest being at Long Island, set out for Amboy on a serious enterprise. In the evening of the same day an express arrived in this town with a letter directed to Lord Stirling, and, in his absence, to the chairman of the committee of this place, informing that an armed vessel, with a detachment of marines and seamen, was sent off from New York that day from the ships of war in New York, and to the transport ship.

On the chairman's receipt of this letter, he immediately called the committee, which met about six o'clock in the evening, and from the letter and express collected and concluded that Lord Stirling left this place with an intention to procure a vessel at Amboy, and go in quest of the transport ship, which he then thought was in a defenseless

condition, not knowing of the reinforcement sent from New York, and that if intelligence should reach him that night, he would not be able to procure vessels and assistance in season at Amboy to secure success, and might be repulsed with loss. On which the committee resolved to send a detachment of one hundred volunteers in three or four boats, by the way of the Narrows, to take, or assist Lord Stirling to take, the armed vessel or transport, of which they immediately notified Lord Stirling by an express, and to encourage volunteers to enter, assured them they should share of prizes, according to the regulations that were or should be made by the Continental congress. Volunteers were soon procured, and furnished by the committee with ammunition, provision and what arms were wanting, of the townsmen about eighty and of the Continental troops about thirty. The committee also procured three boats and fitted them in the best manner that the night and hurry would permit of. Between twelve and one o'clock at night the armament was ready to sail, but on account of the tide and ice they could not proceed by the way of the Narrows; they therefore set out, with a fair wind, by the way of Amboy, where they stopped and called upon Lord Stirling, who, with a boat procured by him for the purpose, and about forty of his regiment, set out with them in quest of the ship and armed vessel. At sunrise, from the masthead, they descried the ship at sea, stood for, met, and boarded her without opposition, at ten o'clock in the morning; they found her to be a transport from London, with coals, porter, potatoes, hogs and horse-beans, designed for the ministerial troops at Boston, commanded by John H. Dempster, brother of George Dempster, member of parliament for Dundee, etc., in Scotland. But the armed vessel, by great good fortune, saved herself by returning to New York, not having discovered the ship, to the great disappointment of our people. Lord Stirling gave the command of the ship to Mr. Rogers, a sea captain, with orders to proceed to this place, but, being detained by tide and contrary winds, on Wednesday evening, sent a reinforcement of about eighty men to secure her against any such attempt, and on Friday she arrived in safety at Elizabeth Town Point, where she remained under the command of Lord Stirling, guarded by some of the troops under his command, until Tuesday last, when he and his troops were ordered to New York, since which time she has been, and now is, under the care of the committee. By order of Lord Stirling and the committee, the porter and beans are stored, the sails and rigging are taken on shore. The potatoes, which are chiefly rotten, and coal remain on board the ship. The captain and seamen remain prisoners at large in this town. The committee expected Lord Stirling would have, before this time, procured the particular directions of the congress for the disposition of the ship and cargo, but in this they are disappointed, and everything respecting the ship is in suspense. The hogs remaining, being only seven out of eighty, and the remaining potatoes they have concluded to sell. The coal is in great demands for making arms, and is liable to be destroyed with the ship by an armed force which may be dispatched privately in the night from New York, which is but fourteen miles distance. The seamen, who are boarded out by the committee, are uneasy and soliciting the committee for their wages, which, they say, were promised by Lord Stirling. The captain is anxious to know how long he is to be detained, and the committee are desirous that he soon be dismissed, and at liberty to inform his friends and countrymen of the usage he has received from the Americans. This, sir, is the state of affairs relating to the store-ship called the "Blue Mountain Valley," and brought to this place.

Lord Stirling's letter, written to congress, dated January 24, 1776, reads: "I immediately set out for Amboy, and there seized a pilot-boat, and, with forty men, was just pushing out, about two o'clock yesterday morning, when I was joined by three other boats from Elizabeth Town, with about forty men each, many of them gentlemen from Elizabeth Town who voluntarily came on this service, under the command of Colonel Dayton and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas." The ship he describes as "of about one hundred feet, from stem to stern

above, capable of making a ship of war of twenty six-pounders and ten three-pounders."

The following Monday, the 29th, Lord Stirling's letter was read in congress, when it was "*Resolved*, That the alertness, activity, and good conduct of Lord Stirling, and the forwardness and spirit of the gentlemen and others from Elizabeth Town who voluntarily assisted him in taking the 'Blue Mountain Valley,' were laudable and exemplary, and that his lordship be directed to secure the capture until further order of congress, and that in the meantime he cause such part of the lading as would otherwise perish to be disposed of by sale."

On February 4, 1776, General Lee sent orders to Lord Stirling to transfer his regiment to New York. Orders were sent to Mr. John Blanchard to take charge of the cargo of the transport, while Brigadier-General Livingston, and John D. Hart were requested to assist him in the management of it.

The provincial congress of New Jersey finally disposed of the affair, on March 2, 1776, by ordering the vessel and cargo to be confiscated, and a commission appointed for the sale of both the ship and its contents, the proceeds to be divided among the captors. Orders were sent to deliver thirty-four chaldrons of the coal to Moses Ogden at the market price, he having a contract with the government for iron-work. The remaining goods was sold at auction March 18th.

Much alarm was caused by General Washington's communicating to Lord Stirling his fears that the British army might be transferred from Boston to New York. New Jersey was called upon to furnish men to assist in fortifying the city and harbor.

Stephen Crane, chairman of the Elizabeth Town committee, wrote to Lord Stirling that they had no right to send a detachment out of the province, and continued by saying: "The arming the two battalions in the Continental service hath drained us of our best arms, and in case a descent should be made at New York, we should be liable to continual excursions of the enemy." Abraham Clark, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, wrote, on March 15th, to the Committee of Safety, with regard to the provincial congress, asking for arms to equip a battalion for Canada. "If," said he, "all the congresses upon the continent required us to disarm ourselves at present, unless we are deemed dangerous to liberty, I would not obey." The situation at home was critical and it was necessary to be prepared for the enemy. Want of arms was the source of a general feeling of insecurity. On the 22d of March Lord Stirling came over to take a survey of the ground and lay out a line of fortifications at the Point. On the 24th he returned to the city to procure engineers to be employed on these works, under the directions of General William Thompson.

When the British army evacuated Boston, on the 17th of March, it was supposed they would make a strong effort to make New York

their headquarters ; consequently the American army was speedily brought to this section of the country. General Washington reached New York on Saturday, April 13th, and took command, when preparations for a reception of the British were carried on with the greatest vigor.

The provincial congress of New Jersey, which was chosen on the fourth Monday in May, met in Burlington on the 10th of June, when, John D. Hart having been permitted to resign his seat in congress, Abraham Clark, secretary of the New Jersey Committee of Safety, was chosen, on June 22d, in his place. William Livingston, another member from this town, who had been appointed commander-in-chief of the New Jersey militia, resigned his membership, and established his headquarters at Elizabeth Town Point. On June 7, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, submitted the following measure to the general congress : "That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states ; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." After full discussion, this measure was adopted on the 4th of July, 1776.

That Abraham Clark felt the deepest concern at the state of affairs at this time is seen in a letter written by him on August 6th, to Colonel Elias Dayton, in which he says : "As to my title, I know not yet whether it will be honorable or dishonorable ; the issue of the war must settle it. Perhaps our congress will be exalted on a high gallows. We were truly brought to the case of the three lepers. If we continue in the state we were in, it was evident we must perish ; if we declare our independence we might be saved ; we could but perish. I assure you, sir, I see, I feel, the danger we are in. I am far from exulting in our imaginary happiness ; nothing short of the almighty power of God can save us. It is not in our numbers, our union, nor valour I dare trust. I think an interposing Providence hath been evident in all the events that necessarily led us to what we are,—I mean independent states,—but for what purpose, whether to make us a great empire, or to make our ruin more complete, the issue can only determine."

The British were at this time collecting all their forces, both military and naval, at New York. General Livingston was in command at Elizabeth Town, and Washington wrote him from New York that he had "information from the Hook that about forty of the enemy's fleet" had arrived there and that others were in sight, also that the whole fleet would be in, that day or the next, and, he writes : "I beg not a moment's time may be lost in sending forward such parts of the militia as Colonel Reed shall mention. We are so very weak at this post that I must beg you to order the three companies which I mention in my last for Staten Island, immediately to this city."

Almost immediately after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, by congress, an opportunity was given the new nation to demonstrate to the world her ability to cope with the enemy. Two field-pieces had been placed at Elizabeth Town Point, with a part of the company of artillery of this province, under Captain Neill. On the evening of the 4th of July an armed sloop of fourteen guns belonging to the enemy ran up to Elizabeth Point and, as related, "was attacked from the shore with two twelve-pounders; a great number of her men were killed, she set on fire, and entirely destroyed."

The British army had now increased in number to between nine and ten thousand men. On the 11th of July two British men-of-war ran up Hudson river and took possession of Tappan bay. Livingston was greatly in need of military stores. He wrote to the provincial congress, on the 6th of July, saying that "the number of men now in the service loudly called for more ample provision of supplies,—such as ammunition, flints, arms and indeed stores of every kind, and attention to which I cannot give in the manner I could choose in the present exigency."

With the finely disciplined troops of the British in such great numbers on Staten Island, and reinforcements coming in so rapidly, the outlook at the Point was gloomy indeed, while the enemy was more and more encouraged. August 14th Governor Tryon wrote to Lord Germain, from Staten Island, as follows: "The whole armament destined for this part of America, except the last division of the Hessians, being now assembled here, I expect, by the courage and strength of this noble army, tyranny will be crushed and legal government restored. (August 15th) Yesterday evening Sir Peter Parker brought into the Hook a fleet of twenty-five sail from the southward." The forces here referred to are the ones which failed to take Charleston, South Carolina. In all there were about three thousand troops under the command of Lord Cornwallis.

On the 21st of August plans had been laid to make an attack upon Long Island, and go on up the Hudson river, while fifteen Hessians were at the same time to attack Bergen Point, Elizabeth Town and Amboy. Nine thousand soldiers under Sir Henry Clinton landed at Gravesend, Long Island, on the 22d of August, without opposition. On the 27th the battle of Long Island was fought at Flatbush and in its vicinity, compelling the Americans to evacuate the island on the 29th. This was followed by the American army abandoning the city of New York and the British taking possession of it on September 15th.

General Livingston was chosen the first governor of the state of New Jersey, August 31st. He then resigned his military command, to assume the duties of executive. The legislature now commissioned Colonel Matthias Williamson brigadier-general of the New Jersey militia, and he took command of the post at Elizabeth Town Point.

The campaign was now almost wholly transferred to New Jersey, and General Washington wrote, urging Governor Livingston to put the New Jersey militia in the best possible condition, and see that the barracks at Amboy and Brunswick were in order. He informed congress, on November 14th, that he intended to quarter his army at Brunswick, Amboy, Elizabeth Town, Newark, and Hackensack.

Washington having been followed up by the British under Lord Cornwallis, pushed on, reaching New Brunswick on Friday, and there remaining until Sunday, December 1st, when he again took up the line of march toward Trenton, reaching there on Monday morning. Washington's army was obliged to retreat to the Raritan, their case apparently hopeless. The enemy, under Cornwallis, were in fine condition, vigorous and self-confident. They were taking possession of every town and hamlet. They were so sure of success that, on the 30th of November, a proclamation was issued by the Howe brothers commanding all persons who had taken up arms against his Majesty to disband and return home, and at the same time offering a full pardon to all who should sign a declaration within sixty days that they would neither take up arms themselves or encourage others to do so. The tide soon changed, however, and then the Americans were able to dictate terms.

CHAPTER IX.

UNION COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.



THE disastrous campaign on Long Island was followed by the abandonment, on the part of the American army, of the city of New York, on Sunday, September 15th, and its occupation by the British. On the 31st of August, 1776, General Livingston was chosen the first governor of the state of New Jersey, and his command of the post at Elizabeth Town then devolved upon Matthias Williamson, who received, a few days afterward, a commission appointing him a brigadier-general of the New Jersey militia.

On Tuesday, September 24th, four transports arrived at Elizabeth Town with four hundred and twenty American soldiers who had been taken prisoners at Quebec the previous winter. They had been liberated on parole. The battle of White Plains was fought on the 28th of October; Fort Washington was taken on the 16th of November, and Fort Lee evacuated on the 18th. The campaign was now transferred to the soil of New Jersey. Washington, with a fragment of an army, reduced by the expiration of militia enlistments, was compelled to retire before the vastly superior troops of the enemy. He wrote to Governor Livingston from White Plains, on November the 7th, urging the importance of placing the Jersey militia on the very best footing, and to forward to him new troops, and, on November the 14th, he informs congress that the army has left the other side of Hudson river, and that he intends to quarter them at New Brunswick, Amboy, Elizabeth Town, Newark and Hackensack. On November 21st, Washington fell back on the right bank of the Passaic river, and the next day he entered Newark, where his army remained unmolested for six days. During this time the people of Elizabeth and Newark removed their families and effects beyond the Newark mountains and Short Hills, and on November 28th, Washington, with his army of not more than thirty-five hundred in number, entered the old deserted town by the Newark road, the advance guard of Lord Cornwallis entering Newark as the rear of the American army left it. On Sunday, December 1st, Washington left New Brunswick for Trenton, reaching there on Monday morning.

On the approach of the enemy, General Williamson, with the militia under his command at Elizabeth Town, retired to the upper part of the county. On the 8th he wrote from Morristown of his

apparent inefficiency, as follows : " Very few men of the counties of Essex and Bergen joined my command. I have it from good intelligence that many who bore the character of warm Whigs have been foremost in seeking protection from General Howe and forsaking the American cause."

Washington, in a letter, on November 1st, to Governor Livingston, while speaking of this defection of troops, and of their weakness, says : " I have not, including General Williamson's militia, more than four thousand men." On the 5th Washington wrote to congress as follows : " By my last advices, the enemy are still at Brunswick ;" and the account adds that " General Howe was expected at Elizabeth Town with a reinforcement to erect the king's standard and demand a submission of the state."

The proclamation by the brothers Howe was issued on Saturday, November 30th, the day after the British entered Elizabeth Town. It commanded all persons who had taken up arms against his Majesty to disband and return home, and offered to all who should withdraw in sixty days and subscribe to a declaration that they would be peaceable subjects, neither taking up arms themselves nor encouraging others to do so, free and full pardon for the past.

The outlook for the patriots was indeed a gloomy one. It seemed impossible to retrieve the fatal field of Flatbush, and even the most sanguine patriots now spoke in despondent tones.

" I heard a man of some shrewdness once say," remarked Dr. Ashbel Green, " that when the British troops overran the state of New Jersey in the closing part of the year 1776, the whole population could have been bought for eighteen pence a head."

It was regarded as certain that the authority of King George would soon be re-established in all the states ; such was the confidence, at least, of the well caparisoned troops of Cornwallis' army, and the one event greatly feared by the patriots. During these trying times General Charles Lee, with reinforcements for Washington, reached Chatham on the 8th of December, and on the 11th, from Morristown, wrote General Heath, on his way from Peekskill, " that at Springfield, seven miles west of Elizabeth Town, about one thousand militia are collected to watch the motions of the enemy." They were Colonel Ford's troops. They were stationed at the Short Hills, just back of Springfield, from which point every movement of the enemy could be seen. An eighteen-pound gun was planted subsequently on the heights, near the residence (in after days) of Bishop Hobart, to give the alarm in case of the enemy's approach. To the top of a lofty pole near by was fixed a tar-barrel, to be set on fire when the alarm gun was discharged. These could be respectively heard and seen over a great extent of country.

The movement of the troops under Lee and Heath, and the posting

of the militia under Ford at the Short Hills, had not escaped the eye of Cornwallis, and General Heath wrote to Washington on the 15th that "several thousand of the enemy landed at Elizabeth Town on yesterday or the day before." On the evening of the 17th, Ford, who was at Chatham, had a brush with the enemy, about four miles south of that village, and suffered a sore defeat. This battle, on the part of the British, was fought by Leslie's brigade, which came up from Elizabeth Town, probably, the day before, and on the morning after the brush with the patriots entered Newark. Colonel Ford found his forces so much scattered after this fight that only about two hundred of his men remained, and he himself was so greatly exposed during that short campaign that, soon after, he was seized with sickness, and died on the 11th, at Morristown.

General Washington, learning that about eight hundred of the militia had called at Morristown, sent General Maxwell to take command of them. On the 26th of December Washington surprised and captured nine hundred and eighteen Hessians at Trenton, with the loss of only four wounded. This brilliant manoeuvre completely turned the tide of affairs and electrified the American army with delight. Following up this advantage, Washington once more crossed the Delaware, passed around the British at Trenton, marched forward by night, and surprised and captured Princeton on the morning of January 3, 1777.

On the 30th Washington wrote to Maxwell to collect as large a force as possible at Chatham and as soon as possible "to strike a stroke upon Elizabeth Town or that neighborhood." General Maxwell, taking advantage of the consternation of the enemy, came down from the Short Hills and compelled the British to vacate Newark; had a brush with them at Springfield; drove them out of Elizabeth Town and fought them at Spank Town (Rahway) a couple of hours. At Springfield Major Oliver Spencer had a fight with the enemy on Sunday morning, the 15th, when eight or ten Waldeckers were killed or wounded and the remainder of the thirty-nine or forty were made prisoners, with the officers, by a force not superior in number, and without receiving the least damage, and on the 8th, our forces recovered possession of the post. For this heroic work Major Spencer was promoted to a colonelcy.

The American army at Pluckemin marched to Morristown, arriving there January the 6th. General Maxwell advanced and took possession of Elizabeth Town and made prisoners of fifty Waldeckers and forty Highlanders. He also captured a schooner with baggage and some blankets on board. About the same time a thousand bushels of salt were captured of the enemy at Spank Town.

The English troops, it seems, would not suffer the Waldeckers to stand sentry at Elizabeth Town, several of them having deserted and

gone over to the patriot army. On the day that the British force abandoned Newark and marched to Elizabeth Town, a company of Waldeckers was dispatched on some particular service towards Connecticut Farms. Captain Littell and his followers discovered and followed them, and he so disposed his small force in front and to their rear that the Germans on being attacked from ambush, being then on a retreat and finding the enemy firing on them under cover again, surrendered without unloading a gun. The British, greatly exasperated at this loss under such favorable conditions to them, ordered out a body of Hessians to revenge the affront, when the superior knowledge of Littell again came to his rescue, and the enemy were again defeated. At this mortification, which seemed to be beyond measure, the British next, through a Tory, found Littell's house, and some three hundred men attacked the captain in his pent-up quarters, as they supposed, but to their dismay, they were again fired on from the rear and were again as badly discomfited as before.

The Rev. James Caldwell, of Revolutionary and patriotic memory, became chaplain for a portion of the patriot army, and was for a time with his brother-in-law, Stephen Day, at Chatham. In the second week in January, 1777, he and his family with others returned to their homes in Elizabeth Town, after an absence of six weeks, and they found almost everything in ruins. The utter and needless destruction of property by the British and Hessians during their short occupancy of the town was a disgrace to human nature, the Tory neighbors from Staten Island being the most ruthless of any in laying waste the property.*

The enemy had been driven out of the town on the 8th of January, but they remained still in the neighborhood. The situation of the inhabitants during the first half of the year 1777 was exciting enough, there being almost daily a skirmish with the British somewhere in the county.

BATTLE OF ELIZABETH TOWN.

General Knyphausen landed at Elizabethport June 8, 1780, with a force of five thousand men, with the intent to march against Washington, then encamped at Morristown, and drive the whole Continental army out of New Jersey. The inhabitants resolved to fight to the end. At the Cross-roads the advancing army was attacked by an outpost of twelve men. General Stirling was severely wounded and a temporary retreat was ordered. An advance soon followed, and the invading force marched up Elizabeth avenue, and through the town to Springfield by the

* A letter from one of Governor Livingston's daughters, dated November 29, 1777, reads: "Kate has been to Elizabeth Town; found our house in a most ruinous situation. General Dickinson had stationed a captain with his artillery company in it, and after that it was kept for a bullock's guard. Kate waited on the General and he ordered the troops removed the next day, but then the mischief was done; every thing was carried off that mamma had collected for her accommodation, so that it is impossible for her to go down to have the grapes and other things secured; the very hinges, locks and panes of glass are taken away."

Galloping Hill road. Warning of their approach was given by the firing of an eighteen-pounder on Prospect Hill and the lighting of a tar-barrel on a signal pole. The militia, farmers and all who could bear arms, mustered and attacked the British. This little body, with the assistance of the regulars under Maxwell, made so gallant a fight that the enemy halted. Their commander, hearing that all of Washington's force was advancing from Short Hills, began a retreat at nightfall. During it all his force was pursued and harassed by the patriots, the loss of many men being inflicted. During the retreat Mrs. Caldwell, the wife of the fighting pastor, was killed in her house at Connecticut Farms. A cowardly British ruffian came to the window of the room where she was sitting with her children and shot her.

Again, on the 23d of the same month, another invasion was made by a force of five thousand under General Clinton. Again was the warning given by the same means at Springfield, and again did the thousand brave Continentals and militiamen put them to flight and pursue them to the shores of the Sound. To the Elizabethans General Washington wrote: "The militia deserve everything that can be said; on both occasions they flew to arms universally, and acted with a spirit equal to anything I have seen in the course of the war." With the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, in October, the conflict was practically ended, and the fighting men returned to their homes.

MRS. CALDWELL'S DEATH.

The Rev. Mr. Caldwell, by the advice of his friends, rented the vacant parsonage at Connecticut Farms, and within the fall of 1779, moved there from Elizabeth Town. On the day of the battle at this place Mr. Caldwell had vainly endeavored, when the alarm was given in the morning, to induce his wife to seek, with him and the elder children, a place of greater security. She concluded to trust to Providence and remain at home. She believed her presence would save the house from pillage, and that her person could not possibly be endangered. Thatcher says, in the *Military Journal*: "On the arrival of the royal troops Mrs. Caldwell entertained the officers with refreshments, and after they had retired she and a young woman, having Mrs. Caldwell's infant child in her arms, seated themselves on the bed. Upon seeing a British soldier looking at her, Mrs. Caldwell exclaimed: 'Don't attempt to scare me,' when he fired, shooting her through the breast. Soon after, a British officer came, and throwing his coat over the corpse carried it to the next house."

THE FIGHTING CHAPLAIN KILLED.

Prominent in all the battles was the Rev. James Caldwell, of the First Presbyterian church, the fighting chaplain of the New Jersey Brigade. He preached resistance to tyranny in his pulpit on Sunday,

and during the week practiced what he preached. On one occasion, at the battle of Springfield, when the wadding had given out, he rushed into the church, came out with an armful of hymn books, and cried out to the fighters, "Now put Watts into them, boys."

The closing tragedy of the war was the murder, November 24th, 1781, of Parson Caldwell by one of the American soldiers. He was shot at Elizabeth Point, where he had gone for a young lady who had come to that place from New York under the protection of a flag of truce. The ball pierced his heart, but he did not die immediately, and was tenderly carried to the stoop of the famous Dayton house, nearly opposite the Boudinot house, and there expired. There his funeral was held, and there, when the time came for his people to take their last look of his loved features, his nine homeless and doubly orphaned children were led to his casket by a brother minister and were then taken to the homes of kind people, who brought them up in the fear of God, the love of their country and the hatred of its enemies. The remains of himself and wife lie together in the cemetery of the First Presbyterian church at Elizabeth Town. He died in the forty-ninth year of his age, leaving a name dear to the state and nation.

He was shot by a man called Morgan, who was tried and found guilty of murder. It is said that he was bribed by British gold to commit the crime. He was hanged, giving signs of the most obdurate villainy. The day of his execution was intensely cold, and his last words were, addressed with an oath to the executioner, "Do your duty and don't keep me here suffering in the cold." The place of his execution is about half a mile north of the town of Westfield, and is called Morgan's Hill to this day.

CHAPTER X.

ELIZABETH TOWN'S GLORIOUS RECORD.



THE publishers of this book are greatly indebted to the courtesy of the Journal Printing House and the Illustrated Elizabeth for the following sketch of Elizabeth Town's glorious record in the Revolutionary war. Speaking of these historical times, and of Washington's inauguration, the Journal says :

“ In General Washington's triumphant journey to his inauguration at New York, on April 30th, 1789, Elizabeth played an important part. On April 22d he was met at New Brunswick by Governor Livingston, of Elizabeth, and rode to Woodbridge, where he spent the night. On the following morning he was met there by a number of military companies, among them Captain Condit's, of Newark, Captain Wade's, of Connecticut Farms, and Captain Meeker's, of Elizabeth, and escorted to Elizabeth by way of Bridgeton, or Lower Rahway. General Matthias Ogden, of Elizabeth, of Revolutionary fame, commanded the procession, which escorted him to Samuel Smith's tavern, on or about the site of Mrs. Buckmaster's house, on the southwest corner of Broad street and the present Rahway avenue. Here he held a brief reception. Then he went to luncheon at Boxwood Hall, on East Jersey street, the residence of the Hon. Elias Boudinot, now remodeled and occupied as the Home for Aged Women. There Washington met the committee of congress and an illustrious company representing nearly all the quarters, if not the states, of the Union. Among those present were John Langdon, president of the senate, from New Hampshire; Richard Henry Lee, Theodoric Bland and Arthur Lee, from Virginia; General Knox, the secretary of war, from Maine; Tristram Dalton, from Massachusetts; William Samuel Johnson, from Connecticut; Charles Carroll, from Maryland; Ralph Izard and Thomas Tudor Tucker, from South Carolina; Governor Livingston, from New Jersey; Egbert Benson, John Lawrence, Walter Livingston, Chancellor Livingston, Samuel Osgood, John Jay and others from New York.

“ Elias Boudinot, the statesman and philanthropist, was then in his fiftieth year, in the very prime of his active and useful life, a lawyer of wealth and eminent Christian character; had been classically educated and highly cultivated by reading and study, was affable and yet

remarkably dignified in his manners, and a hospitable, genial and delightful companion. He had been sent as a delegate to the Continental congress in 1777, and in 1782 was chosen president of that body, and in that capacity signed the treaty of peace with England. After the adoption of the constitution he was naturally the first choice of New Jersey to the new congress."

THE BOUDINOT HOUSE.

The home of Boudinot in Elizabeth was a great, square, comfortable structure, with an old-fashioned gable roof, tall chimneys, suggestive of forefatherly fire-places, and a massive door with a brass knocker in the centre of a somewhat imposing front. It stood among lawns and gardens and lofty trees, very much embowered and hidden in summer time with aspiring vines, attractive shrubbery and gay-colored flowers. There was no Jersey street then, but the house was reached by a private carriage-way from the old road to Elizabethport. Its entrance hall and staircase are of the style so much in fashion before the Revolution, the former being broad enough for a cotillion party. Two stately apartments on either side of this central hall reveal even at this late day many traces of former elegance and taste. The mantels with their quaint carving and the curious cornices are worthy of note. Two stories have been added to the building, which has been converted into a home for aged women, but the charm of its historic associations still remains.

After an hour or two spent here Washington was escorted by a great procession, amid enthusiastic popular demonstration, to Elizabethport, where at noon he embarked on an elegantly decorated barge, and was rowed to New York by thirteen sailors dressed in white, of whom Thomas Randall was coxswain. A numerous, gaily decked fleet accompanied him, and at Trenton thirteen young ladies of the leading families, symbolically garbed as the thirteen original states, gave him greeting and farewell.

LIBERTY HALL.

This was owned and occupied by Governor Livingston. It was built in 1773 by Livingston himself. The house was named Liberty Hall, and it is interesting to note that it was the first refuge of Alexander Hamilton when he arrived in America from the West Indies, a pale, delicate, blue-eyed boy of fifteen. He brought letters to Livingston from Dr. Hugh Knox, and through the advice of the former entered the school of Francis Barber, in Elizabeth Town. Liberty Hall was always open to him, and it was in listening to the table-talk of its many and delightful guests, among whom were the Ogdens, Stocktons, Boudinots and the learned Dr. Witherspoon, that Hamilton obtained his first lessons in statesmanship. Mrs. Livingston

and her daughters took a deep interest in the country's affairs, and the young ladies became full-fledged politicians long ere they had attained complete physical stature. The knotty problems of the hour prior to the outbreak of hostilities, and the methods of solving and settling them, were discussed daily in the household. Even in the most familiar correspondence with his children at school, the subject uppermost in Livingston's thoughts occupied the chief space.

Liberty Hall has had an upper story and extension in the rear added within recent years, modern glass has taken the place of small panes in many of the windows, and the deep fireplaces are framed in marble mantels that had not come into use when the house was new. But the narrow doors and wide staircases—bearing still the cuts of the angry Hessian soldiery when thwarted in their purposes—and the innumerable little cupboards and artful contrivances for hiding things in the paneling of the walls, are tenderly preserved. It stands on elevated ground some rods from the street (what was the old Springfield turnpike), about a mile from the railroad station, and the front yard retains the lofty shade-trees of a century ago.

One large tree in the yard was planted in 1772 by Susan, the eldest daughter of Governor William Livingston, the same who with such heroism and tact saved her father's correspondence with Washington and congress from falling into the hands of the British.

It was this lady, Susan Livingston, who became the wife of Hon. John Cleve Symmes, whose daughter became the wife of President William Henry Harrison, and thus the grandmother of President Benjamin Harrison. The enemy made several attempts to burn Liberty Hall during the Revolution.

When the British made their memorable incursion into New Jersey in June, 1780, and burned Springfield and Connecticut Farms, the flames of which were in full view, and soldiers continually passing Liberty Hall throughout that dreadful day, the ladies were alone with the women-servants, the governor being at Morristown, and the men-servants all hiding in the woods. In the morning three or four British officers called and had a short interview with Mrs. Livingston and her daughters; but they left so full of admiration at the coolness and intrepidity of the ladies as to swear they should not be harmed. The house was accordingly spared. Late in the evening some British officers sent word that they should lodge at Liberty Hall. This was regarded as additional assurance of safety to the family. About midnight there was a sudden uproar, and the officers were called away hastily by startling news. There was firing along the road. Presently a band of drunken refugees came staggering through the grounds, and with horrid oaths burst the door open into the hall. The women-servants huddled into the kitchen, and the ladies locked themselves into one of the chambers. Their retreat was soon discovered, and

there was a great pounding upon the door ; as it was about to be burst in, Kitty Livingston stepped forward and resolutely opened it. A drunken ruffian seized her by the arm, and she, with the quickness of thought, grasped his coat-collar. Just then a flash of lightning revealed to the assailant the lady's white robes and equally white, scared face, and the wretch fell back, exclaiming, "Good God ! It is Mrs. Caldwell, whom we killed today !" The same merciful light showed Sarah Livingston the face of one of their former neighbors among the ruffians, and she quickly secured his intervention, and the house was cleared.

It was in this historic home that Mrs. Washington was entertained, in May, 1789, when on her way to New York, after the inauguration of her husband as first president of the United States. The mansion was decorated with flowers, and Governor Livingston's children—a gifted gathering of men and women—were present to help do the honors. The guest-chamber occupied by Mrs. Washington was over the library. The one set apart for the use of Mrs. Robert Morris was over the hall, in the centre of the front of the mansion. The next morning Washington, accompanied by John Jay, Robert Morris and other distinguished gentlemen, arrived at Liberty Hall in time for breakfast. No queen was ever escorted into a capital with more conspicuous ceremony than Mrs. Washington into New York.

After the death of Governor Livingston, in 1790, the beautiful country seat passed into the hands of strangers. It had a romantic episode, being purchased by Lord Bolingbroke, who ran away from England with the school-girl daughter of Baron Hompasch, leaving an estimable wife to break her heart. Later on, the property was purchased by the daughter of the governor's brother, Peter Van Brugh Livingston, who was the widow of Hon. John¹ McKean. She subsequently married Count Niemcewicz, a Polish nobleman and poet, and the mansion once more became the centre of attraction for statesmen, scholars and celebrities. It has ever since been in the possession of the Kean family.

THE GENERAL SCOTT HOUSE.

The original owner of this celebrated family domicile in Elizabeth, and by whom, doubtless, it was erected, was Dr. William Barnet, an eminent physician of the old borough, who occupied it for a period antecedent to the Revolution, as well as during and for several years subsequent to the war. It is certainly one of the oldest private houses in the city of Elizabeth, as well as one of the best preserved. During the perilous septennial period of the Revolution Dr. Barnet's house, probably, had more than one narrow escape from destruction by the enemy, one of which is recorded in the Rev. Dr. Hatfield's admirable "History of Elizabeth," page 484, in an account there given of its

being "plundered in a most barbarous manner" by a British raiding party, together with Mr. Herriman's house, next door north, and several other residences. That was in February, 1781. Dr. Barnet died in 1790, aged sixty-seven, and in September, 1794, his house, lot and appurtenances were sold to Dr. Jonathan Hampton, Esq., by Dr. Oliver Barnet, of Tewksbury, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, executor of his last will and testament. In 1805 this property was sold and conveyed to Colonel John Mayo, by Elizabeth Gilman, "guardian of Jonathan Hampton," presumably a son of the purchaser from Dr. Oliver Barnet. This deed was recorded September 15, 1807, "by order of the orphan's court," and the lot is stated as containing three acres, which was the same as when sold to Hampton. Of that transfer the witnesses were Jonathan Dayton, Matthias Williamson, George C. Barber, and Aaron Ogden, clerk. Sworn before Jeremiah Ballard.

At the death of Colonel Mayo this property was left to his widow, Mrs. Abigail DeHart Mayo, and their three children,—Edward C. Mayo, Mrs. Juliana Cabell and Mrs. Maria M. Scott. Mrs. Abigail Mayo died about the year 1843, when her portion descended to her daughter, Mrs. General Scott, who having survived her brother and sister, became eventually sole possessor; and at her decease her three children became equal sharers of the Elizabeth estate. They were Camelia, wife of Henry D. ———; Camilla, who married Gould Hoyt; and Marcella who married Charles C. McTavish. The years of Colonel Mayo's occupancy of this house, and of his distinguished son-in-law, Major-General Winfield Scott, constituted, in some respects, the most important and interesting epoch in its history. Colonel Mayo, representing a rich and aristocratic family of Richmond, Virginia, had married, some years previously, a daughter of the Hon. John De Hart, a prominent and patriotic citizen of Elizabeth Town, and was accustomed, with his family, to spend the summers in the place. During such seasons he is said to have driven a four-horse family coach, and to have brought with him several black servants. General Scott and his beautiful wife, when dwelling in the Hampton-place house, are still held in pleasant memory by old inhabitants.

After General Scott left this house Mr. Archibald Gracie, as one of the old New York merchant of that name, moved into it and lived there many years, until he purchased the property on Elizabeth avenue, known as the old Salter place, where he also lived many years, and which property still belongs to his heirs. During Mr. Gracie's occupancy of it the house on Hampton place was an abode of elegant hospitality, and very many prominent men of that day were entertained within its walls.

In the former residential periods of Colonel Mayo and General Scott, the visitor's roll would undoubtedly contain names representing celebrities from all parts of our country, as well as from other lands.

The full story of this historic house, second to few in age and claims on modern notice, who shall adequately tell? Its ancient face commands respect, and summons us to think of former generations. Like its noted compeers in Elizabeth, "Ursino," the famed "Liberty Hall" of the Revolution, General Dayton's and the Governor Belcher and the Ogden mansions, near by, its associations are highly worthy of commemoration.

We cannot close this record without expressing our gratification that the "General Scott House," once the charming abode of a gallant soldier who fought for his country in many fields and for many years, is in the hands of a gentleman, as owner and occupant, who takes a warm interest in its past history and future preservation.

HON. ABRAHAM CLARK.

Abraham Clark, known as one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was born at the home of his ancestors, on the upper or western road, about midway between Elizabeth Town and the village of Rahway, where his father, Thomas Clark, his grandfather, Thomas, and probably his great-grandfather, Richard, had lived before him. The last named became a resident of the town in 1678. The Clark mansion was about half a mile north by west of the Wheat-sheaf tavern.

Thomas Clark had at least three sons and one daughter,—Thomas, born 1701; Abraham, born 1703; James, of Connecticut Farms; and Mrs. Day. Abraham, the only son of Thomas was born at the homestead on February 15, 1726. He received a good business education for the times, and entered into business as a surveyor and conveyancer. He made himself familiar with the common points of law, and was ever ready to aid his neighbor with legal advice gratuitously, and so obtained the sobriquet of "The Poor Man's Counselor." In 1764 he was appointed by the legislature one of the commissions to survey and divide the common lands of the old township of Bergen. He held the office of high sheriff of Essex county in 1767, and of clerk to the colonial assembly; he was a member of the committee on safety, in December, 1774, and subsequently their secretary; he was chosen to the provincial congress in September, 1775, and was elected by them, June 22, 1776, one of the delegates from New Jersey to the Continental congress in September, 1775, in which capacity he had the honor of affixing his name to the Declaration of Independence.

He was rechosen to congress in 1776 and in 1777, serving until April 3, 1778; again in 1780, 1781, 1782, 1786, 1787, and 1788. He was appointed to the first constitutional convention, at Annapolis, in 1786, and again in 1787, but did not attend the latter on account of ill health. He was chosen by the people under the new constitution to the second and third congresses, and died before the completion of his last term. During his long public career he proved himself the incorruptible

patriot, an active and judicious legislator, a prudent counselor and a true friend of the people. His death occurred September 15, 1794, from sunstroke.

No history of Union county would be complete without a short sketch of four of the greatest men of their period, General Elias Dayton, Colonel Jonathan Dayton, Governor Aaron Ogden and Colonel Francis Barber. They were closely associated with General Washington, the Revolutionary war, and with the United States and state government.

GENERAL ELIAS DAYTON

was born in Elizabeth Town in 1737. His father, Jonathan Dayton, was one of the incorporators of the borough. General Dayton served with the British troops as captain in the French war on the frontiers. He took an active part in the measures which led to the forming and signing of the Declaration of Independence. In the beginning of the American struggle for freedom he was placed by congress at the head of the Third New Jersey Regiment. Before the end of the war he was made major-general. He was a gallant soldier, respected and loved by the men he led during those years of conflict. He was the first president of the Society of the Cincinnati; was chosen for congress in 1779; was a delegate 1787-8. In both the temporal and spiritual affairs of his native town he held positions of trust. In character he was open and generous, ever upholding the right and just. In person he was said to closely resemble General Washington. He died October 22, 1807.

HON. JONATHAN DAYTON,

the son of General Elias Dayton, was born in Elizabeth Town, October 16, 1760. He was educated at Princeton College, graduating there in 1776. At the age of eighteen he entered the army, and was with General Sullivan in his western expedition. He became a captain in his father's regiment. He was one of the six chosen to represent New Jersey at the convention that framed the federal constitution.

He was a member of the legislature, re-elected three times, and was speaker from 1795 to 1799, when he was chosen United States senator, and served from 1799 to 1805. He was appointed brigadier-general by President Adams; at first he declined, but on being informed that this would not deprive him of his seat in the senate, he accepted. With Symmes and others he became interested in the settlement of western military lands. The town of Dayton, Ohio, was named for him. He was an honor to his native town, which contributed largely in shaping the politics of state and nation. He died October 9, 1824.

GOVERNOR AARON OGDEN,

son of the Hon. Robert Ogden, was born at Elizabeth Town, December 3, 1756. He was educated at Princeton College, graduated 1773;

joined the army with the rank of colonel, serving with great bravery until the close of the war.

He then commenced the practice of law and took a high position at the bar. In November, 1796, he was appointed one of the presidential electors of New Jersey, and in February, 1801, was appointed to the United States senate. In October, 1812, he was chosen by the legislature, governor of New Jersey. In 1829 he was made general president of the Society of the Cincinnati.

In February, 1813, he was appointed by President Madison one of the six major-generals provided by act of congress, February 24th.

He was considered one of the most honored citizens of his native town, and died April 19, 1839.

COLONEL FRANCIS BARBER

was born at Princeton, New Jersey, 1780, and was the son of Patrick Barber. When a young man, he taught in the celebrated old academy that stood where the chapel of the First Presbyterian church, Elizabeth, now stands.

At the commencement of the Revolutionary war he resigned his position, Matthias Williamson (son of General Williamson), then only a lad of sixteen, succeeding him. Alexander Hamilton was a pupil there at that time. One of the first acts of the war in New Jersey, was the capture of the British frigate the "Blue Mountain Valley." Francis Barber, then lieutenant, with Captain Oliver Spencer, Captain William Brittin and other brave men, under Colonel Elias Dayton, on the night of January 22, 1776, assisted Lord Stirling, with his men, in capturing this frigate that lay in the waters between Elizabeth Town Point and the New York shore.

He was appointed by congress major of the Third Battalion of New Jersey, but long before the war ended he was advanced to the rank of colonel. All records of those years, when brave men fought for liberty, show that Francis Barber was a brave soldier.

When yet a young man he met with a most tragic death. On the day that General Washington announced to the army the signing of the treaty of peace, he invited several officers to dine with him, Colonel Barber being one of them. It was at New Windsor, New York. A brother officer asked him before going to this dinner to do an official errand for him. He went on horseback, and while passing a piece of woods where some men were cutting trees was killed by one as it fell. The news of his death was brought to Washington as he sat at dinner. He said, "Men of higher rank and more wealth may die, but there is but one Francis Barber."

CHAPTER XI.

UNION COUNTY IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.



HIS county was not represented by any organized body of troops in the first militia sent out for three months' service in the war of the Rebellion. The second call for troops was for three hundred thousand men, and was issued by the president of the United States May 3, 1861. On the 17th of May the governor of New Jersey received a requisition from the war department for three regiments of infantry (volunteers), to serve three years or during the war, and a general order detailing the plan of organization.

Union county had three companies in the First, Second and Third Regiments of the First Brigade, New Jersey Volunteers, viz: Companies A of the First and Second respectively, and Company K of the Third Regiment, officered as follows: Company A, First Regiment—captain, David Hatfield; first lieutenant, Thomas T. Tillou; second lieutenant, Luther Martin. Company A, Second Regiment—captain, James Wilson; first lieutenant, Bradbury C. Chetwood; second lieutenant, William J. Cree. Company K, Third Regiment—captain, John H. Whelan; first lieutenant, John B. Lutz; second lieutenant, David Fairly.

The field and staff officers of the First Regiment were: Colonel, William K. Montgomery; lieutenant-colonel, Robert McAllister; major, David Hatfield; adjutant, William Henry, Jr.; quartermaster, Samuel Read; surgeon, Charles C. Gordon; chaplain, Robert B. Yard. Of the Second Regiment the colonel was George W. McLean; lieutenant-colonel, Isaac M. Tucker; major, Samuel L. Buck; adjutant, Joseph W. Plume; quartermaster, William E. Sturges; surgeon, Gabriel Grant; assistant surgeon, Lewis W. Oakley; chaplain, Robert R. Proudfit. Third Regiment, colonel, George W. Taylor; lieutenant-colonel, Henry W. Brown; major, Mark W. Callett; adjutant, Robert T. Dunham; quartermaster, Francis Sayre; surgeon, Lorenzo Cox; assistant surgeon, Edward L. Welling; chaplain, George R. Darrow.

Company A of the First Regiment (from Elizabeth) was the first company mustered into the United States service under the first call for volunteers to serve three years or during the war. It was mustered in May 21, 1861, at Camp Olden, near Trenton, where the various other companies encamped till the completion of the organization. The material of these regiments was excellent, being identified with some of the best militia organizations of the state.

The First, Second, and Third Regiments left the state June 28, 1861, and, immediately on their arrival in Virginia, entered upon the active duties of the soldier. They formed part of General Runyon's division of reserves in the battle of Bull Run, and aided materially in covering the retreat of our forces on that fatal day. Immediately afterward the First and Second Regiments went into camp near Alexandria, and were soon joined by the other regiments of the brigade.

On the 25th of July, Major Philip Kearney was appointed to the command of the New Jersey troops. He had greatly distinguished himself in the Mexican war and was appointed brigadier-general of the New Jersey volunteers. He was assigned to his command early in August; his troops were attached to Franklin's division, and the brigade headquarters were established at Fairfax Seminary, three miles from Alexandria, Virginia.

The experience of the brigade during the fall and winter months was marked by but few important incidents, the time being mainly occupied in drill and the ordinary camp duties. On the 7th of March, 1862, this brigade was ordered to Burke's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, for the purpose of guarding a party of laborers. On the morning of the 10th, a detachment from the First Regiment, under Major Hatfield and Captain Vansicle, was sent forward from Fairfax Court House (where the regiment was stationed), to Centreville, at the first Bull Run, having the honor of being the first to occupy the place in the second advance. On the same day the remainder of the brigade pushed cautiously forward, reached and, at ten o'clock in the morning, entered the abandoned works at Manassas Junction,—eight companies of the Third being the first to take possession and hoist the regimental flag. The withdrawal of the enemy at this point had evidently been precipitated, and an immense amount of hospital and commissary stores was found, together with eighty baggage wagons, several locomotives, four or five cars, two hundred tents and other property of value. Among the trophies were seven flags,—one of white silk with the motto, "Carolians in the Field: Traitors Beware," and another, bordered with heavy silver fringe, with the inscription "State Rights: *Sic Semper Tyrannis*."

The New Jersey Brigade took part in the battle of West Point, fought May 7, 1862, but, aside from much skirmishing and unimportant engagements, little of interest took place in the history of the regiment till the battle of Gaines' Farm, which occurred on the 27th of June. Of this battle we give General Taylor's official report, which is as follows:

"My command, by order, left our intrenched camp on the right bank of the Chickahominy, on Friday afternoon, the 27th of June, and crossed the said stream by the Woodbury bridge.

"The battle begun the day previous had been renewed near

Gaines' Farm, where we arrived about four o'clock, P. M. I immediately formed my brigade in two lines,—the Third and Fourth Regiments in front, and the First and Second Regiments in the second line.

“My line was scarcely formed when the Third Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, was ordered to advance forward into the woods, where a fierce combat was raging. Colonel Brown immediately formed his regiment in line of battle, led it into the woods, and began a rapid fire upon the enemy. As this was the first of my regiments engaged, I will complete my report of it by saying that they continued to fight in the woods until the close of the action. They were all this time under a galling fire, often a cross fire, but maintained their ground until near sunset, when the whole line fell back. They had at this time expended (a large majority of the men) their last cartridge, sixty rounds to the man. It is but justice to say that this regiment bore itself most heroically throughout the entire action. Their conduct was all that could be desired. With their comrades falling around, they stood up like a wall of iron, losing over one-third of their number, and gave not an inch of ground until their ammunition was expended, and the retrograde movement became general; they were under this fire one hour and a half.

“The First Regiment entered the woods about half an hour after the Third and remained until the close of the action. Colonel Torbert being unwell, the regiment was led by Lieutenant-Colonel McAllister and well sustained by his presence and courage. I shall, however, say that Colonel Torbert, though suffering from low fever, followed us to the field and was present.

“I take great pleasure in saying, for both these regiments fought under my own eye, that the First Regiment showed the same indomitable courage as the Third Regiment, exposing themselves to the leaden hail of an often unseen foe, advancing with the Third Regiment, and stood steadily under a most galling fire until the close of action. Their loss was enlisted men killed, twenty; wounded, eighty; missing, fifty-seven. The loss of commissioned officers was one killed, four wounded and one missing, making a total of one hundred and sixty-three.

“I have now to speak of the Second and Fourth Regiments, the first of which, under Colonel Tucker, numbered only four companies, the other six being on duty in the field-work at Camp Lincoln, and left behind under Lieutenant-Colonel Buck. While absent to the front, these four companies, by order of General Porter, without my knowledge, were sent to the woods, suffering a most galling fire. Their loss was: enlisted men killed, twelve; wounded, forty-five; missing, forty, making a total of ninety-seven enlisted men. I also regret to record the death of Colonel I. M. Tucker, and probably Major Ryerson, both of whom were left upon the field; also Captain Danforth, mortally wounded, and Lieutenants Blewit, Root and Bogert, severely wounded,

and Lieutenant Callan, missing. They, however, sustained themselves most gallantly, and proved their courage against superior numbers. The fate of the Fourth Regiment, one of the most efficient regiments as regards officers and men, was most painful.

"At the moment when victory seemed wavering in the balance, an aide of General McClellan took them from my command, and ordered them into the woods. All the account I can give of them is that but one officer (wounded) and eighty-two men have joined my command; all the rest, if living, are believed to be prisoners of war.

"I learn from those who have come in that up to the time the regiment was surrounded they had received from and returned the enemy a most galling fire. I annex a report of the casualties of the day, showing the total loss of my brigade.

"In conclusion, I would say that, so far as I am at present informed, my officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, nobly performed their duties, and it might therefore be invidious to particularize. Still, in justice to the gallant dead who have devoted their lives to their country, I must record the names of Captain Brewster, of the First Regiment, and Captain Buckley, of the Third; also Second-Lieutenant Howell, of the Third,—all officers of distinguished merit. These officers fought under my eye. As regards the conduct of the Second and Fourth Regiment officers, I am told that it was all that could be desired, but these regiments having been taken from me, I did not see them during the action.

"It is due to my staff-officers to say that they carried out my orders intelligently and promptly, and did not hesitate, and were often exposed to the hottest fire of the day."

These companies with their regiments and brigades participated in over forty engagements, beginning with that of Bull Run, Virginia, July 21, 1861, and including others fought by the Army of the Potomac, the last of the series being that of Lee's surrender, Appomattox, Virginia, April 9, 1865. In all these engagements the regiments and companies of the brigade made for themselves an honorable record.

The Ninth Regiment contained two companies, G and K, from Union county. They were officered as follows: Company G,—captain, John P. Ritter; first lieutenant, William Zimmerman; second lieutenant, William Benton. Company K,—captain, Elias J. Drake; first lieutenant, W. B. S. Boudinot; second lieutenant, Jonathan Townley, Jr. Joseph W. Allen was colonel of the regiment; C. A. Heckman, major; Francis S. Weller, surgeon; Louis Braun, assistant surgeon; Abraham Zabriskie, adjutant; Samuel Keyes, quartermaster; Thomas Drumm, chaplain.

The regiment was splendidly equipped with Springfield rifles, and on the 4th of December, 1861, proceeded to Washington, D. C. January 4, 1862, it proceeded by rail to Annapolis, and was then assigned

to the brigade of General Jesse L. Reno. The operations of this regiment were confined to the states of North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. The regiment participated in about thirty engagements during the war, and maintained its organization from time to time during 1863-4-5. Their gallant and successful operations in a swamp during the action at Roanoke Island were the cause of General Burnside's promulgating an order, on the 10th of February, that the Ninth Regiment should have the words "Roanoke Island, February 8, 1862" emblazoned on their banners, in compliment for their gallantry on that day. The gallantry of this regiment in different engagements is well known. The New York Tribune, speaking of the battles of New Berne, says :

"In the capture of New Berne the Ninth New Jersey Regiment sustained the honor of their state with characteristic gallantry. Though their position in that brilliant engagement was one of great exposure, they bore themselves through the conflict like veterans, suffering more severely than any other regiment on the field. Out of a total loss of three hundred and sixty-four killed and wounded they lost sixty-two, or one-sixth of the whole, although twelve regiments were in the battle. Bravo for the Blues!"

On the 24th of December, 1862, the regiment was made the recipient of a beautiful stand of colors, costing seven hundred dollars, presented by the legislature of New Jersey, and accompanied by suitable resolutions presented by that body.

The Eleventh Regiment had two companies of men from Union county, viz: Companies B and D, with the following officers: Company B,—captain, William H. Meeker; first lieutenant, Lott Bloomfield; second lieutenant, Alexander Beach, Jr. Company D,—captain, Luther Martin; first lieutenant, Sydney M. Lyton; second lieutenant, James H. Carr. Robert McAllister, who had been lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment and who subsequently became brigadier major-general by brevet, was commissioned colonel of the Eleventh Regiment, on the 30th of June, 1862, and on the 25th of August following, the regiment left for Washington. On November 16th it was attached to the brigade of General Carr, Sicles' division. The initiation of the regiment into actual war was in that merciless slaughter at Fredericksburg, where they sustained a loss of two men killed, four wounded and six missing. The reputation of the regiment for fighting qualities was maintained through all the campaigns to the surrender of Lee and the close of the war. In all, the regiment participated in twenty-nine engagements.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Companies C and E of this regiment were from the county of Union, the former being under the command of Captain Chauncey Harris, with Ebenezer Muddell as first lieutenant, and Joseph W.

Walker as second lieutenant; and the latter commanded by Captain James W. Bodwell, Isaac T. Tingley, first lieutenant, and James O. Bedell, second lieutenant. William S. Truax was colonel; Caldwell K. Hall, lieutenant-colonel; Peter Verdenburgh, Jr., major; F. Lemuel Buckalew, adjutant; Enoch L. Cowart, quartermaster; Ambrose Treganowan, surgeon; Joseph B. Martin and Herbert B. Chambers, assistant surgeons; Frank B. Rose, chaplain.

The regiment was mustered into the United States service at Freehold, New Jersey, August 26, 1862. It left the state on the 2d of September and was first sent to Baltimore, Maryland. Following this came picket duty and skirmishing around and about Frederick City, South Mountain, Antietam, Harpers Ferry, and other points in Virginia and Maryland. The regiment took part in the chase after Lee in his retreat from Gettysburg, and at Locust Grove made a gallant fight, receiving congratulations from their brigade commander for their bravery and "great steadiness throughout the battle."

During the winter a deep religious interest was awakened in the regiment through the earnest labors of Chaplain Rose. Regimental churches were built of logs and covered with tents furnished by the sanitary commission.

In May, 1865, Grant began his advance upon the Wilderness. The Fourteenth Regiment was now placed in the Sixth Army Corps, but still remained in the First Brigade, and on the 3d of May the forward movement was made against the enemy, now concentrated at the Wilderness. All day on the 5th a furious battle raged, in which the Fourteenth Regiment fought bravely and lost heavily. Upon emerging from the Wilderness the regiment again went into action, the enemy being driven back, with a loss of fifteen hundred men.

General Norris was wounded in the action, and Colonel Truax was placed in temporary command of the brigade. Fighting, skirmishing and manœuvering continued until June 1st, when the march to Cold Harbor was begun. In this battle the Fourteenth Regiment suffered heavily, losing in two hours two hundred and forty, in killed and wounded,—Lieutenant Stults, of Company H, and Lieutenant Tingley, of Company E, being among the former. The Fourteenth Regiment lost heavily again at Petersburg. The next fighting of this regiment was on a different field. Hunter, with a large Union force, having abandoned the Shenandoah valley, Lee sent Early northward with all the force he could muster. The Union force at Martinsburg retreated to Harpers Ferry. Grant now deemed it necessary to send more forces into Maryland, and on the 6th of July he detached the Third Division of the Sixth Corps, and hurried it forward to Locust Point, near Baltimore, where it arrived, under General Rickets, on the morning of the 8th. From this point the division, numbering five thousand men, proceeded to Monocacy, the old familiar ground of the

Fourteenth Regiment, which was now first to arrive on the spot. At the battle of the Monocacy the regiment suffered dreadfully. Captain Chauncey Harris, of Company C, was wounded through the left breast while in command of the regiment, and, after being placed in an ambulance, was shot through the right knee-joint by a rebel bullet. The command of the regiment then devolved upon Captain Janeway, of Company K, the only officer left able to take charge of it.

Of the nine hundred and fifty men who left New Jersey in the Fourteenth Regiment, but ninety-five remained for duty on July 9, 1864, and these without an officer to command them.

The Fourteenth Regiment next engaged the enemy at Opequon Creek, on July 19th, and here lost seven men killed, and sixty-two wounded. Among the killed was Major Verdenburgh, who was struck by a shell in the breast, while at the head of his regiment ordering a charge upon a rebel battery. He expired in a few moments. In this engagement Captain Bodwell, of Company E, was wounded.

The great battle of the Shenandoah was that of Cedar Creek, now made famous by the inspiring genius of Sheridan, who, after defeat by the rebels, came upon the field in time to revive the courage of his men and insure a signal victory. This battle occurred on the 18th of October, the rebel loss being great. The campaign having rescued the Shenandoah valley and insured the safety of the national capital, the brigade, with its Fourteenth Regiment, was transferred to City Point, where, on the 25th of March, the regiment participated in the battle of Hatcher's Run, resulting in the downfall of Petersburg and the surrender of Lee two weeks later.

The Fourteenth Regiment was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., on the 18th of June, 1865. It left New Jersey with nine hundred and fifty men and, notwithstanding the many recruits which had strengthened it from time to time, it had, at the expiration of three years, only two hundred and thirty men to muster out of the service.

The Thirtieth Regiment, which contained one company, viz., Company B, from this county, was mustered into service for nine months, at Flemington, New Jersey, September 17, 1862, and placed under the command of Colonel Alexander E. Donaldson. The officers of Company B were: Captain, John N. Lewis; first lieutenant, James D. Vanderveer; second lieutenant, Thomas Moore. Captain Lewis resigned December 26, 1862, and Lieutenant Vanderveer took his place, serving as captain till June 27, 1863, when the regiment was mustered out.

The regiment left the state September 30, 1862. It was sent to Washington, and was assigned to the provisional brigade, Casey's division, defenses of Washington, and participated in but one battle, that of Chancellorsville, May 2 and 3, 1863.

CHAPTER XII.

SOCIETIES, COLONIAL AND REVOLUTIONARY.—FREE MASONRY.



THE following history of Elizabeth Chapter, No. 1, of the New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution, is contributed by Miller C. Earl. The article is one which is peculiarly apropos at this point, since the association serves as one of the potent factors by which memories of noble deeds are kept alive and the fire of patriotism kept burning.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

On July 4, 1893, a patriotic celebration was held in the historic First Presbyterian church of Elizabeth, under the auspices of the resident members of the Sons of the American Revolution. Much local interest being manifested at that time in the object and purposes of the Sons of the American Revolution, it was decided, at a meeting held September 12th, following, to organize a local chapter composed of members of the Sons of the American Revolution residing in Union county. On September 26, 1893, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and officers elected, as follows: President, Walter Chandler; vice-president, Joseph G. Ogden; secretary, Charles H. K. Halsey; treasurer, Bauman L. Belden; managers, George T. Parrot, Edward M. Wood, Erastus G. Putnam.

This organization, thus commenced, was the first of the local offshoots from state societies of the Sons of the American Revolution taking the name of "chapters."

The purpose of the organization is to arouse interest in its locality in matters relating to the Revolutionary war, and thereby increase the membership and usefulness of the state society, mark places in the city and county of Revolutionary interest and celebrate historic events.

Among the principal events connected with the chapter thus far, may be mentioned the dinner of June 8, 1894, on the anniversary of the battle of Elizabeth Town. It was held after the annual meeting, was attended by many of the members of the chapter and distinguished guests, and was made interesting by patriotic addresses. Another important action of the chapter took place on the 4th of July, 1896, when it assembled in the First Presbyterian church, Elizabeth, and, after appropriate preliminary exercises, proceeded to mark the graves of eighteen Revolutionary patriots, in the adjoining

graveyard, with the official metallic markers of the Sons of the American Revolution. The graves marked included those of many notable patriots, including Rev. James Caldwell and his wife (both killed during the war, as is familiarly known), General Elias Dayton, and others. Members of Boudinot Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, were in attendance and joined in the ceremonies.

The chapter, starting with twenty-eight members, now numbers forty-six. Two have been lost by death, one of whom was the Hon. Robert S. Green, ex-governor of New Jersey and former president of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

The membership list of Elizabeth Chapter, No. 1, is as follows (June, 1897):

Atwater, Edward S.	Earl, Miller C.	Peck, George, M.D., U.S.N.
Bachman, Horace S.	Earl, Robert N.	Pierson, David H.
Barber, William P.	Gray, Joseph H.	Putnam, Erastus G.
Bassett, Fred. B.	*Green, Robert S.	Scott, Julian
Belden, Bauman L.	Halsey, Charles H. K.	Stillman, William M.
Brewster, Lewis O.	Johnson, Harris L.	Taintor, Charles C.
*Brown, George C.	Kiggins, C. Symmes	Tenney, George C.
Bull, Archibald H.	Ludlow, Gideon E.	Thomas, George C.
Cannon, Henry B.	Lufberry, John H.	Thomas, Robert McK.
Cannon, Henry R., M.D.	†Miller, William H.	Thomas, William P.
Chandler, Walter	Mulford, Aaron D.	Timms, Walter B.
Chester, William W.	Mulford, Ernest D.	Wetmore, John C.
Corbin, William H.	Ogden, James C.	Whitehead, Harrie P.
Crane, Augustus S.	Ogden, Joseph G.	Williams, Nathaniel D.
Crane, Moses M.	Opdyke, Charles W.	Wood, Edward M.
Downer, David R.	Parrot, George T.	Woodruff, Anthony J.
	Parrot, Samuel B.	

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

[BY MARY N. PUTNAM.]

The celebration of the centennial of American independence, in 1876, roused the enthusiasm of many a patriotic heart, and caused him to ask the question, "Did my ancestors do anything for the cause of independence?" This led later to the formation of patriotic societies, such as the Sons of Revolutionary Sires, in California, the Sons of the Revolution, in New York, and the Sons of the American Revolution, in New Jersey. The main motive of these societies is love of country, and the leading object of their efforts is to perpetuate a spirit of true Americanism.

Daughters of Revolutionary patriots were not admitted to these organizations, and a plan was adopted to organize an independent society to be named Daughters of the American Revolution. On the 11th of October, 1890, about thirty women of Washington, filled with patriotic impulses, met at the Strathmore Arms and organized the society, Mrs. William D. Cabell being the presiding officer. A

* Deceased.

† Resigned.

constitution was framed, thoroughly revised, and adopted by the national society, which met May 26, 1891. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the president of the United States, was elected first president-general. The first continental congress met on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1892. For convenience the society is divided into chapters, whose officers are responsible to the national society. These chapters, at the continental congress, elect a state regent, who represents their interest in the board of management,—every state regent being, by the constitution, a member of that board. There are no state societies.

The first chapter organized was in Chicago, March 20, 1891, five months after the formal organization of the national society.

On April 17, 1891, a preliminary meeting was held at Morristown, New Jersey; of New Jersey Daughters, and officers of the society were appointed. On April 29th these officers met at the residence of Mrs. Alexander McGill, in Jersey City, to perfect its organization. The ladies present were Mrs. Alexander McGill and Mrs. Joseph Warren Revere, honorary regents; Mrs. William W. Shippen, state regent; Mrs. DeWitt C. Mather, registrar; Mrs. Howard C. Richards, secretary; Mrs. Richard F. Stevens, treasurer,—forming the New Jersey Chapter, and inviting members from all parts of the state. Their numbers increased so fast that local chapters were formed, and now number sixteen. The name of the New Jersey Chapter was changed to Nova Cæsarea, of which Mrs. David A. Depue, of Newark, was appointed regent.

Mrs. E. G. Putnam was requested by Mrs. Shippen, state regent, to form a chapter in Elizabeth, and this she organized September 27, 1893, with fifteen members. Regent, Mrs. E. G. Putnam; vice-regent, Mrs. B. H. Campbell; secretary, Mrs. C. M. Pyne; treasurer, Mrs. Otis A. Glazebrook; registrar, Mrs. L. M. Bond; historian, Mrs. H. P. Whitehead,—giving it the name of the Boudinot Chapter. Mrs. E. G. Putnam and Mrs. B. H. Campbell are lineal descendants of the Huguenot refugee, Elie Boudinot, who left France after the revocation of the edict of Nantes and came to New York, in 1687. Her great-grandsons, Elias and Elisha Boudinot, were the celebrated Revolutionary patriots of Elizabeth, New Jersey. General Elias Boudinot's residence was on East Jersey street, now occupied by the Home for Aged Women. Mrs. Putnam presented the chapter with a gavel having the following inscription engraved on a silver plate: "This gavel was carved from an original solid oak beam in the Boudinot mansion, Elizabeth, New Jersey, where General Elias Boudinot entertained General Washington at luncheon, April 23, 1789, on his way to his inauguration as first president of the United States; and presented to the Boudinot Chapter, Elizabeth, New Jersey, Daughters of the American Revolution, organized September 27, 1893, by Mary N. Putnam, regent."

Among the members of this chapter are descendants of the Rev. James Caldwell, Governor William Livingston, Colonel Francis Barber, Colonel Oliver Spencer and Captain William Brittin, of Elizabeth Town ; also Commodore Thomas Truxton, General Philip Schuyler, Colonel Samuel Washington, Colonel Adam Comstock, Major Rufus King, and Captain Henry Putnam.

As it is the proud privilege of Elizabeth to have played a very prominent part in the great war drama of 1776, it becomes the duty of the Daughters of the American Revolution to transmit to succeeding generations the history of the high character, sterling virtues, simple manners and immortal principles of their ancestors.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

[BY MARY N. PUTNAM.]

While the period of eligibility of the Revolutionary societies commences with the legislation of committees and congresses leading up to the Declaration of Independence, and finishes with the proclamation of peace, in 1783, that of the Society of Colonial Dames begins with the first settlement of the country, and ends with the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The objects of the society are, "with a true spirit of patriotism to seek to inspire genuine love of country in every heart, to create popular interest in American history, to collect manuscripts, relics and mementoes of bygone days for preservation, and to teach the young that it is a sacred obligation to do justice and honor to heroic ancestors, whose ability, valour, sufferings and achievements are beyond all praise."

The eligibility consists in "being descended from some ancestor of worthy life who came to reside in an American colony prior to 1750, and who rendered some efficient service to his country during the Colonial period," such as provincial officers, members of assemblies, conventions and committess, and of the judiciary ; commissioned officers of the army and navy, and, in New Jersey, founders of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges.

The national society is divided into state societies, composed of the thirteen original states, and the District of Columbia. Each colonial state has its own by-laws, eligibility list and board of management, uniting under a national board, which meets in council, once in two years, in the city of Washington. Their deliberations are private and communications to the public press are given only by permission of the board of management. In the non-colonial states there are associate societies, and the members must be admitted through the colonial state in which their ancestors resided.

On April 10, 1892, the New Jersey Society of the Colonial Dames of America was incorporated at Trenton, New Jersey.

The names of the incorporators are as follows : Mrs. S. Meredith

Dickinson, Mrs. S. Duncan Oliphant, Mrs. Elmer E. Green, Miss Mary Dickinson, Miss Elizabeth A. Smith, Miss Caroline E. Nixon, Miss Annie B. McIlvaine, Miss Justina L. Atterbury, Mrs. Frederick C. Lewis, Mrs. W. W. L. Phillips, Mrs. Cleaveland Hilson, Mrs. Hugh H. Hamill, Mrs. Henry M. Barbour, Mrs. Hughes Oliphant, Miss Helen Griswold Green. The official corps chosen comprised: Mrs. S. Meredith Dickinson, president; Miss Caroline E. Nixon, secretary; Miss Mary Dickinson, treasurer; and Mrs. Frederick C. Lewis, registrar.

"The places in the state where the business of such corporation is to be conducted are the city of Trenton and such other cities as the business of the corporation may from time to time require."

In the larger cities of the state prominent members are selected and called "founders," to invite those who are eligible and acceptable to join the society. Two general meetings are held during the year. The spring, or annual, meeting is always at Trenton, when officers of the state board are elected. The autumn meeting may be held elsewhere, and is called the "commemoration" meeting. To this the officers in the thirteen colonial states are invited. It is an intellectual and social treat. Such a combination of women of position, beauty, refinement, talents and cultivation forms a high social order, which cannot be surpassed.

FREE MASONRY IN UNION COUNTY.

The first Masonic lodge in the state of New Jersey was constituted at Newark, in the county of Essex, on the 13th day of May, in the year 1761, by the name of St. John's Lodge, No. 1. The warrant for this lodge was granted by R. W. George Harrison, Provincial Grand Master of the state New York.

The first celebration of the festival of St. John, the Evangelist, was held on Monday, December 27, 1761. A few Master Masons from Elizabeth Town were included in the list of visiting brethren. This constitutes the earliest record of the presence of members of the fraternity residing within the limits of the present county of Union.

A warrant was granted on the 24th of June, 1762, by R. W. Jeremy Gridley, "Provincial Grand Master of North America," to Jonathan Hampton, Esq., to constitute a lodge by the name of Temple Lodge, No. 1, at Elizabeth Town. This lodge was duly organized, but the records of its proceedings have never been obtained.

Jonathan Hampton was one of the foremost citizens of the town. He took an active interest in all the efforts made to obtain a redress of grievances from the government of Great Britain, but when the time arrived to dissolve allegiance from that government, he could not surrender his attachment to the mother country. He removed to the city of New York, at that time in the possession of the British army.

During the war of the Revolution many of those who volunteered their services from Elizabeth Town became members of the fraternity. Of this number Captain Aaron Ogden was appointed Junior Warden of the Army Lodge, No. 31, warranted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

At the convention of Free and Accepted Masons of the state of New Jersey, held at New Brunswick, December 18, 1786, "for the purpose of establishing a grand lodge in the said state," Daniel Marsh, John DuVan and James DuVan, all residents of Elizabeth Town, were present. Daniel Marsh was at that time a member of the general assembly, and was unanimously elected Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge.

At the first meeting of the Grand Lodge, after the organization, held at New Brunswick, January 30, 1787, a warrant of dispensation was issued by the M. W. Grand Master, David Brearley, Esq., to the "Honorable Brother Elias Dayton," for the purpose of establishing a Masonic lodge at Elizabeth Town.

At the next meeting of the Grand Lodge, held April 2, 1787, the dispensation was returned and a new dispensation was issued by the Grand Master to "Brother John DuVan, for Master of the lodge at Elizabeth Town." The effort at that time to organize a lodge proved unsuccessful.

At the celebration of the festival of St. John the Baptist, held by the Grand Lodge in the city of New Brunswick, on June 24, 1788, Daniel Marsh and John DuVan were present. At the session of the Grand Lodge held at Newark, December 30, 1788, the Hon. Jonathan Dayton and Captain Aaron Ogden were present.

There was an interval of many years before any attempt was made to organize a lodge within the limits of the present county of Union. The first lodge was warranted in the (then) township of Westfield, (now city of Plainfield) on November 11, 1817, as Jerusalem Lodge, No. 40. The warrant was granted to John Allen, W. M.; Elias Runyon, S. W., and William D. Sherwood, J. W. This lodge continued its work until the year 1834, when it was obliged to suspend its regular meetings, owing to the cruel opposition to Masonry at that time. Colonel John Allen and Dr. Elias Runyon continued their membership up to the time when the lodge closed. The second lodge was warranted by the Grand Lodge, on November 18, 1818, under the name of Washington Lodge, No. 41, at Elizabeth Town. The first officers under the warrant were, Oliver Hatfield, W. M.; Alfred Stone, S. W.; and Thomas P. Walworth, J. W. This lodge ceased work in the year 1828.

The third lodge was organized at the town of Rahway, November 9, 1824, under a warrant from the Grand Lodge, to Robert Dennis, W. M.; David Albertson, S. W.; Noah Silvers, J. W. It was known and distinguished as La Fayette Lodge, No. 49. This lodge continued

to meet until the year 1830. There were no lodges of Free and Accepted Masons within the limits of the present Union county from the year 1834 until the year 1853. On May 18, 1853, the old lodge known as Jerusalem Lodge, No. 40, was reopened by the authority of the Grand Master, granted to Elias Runyon, W. M., and Richard Manning, S. W.

The Grand Lodge, at its annual session on January 11, 1854, ordered the warrant to be restored to Dennis W. Dorman, W. M.; Stephen Haff, S. W.; and Samuel Scott, J. W., and that the lodge be thereafter known as Jerusalem Lodge, No. 26. The officers of the lodge for the year 1896 were Daniel C. Adams, W. M.; Stephen Beeching, S. W.; Warren T. Bartlett, J. W.; Alexander Titsworth, treasurer; and Charles Yaeger, secretary.

The lodge formerly known as La Fayette Lodge, No. 49, was resuscitated by the Grand Master on June 6, 1853, under the following officers: George Waters, W. M.; Abijah O. Houghton, S. W.; and Benjamin C. Watson, J. W. The warrant was restored by the Grand Lodge, January 11, 1854, to John H. Janeway, W. M.; Crowell Marsh, S. W.; and Stewart C. Marsh, J. W., and the number of the lodge was changed from 49 to 27. The officers of the lodge for the year 1896 were Albert P. Goodell, W. M.; Valentine N. Bagley, S. W.; and William H. Randolph, J. W.

Washington Lodge, No. 41, at Elizabeth Town, was revived, by the authority of the Grand Master, on June 24, 1854, under the following officers: James S. Green, W. M.; James W. Woodruff, S. W.; Wallace L. Crowell, J. W. The warrant of the old lodge was granted to the same officers, by the Grand Lodge, January 17, 1855. The number of the lodge was changed from 41 to 33. The officers of the lodge for the year 1896 were George B. Hooker, W. M.; Edgar B. Moore, S. W.; and William H. Hoover, J. W.

At the annual session of the Grand Lodge, held January 14, 1857, a warrant was granted to Samuel L. Moore, W. M.; William J. Tenney, S. W.; and David Crowell, J. W., for a lodge, to be known and numbered as Essex Lodge, No. 49. Officers of this lodge for the year 1896 were John H. Holly, W. M.; Thomas P. Banks, S. W.; and Theodore B. Townley, J. W. This lodge was located at Elizabeth Port. The fourth lodge was warranted by the Grand Lodge, on January 22, 1868, to Mayer Sontheimer, W. M.; Frederick W. Schroeder, S. W.; and John Graff, J. W. This lodge was known and numbered as Hermann Lodge, No. 81. The officers for the year 1896 were Charles Joseph Jensen, W. M.; John W. Simmenroth, S. W.; and Charles Kaimer, J. W.

On January 18, 1872, the Grand Lodge ordered a warrant to William A. Macquoid, W. M.; Henry E. Harris, S. W.; and Addison S. Clark, J. W., for a lodge, to be known and numbered as Atlas Lodge, No. 125.

Officers of the lodge in the year 1896,—John O'Brien, W. M.; John B. Green, S. W.; and William J. Kennedy, J. W. This lodge is located in the town of Westfield.

Another warrant was ordered, January 18, 1872, to William H. McIlhanney, W. M.; John Whittaker, S. W.; and Nathaniel K. Thompson, J. W., for a lodge to be known and numbered as Orient Lodge, No. 126, and to be held at the city of Elizabeth. The officers for the year 1896 were George F. Chapman, W. M.; Farley S. Taylor, S. W.; Frank W. Gallandet, J. W.

On the same date (January 18, 1872,) the Grand Lodge ordered that a warrant issue to Adrian W. Smith, W. M.; Thomas B. Kingsland, S. W.; and William A. Mulford, J. W., for a lodge to be known and numbered as Azure Lodge, No. 129, the lodge to be located in the town of Roselle. The officers of the lodge for the year 1896 were Walter S. Mead, W. M.; John Wilson, S. W.; and William Shaw, J. W.

A warrant was ordered by the Grand Lodge, January 23, 1873, to William A. Green, W. M.; George W. Smith, S. W.; and David Sprague, J. W., for a lodge to be known and numbered as Tyrian Lodge, No. 134, to be held at Elizabeth Port. The officers for the year 1896 were William Dontlein, W. M.; John D. Barr, S. W.; and George C. Otto, J. W.

On January 22, 1879, the Grand Lodge ordered that a warrant issue to William A. Freeman, W. M.; Henry E. Harris, S. W.; and William P. Scott, J. W., for a lodge to be known and numbered as Anchor Lodge, No. 149, to be held at the city of Plainfield. The officers of the lodge for the year 1896 were Charles C. Howard, W. M.; William Coddington, S. W.; and Judson E. McClintock, J. W.

A warrant was ordered by the Grand Lodge, January 24, 1889, to be issued to Charles A. Hoyt, W. M.; William A. L. Ostrander, S. W.; and George W. Brown, J. W., for a lodge to be known and numbered as Overlook Lodge, No. 163, to be located at Summit. The officers of this lodge for the year 1896 were George N. Williams, W. M.; Atwood L. De Coster, S. W.; and Robert William Clucas, J. W.

The whole number enrolled in the year 1896 is nine hundred and twenty-eight. The following brethren belonging to lodges in Union county have served in the station of Grand Master: Joseph W. Scott, of Jerusalem Lodge, No. 40, in the years 1830-1-2-3; Henry R. Cannon, of Jerusalem Lodge, No. 26, in the years 1868-9; William A. Pembroke, of Washington Lodge, No. 33, in the years 1874-5; Joseph W. Martin, of La Fayette Lodge, No. 27, in the year 1881; Robert M. Moore, of Washington Lodge, No. 33, in the years 1887-8; James H. Durand, of La Fayette Lodge, No. 27, in the years 1893-4.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

The first chapter of Royal Arch Masons was organized in the city of Elizabeth in the year 1866, under the following officers: H. P.

Price, H. P.; Adrian W. Smith, K.; Henry L. Norton, S. Officers, 1896,—E. W. G. Ladd, H. P.; Joseph E. Buzby, K.; Edward A. Day, S. This chapter is known and distinguished as Washington Chapter, No. 16.

The second chapter of Royal Arch Masons was warranted September 13, 1871. Officers, 1871,—Benjamin Squire, H. P.; E. St. Clair Moore, K.; Frederick A. Clarkson, S. Officers, 1896,—Charles H. Jackson, H. P.; John Patterson, K.; James H. Lyon, S. This chapter is known and distinguished as La Fayette Chapter, No. 26.

The third chapter of Royal Arch Masons is known and designated as Jerusalem Chapter, No. 24. Officers, 1896,—Charles M. Ulrich, H. P.; William I. Ford, K.; Daniel C. Adams, S.


KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The first commandery of Knights Templar in the county of Union was organized under a dispensation issued by John Woolverton, Grand Commander, in the year 1868, to William H. McIlhanney, Eminent Commander; David D. Buchanan, Generalissimo; John Whittaker, Captain General. This commandery received its warrant from the Grand Commandery in the year 1869. Officers, 1896,—Noel R. Park, Eminent Commander; George A. Squire, Generalissimo; Jacob W. Sheppard, Captain General. This commandery is designated as St. John's Commandery, No. 9.

The second commandery of Knights Templar in the county of Union was organized, under dispensation issued by Isaac C. Githens, Grand Commander, in February, 1889, to William H. Sebring, Eminent Commander; G. L. Cook, Generalissimo; C. M. Goddard, Captain General. This commandery was duly warranted in May, 1889. Officers, 1896,—Jacob Kirkner, Eminent Commander; N. Y. Dungan, Generalissimo; William H. Freeman, Captain General.

CHAPTER XIII.

REPRESENTATIVE PHYSICIANS OF UNION COUNTY.

T is signally appropriate that a specific chapter be devoted to a consideration of the lives and deeds of those members of the medical profession who have lived and labored to goodly ends within the confines of Union county ; and also to give due recognition to those who are still pursuing their humane mission here. The matter in the pages immediately following can not fail to be of distinct interest and historical value.

ABRAHAM COLES,

the widely known poet, scholar, philanthropist, and eminent physician and surgeon, was born in the old homestead of his family, at Scotch Plains, New Jersey, December 26, 1813, and died, during a visit to California, at the Hotel del Monte, near Monterey, May 3, 1891. He was of Scotch and Dutch descent, his ancestors being among the earliest settlers of New York and New Jersey. His great-grandfather, William Coles, had, with his wife, established himself, in early colonial days, at Scotch Plains, and there Dr. Coles' grandfather, James Coles, was born in 1744. The latter married Elizabeth Frazee. Their son, Dennis, born at Scotch Plains, in 1778, died there in 1844. The father of Dr. Coles was "a man of great culture, skilled in mathematics, a lover of polite literature, a polished speaker, a member of the state legislature, a charming reader, and an accomplished writer." He acquired the printers' art, and in 1803 established at Newburgh, New York, a newspaper, the Recorder of the Times, which he conducted for three years,—a literary and financial success, which, also, under another name, it continued to be as late as 1876. He married, in 1802, Katrina Van Deurzen, daughter of one of the prominent citizens of Newburgh, and a descendant of the famous Dutch dominie, Everardus Bogardus, and his noted wife, Anneke Jans. At the solicitation of his parents, Dennis Coles sold out his Newburgh business (1806) and returned to Scotch Plains, where his son was born, as stated above.

Dr. Abraham Coles was educated by his parents until the age of twelve, when he entered the dry-goods store of a relative in New York city, with whom he remained five years. Here he acquired a thorough business education, while at the same time devoting his spare time to reading and study. At the age of seventeen he withdrew from this

business to accept a position as teacher of Latin and mathematics in the academy of the Rev. Lewis Bond, at Plainfield, New Jersey. Subsequently, for six months, he studied law in the office of Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, of Newark, and although the law was not to prove his chosen vocation, he, during this time, acquired a taste and solid foundation for legal study, which he never abandoned and which in after years was invaluable to him in his association with eminent jurists. After reading Blackstone's and Kent's Commentaries with care, and in the meantime consulting his natural tastes and inclinations, which drew him strongly toward medicine, he chose the latter, and, first attending a course of lectures at the University and College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city, he entered the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at which he graduated in 1835. The following year he opened an office, as physician and surgeon, in Newark, New Jersey. In 1842 he married Caroline E. Ackerman, daughter of Jonathan C. and Maria S. Ackerman, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. She died in 1845, leaving one son and one daughter.

Dr. Coles soon won a high position in his profession, becoming especially distinguished in surgical cases, to which he was frequently called in consultation. In 1848 he went abroad, visiting England and France and making a special study of their hospitals and schools of medicine. He was in Paris during the stormy days—May and June, 1848—of the dictatorship of General Cavaignac and the so-called French republic that followed, and, as correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, described the bloody scenes of which he was an eye-witness. Returning to Newark he at once resumed practice. At this time he was regarded as the most accomplished practitioner in Newark, eminent alike for his professional and literary acquirements. In 1853 and 1854 he was again abroad, traveling extensively, studying the continental languages and adding largely to his store of medical knowledge by contact with the most eminent physicians and surgeons of Europe. He also wrote charming letters from Italy, as correspondent again of the Daily Advertiser. At Florence he made the acquaintance of the Brownings, Hiram Powers and others then and subsequently distinguished for their attainments in literature and art. In September, 1854, he took passage for home, on the Arctic, but after leaving Liverpool, he had his ticket made good for the following steamer, and then disembarked at Queenstown. The Arctic proceeded on her voyage, was run into by a small French steamer, called the Vesta, off Cape Race, in a dense fog, and sunk, with a loss of three hundred and twenty-two lives.

But the life, character, and celebrity of Dr. Coles, eminent as he was as physician and surgeon, are chiefly connected with his literary and scholarly attainments, his published writings, and particularly his

religious hymns and translations, which have given him a world-wide reputation. He had early in his professional career been a contributor to various periodicals, and short isolated poems had appeared from his pen, but it was not until 1847 that he brought out the first of his eighteen translations of "Dies Iræ," and made a pronounced impression upon the literary world. This hymn, the composition of a monk, was written originally in the Latin of the thirteenth century. It is a terrible picture of a soul that in vision seeing death, the righteous Judge, the doom of the lost, pleads for mercy and rescue, and in the terseness, vigor, power, and yet rhythmic beauty of the original Latin is peerlessly presented. It has not only commanded the admiration of critics generally, but exercised a powerful influence upon many eminent



DEERHURST

characters. Dr. Johnson could not read the original without bursting into tears. Sir Walter Scott repeated portions of it in his dying moments. It was also upon the lips of the Earl of Roscommon the moment he expired. Goethe introduced portions of it in his "Faust." It has been set to the sublimest music and forms the subject of Mozart's immortal Requiem. It had been translated into various languages, but an English version had hitherto signally failed. The translation of Dr. Coles attracted immediate and wide attention, both in this country and in Europe. It was set to music in Henry Ward Beecher's "Plymouth Collection of Hymns;" a portion of it was introduced into "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" and James Russell Lowell gave it a most favorable criticism in the Atlantic Monthly.

In 1859 he published, with some slight changes, his first translation

of the "Dies Iræ," together with twelve other versions which he had made since 1847. This volume, entitled "Dies Iræ in Thirteen Original Versions" (sixth edition, 1892), appeared in the Appletons' best style of binding, and contained an introduction, history of the hymn, music, and photographic illustrations of the Last Judgment, by Michael Angelo, Rubens, Cornelius, and Ary Scheffer. The book met with immediate success.

Richard Grant White, in a critical review, spoke of the work as "one of great interest, and an admirable tribute from American scholarship and poetic taste to the supreme nobility of the original poem. Dr. Coles," he says, "has shown a fine appreciation of the spirit and rhythmic movement of the hymn, as well as unusual command of language and rhyme; and we much doubt whether any translation of the 'Dies Iræ,' better than the first of the thirteen, will ever be produced in English, except perhaps by himself. * * As to the translation of the hymn, it is perhaps the most difficult task that could be undertaken. To render 'Faust' or the 'Songs of Egmont' into fitting English numbers would be easy in comparison."

James W. Alexander, D. D., and William R. Williams, D. D., scholars whose critical acumen and literary ability were universally recognized, pronounced the first two "the best of English versions in double rhyme," while the Rev. Samuel Irenæus Prime, D. D., in the New York Observer, said, "We are not sure but that the last version, which is in the same measure as Crashaw's, but in our judgment far superior, will please the general taste most of all." The Christian (Quarterly) Review said,—“Dr. Coles' first translation stands, we believe, not only unsurpassed, but unequaled in the English language.” The Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., LL. D., bishop of the diocese of Connecticut, wrote,—“Your first version is decidedly the best one with which I am acquainted.”

William Cullen Bryant, in the Evening Post, wrote,—“There are few versions that will bear to be compared with these; we are surprised that they are all so well done.” Rev. Dr. James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., president of the College of New Jersey, Princeton, wrote to Dr. Coles—“I wonder how you could have drawn out thirteen translations of the 'Dies Iræ,' all in the spirit and manner of the original, and yet so different. I thought each the best as I read it.”

“If not all of equal excellence,” said George Ripley, in the New York Tribune, “it is hard to decide as to their respective merits, so admirably do they embody the tone and sentiments of the original, in vigorous and expressive verse. The essays which precede and follow the hymn, exhibit the learning and the taste of the translator in a most favorable light, and show that an antiquary and a poet have not been lost in the study of science and the practice of a laborious profession.”

Lady Jane Franklin, wife of Sir John Franklin, while on her visit to this country, met Dr. Coles at the home of a mutual friend. Congeniality of tastes, as well as the interest taken by Dr. Coles in the search for her husband, ripened the acquaintanceship into that of mutual regard and friendship. Among the Doctor's letters we find the following, in Lady Franklin's handwriting :

" NEW YORK, October 22, 1860.

" DR. ABRAHAM COLES :

" Dear Sir:—I cannot deny myself the pleasure of thanking you once more for your most beautiful little book, the ' Dies Iræ in Thirteen Original Versions,' which I value, not only for its intrinsic merit, but as an expression of your very kind feelings toward me. Believe me,

"Gratefully and truly yours,

JANE FRANKLIN."

While visiting, in 1855, on his second European tour, the lake district, Westmoreland, England (associated with the memory of Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, and De Quincey), Dr. Coles wrote his much admired poem, entitled "Windemere."

Following is Dr. Coles' first translation of the "Dies Iræ," (1847):

DIES IRÆ.

Day of wrath, that day of burning,
Seer and Sibyl speak concerning,
All the world to ashes turning.

Oh, what fear shall it engender,
When the Judge shall come in splendor,
Strict to mark and just to render!

Trumpet, scattering sounds of wonder,
Rending sepulchres asunder,
Shall resistless summons thunder.

All aghast then Death shall shiver,
And great Nature's frame shall quiver,
When the graves their dead deliver.

Volume, from which nothing 's blotted,
Evil done nor evil plotted,
Shall be brought and dooms allotted.

When shall sit the Judge unerring,
He 'll unfold all here occurring,
Vengeance then no more deferring.

What shall I say, that time pending?
Ask what advocate 's befriending,
When the just man needs defending?

Dreadful King, all power possessing,
Saving freely those confessing,
Save thou me, O Fount of Blessing!

Think, O Jesus, for what reason
Thou didst bear earth's spite and treason,
Nor me lose in that dread season.

Seeking me Thy worn feet hasted,
On the cross Thy soul death tasted;
Let such travail not be wasted!

Righteous Judge of retribution!
Make me gift of absolution
Ere that day of execution!

Culprit-like, I plead, heart-broken,
On my cheek shame's crimson token:
Let the pardoning word be spoken!

Thou who Mary gav'st remission,
Heard'st the dying Thief's petition,
Cheer'st with hope my lost condition.

Though my prayers be void of merit,
What is needful, Thou confer it,
Lest I endless fire inherit!

Be there, Lord, my place decided
With Thy sheep, from goats divided,
Kindly to Thy right hand guided!

When th' accursed away are driven,
To eternal burnings given,
Call me with the blessed to heaven!

I beseech Thee, prostrate lying,
Heart as ashes, contrite, sighing,
Care for me when I am dying!

Day of tears and late repentance,
Man shall rise to hear his sentence;
Him, the child of guilt and error,
Spare, Lord, in that hour of terror!

In 1865 he published his first translation of the passion hymn, "Stabat Mater Dolorosa," which, like "Dies Iræ," has been made the theme of some of the most celebrated musical compositions. It was set to music in the sixteenth century by Palestrina, and has inspired the compositions of Haydn, Bellini, Rossini, and others. The prima donna, Clara Louise Kellogg, in Rossini's "Stabat Mater," used Dr. Coles' translation. Dr. Philip Schaff, alluding to some eighty German and several English translations that had been made up to that time said: "Dr. Coles has best succeeded in a faithful rendering of the Mater Dolorosa. His admirable English version carefully preserves the measure of the original." In 1866 appeared his "Old Gems in New Settings" (third edition, 1891), in which many treasured old Latin hymns, including "De Contemptu Mundi" and "Veni Sancti Spiritus," are skillfully and gracefully translated. In the following year he published his translation of "Stabat Mater Speciosa" (second edition, 1891).

In 1866, before the centennial meeting of the New Jersey State Medical Society, held in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, and of which he was president, Dr. Coles read his poem entitled "The Microcosm," which was published with the proceedings of the society. This poem was subsequently (in 1881) published in a volume containing "The Microcosm (fifth edition, 1891), National Lyrics, and Miscellaneous Poems," together with three additional versions of "Dies Iræ." The volume was favorably criticised both in this country and Europe. The Hon. Justin McCarthy, of England, wrote: "I am surprised to see, in looking through your volume, 'The Microcosm, and other Poems,' that you have been able to add three more versions to those you have already made of that wonderful Latin hymn, 'Dies Iræ.' Certainly it is the most difficult to translate. I like your last version especially." "The idea of 'The Microcosm,'" said John G. Whittier, "is novel and daring, but it is worked out with great skill and delicacy." In lines of easy and flowing verse the author sets forth with a completeness certainly remarkable, and with great power and beauty, the incomparable marvels of structure and functions of the human body.

As an example, we quote a few lines from the section on "Muscular Dynamics."

Bundles of fleshy fibres without end,
Along the bony Skeleton extend
In thousand-fold directions from fixed
points
To act their several parts upon the Joints ;
Adjustments nice of means to ends we trace,
With each dynamic filament in place ;
But where's the Hand that grasps the
million reins,

Directs and guides them, quickens or re-
strains ?
See the musician, at his fingers' call,
All sweet sounds scatter, fast as rain drops
fall ;
With flying touch, he weaves the web of
song,
Rhythmic as rapid, intricate as long.
Whence this precision, delicacy and ease ?

And where's the Master that defines the
keys?

The many-jointed Spine, with link and lock
To make it flexile while secure from shock,
Is pierced throughout, in order to contain
The downward prolongation of the brain ;
From which, by double roots, the Nerves
arise—

One Feeling gives, one Motive Power sup-
plies ;

In opposite directions, side by side,
With mighty swiftness there two currents
glide—

Winged, head and heel, the Mercuries of
Sense

Mount to the regions of Intelligence ;
Instant as light, the nuncios of the throne
Command the Muscles that command the
Bone.

In Europe one of the most enthusiastic admirers of "The Microcosm," was the late Dr. Theodor Billroth, professor of surgery in Vienna.

The New York Herald says : "The poems that follow 'The Microcosm,' are mainly religious, and, for simplicity, feeling and, withal great scholarship, have been equaled by no hymn writers of this country."

"The flavor of 'The Microcosm,' said the New York Times, "is most quaint, suggesting on the religious side George Herbert, and on the materialistic side the elder Darwin. Some of the hymns for children are beautiful in their simplicity and truth."

EVEN ME.

Out the mouths of babes and sucklings,
Thou canst perfect praise to Thee !
Wilt thou not accept the worship,
Humbly rendered, Lord, by me ?
Even me.

Thou hast given me power of loving,
Give me power of serving Thee,
Is there not some humble service
Which can now be done by me ?
Even me.

Things that to the wise are hidden,
Children's eyes are made to see ;
Thee to know is life eternal,
O reveal Thyself to me !
Even me.

Hands and feet should ne'er grow weary
When employed, dear Lord, for Thee ;
Tongue should never cease the telling
Of Thy grace who diedst for me.
Even me.

Infant mouths need not be silent,
Stammering lips can publish Thee,
Sound Thy name o'er land and ocean,
Be it sounded, Lord, by me !
Even me.

THE CHILDREN'S TE DEUM.

We praise, we magnify, O Lord,
As little children can,
That wondrous love which brought Thee
To die for sinful man. [down
While here on earth Thou didst not frown
And bid them to depart,
When mothers brought their children near,
But took them to Thy heart.

Encouraged by Thy voice and smile,
We toward Thy bosom press ;
O, lay Thy hands upon our heads,
And mercifully bless !
Help us to sing, dear Lord ! we feel
That silence would be wrong ;
Now every bird, with rapture stirred,
Is praising Thee in song.

The Critic (New York), after referring to "many beautiful and stately passages" in "The Microcosm," says, "following it is to be

found some of the best devotional and patriotic poetry that has been written in this country."

The following is from his poem "A Sabbath at Niagara."

Forevermore, from thee, Niagara!
 Religious cataract! Most Holy Fane!
 A service and a symphony go up
 Into the ear of God. 'Tis Sabbath morn.
 My soul, refreshed and full of comfort,
 hears
 Thy welcome call to worship. All night
 long
 A murmur, like the memory of a sound,
 Has filled my sleep and made my dreams
 devout.
 It was the deep, unintermittent roll
 Of thy eternal anthem, pealing still
 Upon the slumbering and muffled sense,
 Thence echoing in the soul's mysterious
 depths
 With soft reverberations. How the earth
 Trembles with hallelujahs, loud as break

THE LAND OF THE FREE.

(Air, Star Spangled Banner.)

We hail the return of the day of thy birth,
 Fair Columbia, washed by the waves of
 two oceans!
 Where men, from the farthest dominions
 of Earth,
 Rear altars to Freedom, and pay their
 devotions;
 Where our fathers in fight, nobly strove
 for the Right,
 Struck down their fierce foemen or put
 them to flight;
 Through the long lapse of ages, that so
 there might be
 An asylum for all in the Land of the Free.
 Behold, from each zone under Heaven, they
 come!
 And haughtiest nations, that once far
 outshone thee,
 Now paled by thy lustre, lie prostrate and
 dumb,
 And render due homage, and no more
 disown thee.
 All the isles for thee wait, while that early
 and late,
 Not a wind ever blows but wafts hither
 rich freight,
 And the swift sailing ships, that bring over
 the sea
 Th' oppressed of all lands to the Land of
 the Free.

From banded Seraphim and Cherubim
 Singing before the Throne, while God
 vouchsafes
 Vision and audience to prostrate Heaven!
 My soul, that else were mute, transported
 finds
 In you, O inarticulate Harmonies!
 Expression for unutterable thoughts,
 Surpassing the impertinence of words.
 For that the petty artifice of speech
 Cannot pronounce th' Unpronounceable,
 Nor meet the infinite demands of praise
 Before descending Godhead, lo! she makes
 Of this immense significance of sound,
 Sublime appropriation, chanting it anew,
 As her "Te Deum," and sweet Hymn of
 Laud.

As entranced I look down the long vista of
 years,
 And behold thine existence to ages ex-
 tended,
 What a scene, O my Country, of wonder
 appears!
 How kindling the prospect, surpassing
 and splendid!
 Each lone mountain and glen, and waste
 wilderness then,
 I see covered with cities, and swarming
 with men,
 And miraculous Art working marvels for
 thee
 To lift higher thy greatness, thou Land of
 the Free!
 From our borders expel all oppression and
 wrong,
 Oh! Thou, who didst plant us and make
 us a Nation!
 In the strength of Thine arm make us ever-
 more strong;
 On our gates inscribe Praise, on our walls
 write Salvation!
 May Thyself be our light, from Thy
 heavenly height
 Ever flashing new splendors and chasing
 our night,
 That united and happy we ever may be
 To the end of all time, still the Land of
 the Free!

July 4, 1853.

MY NATIVE LAND.

(Air, America.)

O beautiful and grand
My own, my Native Land!

Of thee I boast :
Great Empire of the West,
The dearest and the best,
Made up of all the rest,
I love thee most.

Thou crown of all the Past,
Time's noblest and the last,
Supremely fair!
Brought up at Freedom's knee,
Sweet Child of Liberty!
Of all, from sea to sea,
Th' undoubted heir.

I honor thee, because
Of just and equal laws,
These make thee dear :
Not for thy mines of gold,
Not for thy wealth untold,
Not that thy sons are bold,
Do I revere.

God of our fathers ! bless,
Exalt in righteousness,
This Land of ours !
Be Right our lofty aim,
Our title and our claim,
To high and higher fame,
Among the Powers.

In 1874 he published "The Evangel" (pages 400, second edition, 1891). "The purpose of this volume," said George Ripley, in the *New York Tribune*, "would be usually regarded as beyond the scope of poetic composition. It aims to reproduce the scenes of the Gospel history in verse, with a strict adherence to the sacred narrative, and no greater degree of imaginative coloring than would serve to present the facts in the most brilliant and impressive light. But the subject is one with which the author cherishes so profound a sympathy, as in some sense to justify the boldness of the attempt. The Oriental cast of his mind allures him to the haunts of sacred song, and produces a vital communion with the spirit of Hebrew poetry. Had he lived in the days of Isaiah or Jeremiah, he might have been one of the bards who sought inspiration at Siloa's brook, that flowed fast by the oracle of God."

The Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., LL. D., of Princeton, referring to the work, said,—“I admire the skill which ‘The Evangel’ displays in investing with rainbow hues the simple narrations of the Gospels. All, however, who have read Dr. Coles’ versions of the ‘Dies Iræ’ and other Latin hymns must be prepared to receive any new productions from his pen with high expectations. In these days, when even the clerical office seems in many cases insufficient to protect from the present fashionable form of skepticism, it is a great satisfaction to see a man of science and a scholar adhering so faithfully to the simple Gospel.”

Henry W. Longfellow, in a cordial note to Dr. Coles, remarks,—“As your work is narrative and mine dramatic, he must be a very captious critic who should venture to suggest any imitation.”

“Dr. Coles,” says John G. Whittier, “is a born hymn writer. No man living or dead has so rendered the text and the spirit of the old and wonderful Latin hymns. He has also written some of the sweetest of Christian hymns. His ‘All the Days’ and ‘Ever with Thee’ are immortal songs. It is better to have written them than the stateliest of epics.”

ALL THE DAYS.

(Tune, "Kinney Street.")

From Thee, begetting sure conviction,
 Sound out, O risen Lord, always,
 Those faithful words of valediction,
 "Lo! I am with you all the days."

REFRAIN—All the days, all the days,
 "Lo! I am with you all the days."

What things shall happen on the morrow,
 Thou kindly hidest from our gaze;
 But tellest us in joy or sorrow,
 "Lo! I am with you all the days."

When round our head the tempest rages,
 And sink our feet in miry ways,
 Thy voice comes floating down the ages,
 "Lo! I am with you all the days."

O Thou who art our life and meetness,
 Not death shall daunt us nor amaze,
 Hearing those words of power and sweet-
 ness,
 "Lo! I am with you all the days."

EVER WITH THEE.

(Tune, "Bethany.")

Ever, my Lord, with Thee,
 Ever with Thee!
 Through all eternity
 Thy face to see!
 I count this heaven, to be
 Ever, my Lord, with Thee,
 Ever with Thee.

Fair is Jerusalem,
 All of pure gold,
 Garnished with many a gem
 Of worth untold:
 I only ask to be
 Ever, my Lord, with Thee,
 Ever with Thee!

River of Life there flows
 As crystal clear;
 The Tree of Life there grows
 For healing near:
 But this crowns all, to be
 Ever, my Lord, with Thee,
 Ever with Thee!
 No curse is there, no night,
 No grief, no fear;
 Thy smile fills heaven with light,
 Dries every tear:
 What rapture, there to be
 Ever, my Lord, with Thee,
 Ever with Thee!

In 1884 the Appletons issued Dr. Coles' poem, "The Light of the World," as a single volume also bound together with a second edition of "The Evangel" under the general title "The Life and Teachings of our Lord in Verse, being a complete harmonized exposition of the four Gospels, with original notes, etc."

Among the many foreign letters received by Dr. Coles, in which reference is made to this work, we find one from the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone, M. P., written from 10 Downing street, Whitehall, London, and one from Stephen Gladstone, written from Hawarden Rectory, Chester, England.

The Rev. Alexander McLaren, D. D., writing from Manchester, England, says,—“I congratulate you upon having accomplished with success a most difficult undertaking, and on having been able to present the ever inexhaustible life in a form so new and original. I do not know whether I have been most struck by the careful and fine exegetical study, or the graceful versification of your work. I trust it may be useful, not only in attracting the people, which George Herbert thought could be caught with a song, when they would run from a sermon, but may also help lovers of the sermon to see its subject in a new garb.”

The Rev. Horatius Bonar, D. D., of Edinburgh, wrote,—“I am

struck with your command of language, and your skill in clothing the simplicities of history with the elegance of poetry. Your 'Life of Our Lord' is no ordinary volume, and your notes are of a very high order indeed,—admirably written, and full of philosophical thought and scriptural research."

THE NATIVITY.

In that fair region—fertile as of yore,
Watered of Heaven; its valleys covered
o'er

With corn; with flocks its pastures; scene
in truth

Of that sweet Idyl called the Book of Ruth,
Where David, son of Jesse, tending sheep,
In deep glen seated, or on mountain steep,
Sung to his harp in morn or evening calm,
Many a holy pastoral and psalm—

As certain shepherds, simple and devout,
Under the starry heavens were lying out,
Watching their flocks, while one lifts up
the chant,

"The Lord my shepherd is, I shall not
want."

Or, as with upturned face, he ravished sees
Belted Orion and the Pleiades,
Singing, "When I the heavens consider,
made

And fashioned by Thy fingers, thick inlaid
With stars and suns in numbers numberless,
Lord, what is man that Thou shouldst come
to bless?"—

An Angel of the Lord beside them stood:
The glory of the Lord in mighty flood
Shone round about them luminous and
clear,

And all the shepherds feared with a great
fear.

"Fear not," the Angel said, "good news I
bear,

Cause of great joy to people everywhere.

In David's city is a Saviour born,
Who is the Christ the Lord, this happy
morn.

And this the sign to you: Ye shall not
find

Prepared a stately edifice, designed
For His reception: this great Potentate
And Prince of Heaven and Earth, assumes
no state;

Comes with no retinue; conceals and
shrouds

His proper glory under veils and clouds
Of lowliness, in stable of an inn

His Showing and Epiphany begin.

There look and you shall find in manger
laid

The Infant Christ in swaddling clothes
arrayed."

Then suddenly were present, height o'er
height,

A countless multitude of the sons of light,
In mighty chorus singing loud and clear,
Charming celestial silences to hear:

"Glory to God *there* in the highest heaven!
Peace *here* on earth, good will to men for-
given!"

[The Evangel, pages 59-61.]

THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT.

* * * * * He stood

On a raised plain mid a vast multitude,
Composed of His disciples—and all them
Who from Judea, and Jerusalem,
And from the shores of Tyre and Sidon
came

To hear Him and be healed—His blessed
name,

Now on all lips, because there was no case
Too desperate for His relieving grace;
The virtue that went out of Him was such
That men were healed with one believing
touch.

All hushed, He sat, and lifting up His eyes
On His disciples, taught them in this wise.

Happy the poor in spirit, who
their deep demerit own,

In them My Kingdom I set up;
with them I share my throne.

Happy are they, who mourn for sin
with smitings on the breast,

The Comforter shall comfort them
in ways He knoweth best.

Happy the meek, who patient bear
unconscious of their worth,

They shall inherit seats of power,
and dominate the earth.

Happy who hunger and who thirst
for righteousness complete,

Their longings shall fulfillments have
and satisfactions sweet.

Happy the merciful, who know
to pity and forgive,
They mercy shall obtain at last,
and evermore shall live.
Happy the pure in heart, whose feet
with holiness are shod,
They shall run up the shining way
and see the face of God.
Happy the friends of peace, who heal
the wounds by discord given,
The God of Heaven shall hold them dear
and call them sons of heaven.

Happy are they who suffer for
adherence to the right,
They shall be kings and priests to God
in realms of heavenly light.
Happy are ye when men revile
and falsely you accuse,
Be very glad, for so of old
did they the prophets use.
Happy are ye, when for My sake,
men persecute and hate,
Exult ! for your reward in heaven
is made thereby more great.

[The Light of the World, pages 76 77.]

“Dr. Coles,” says a prominent critic, “was a man who possessed and enjoyed a religion founded upon the teachings of the Old and New Testaments. It was a religion which pervaded all the recesses of his heart, which gave a temper to all his thoughts, which entered into all the transactions of his life,—a religion of the soul, a religion of the closet, a religion which he cared not whether the world was cognizant of or not, never seeking to thrust it upon others, or to display it as a beautiful, well fitting garment. He recognized God as a being to be worshiped, to be loved and to be obeyed; and he accorded to his neighbor the same love that he had for himself. He was, however, a man of strong convictions, and in religious matters those convictions were the result of a thorough investigation by a mind well equipped, and influenced in its labors only by a desire to find out the truth. So earnest and thorough a student of the Scriptures as he was, reading them in the languages in which they earliest appeared, he was fully able to give a reason for the faith that was in him, which was strictly evangelical.”

In “The Evangel,” speaking of the wine Christ made, he says :

Mahomet forbade wine, and Christ made it. The difference between Christ and Mahomet was that of divine knowledge and human ignorance. Mahomet mistook a part for the whole, and with his axe of prohibition struck at a branch, supposing it to be the trunk. The Omniscient Christ was guilty of no such error. He knew that the bane was manifold, and that to single out wine for special prohibition was folly.

The truth is, Christ forbade nothing. Not but ten thousand things are forbidden,—everything hurtful is so. Nature forbids, and nature is final. Why re-enact nature? reaffirm creation? deal in dittoes and deuteronomies? repeat laws established? settle what was never unsettled? Christ left nature as He found it, inviolate, unrepealed. His walking on the water did not abolish gravitation. Fact was fact the same as before; arsenic was arsenic; alcohol was alcohol. So far as nature forbade these they were forbidden; so far as nature permitted them they were permitted. Christ could go no farther than nature and be the Lord of nature. Consequently Christ could not have forbidden wine absolutely and been God.

Wine is many and different. There is a kind of wine which is not, and another which is, intoxicating; that is, has a toxic or poisoning power, for that is the meaning of the term. Was the wine Christ made the latter? Christ's character is the answer. If that says no, it is no; for the wine is to be judged by Christ, not Christ by the wine. Christ we know; the wine we do not know. That which best befitted Him to make, He undoubtedly made. * * * * Taking our stand, therefore, on the immovable rock of

Christ's character, we risk nothing in saying that the wine of miracle answered to the wine of nature, and was not intoxicating. No counter proof can equal the force of that drawn from His attributes. It is an indecency and a calumny to impute to Christ conduct which requires apology.

In opposition to those who deny (for what is not denied by somebody?) that *unfermented* grape-juice is wine at all, we maintain that not only is it wine, but wine pre-eminently, the original, the true, as being nearest to the parent vine, and overflowing with the abundance of its life. Every step of that process called fermentation, whereby innocent sugar is converted into alcohol, is of the nature of a removal and eloignement. Wine and vine are etymologically the same. The Greeks called the vine "the mother of wine" (*oinometor*). Properly "oinos" is only then the child of the vine when vinous and vital it represents "the wine of the cluster," "the pure blood of the grape." Death follows life, and corruption death, and there results a deadly something which men call wine, but wrongly, for it is no longer *vinous*. The vine disowns it. It is a corpse, not a living thing. Alcohol is not wine, but an atrocious usurper of its name and rights.

Christ *made* wine. He was maker, not manufacturer. The key-note to the miracle is creation. This alone renders it worthy and intelligible. Christ was no Demiurge, but God. Not inferior nor different. "The Word was with God, and the Word was God." "All things were made by Him." It was fitting that He should in the outset make this appear; and so He did. In a miraculous moment he did what, in His ordinary working in nature, He takes four months to do. Such was His debut—an epiphany of Godhead; a demonstration to the whole universe that He was "over all, God blessed forever." "This beginning of miracles did Jesus in Cana of Galilee, and manifested forth His glory"—giving, in His own Divine Person, by a new genesis, as "in the beginning" of the world, needed practical proof and illustration that God is; and that He is one, not two nor many; that He created matter; that nature is from Him; that though He exists and operates in nature, He is not nature, but a power apart from it and above it, acting upon it from without in omnipotent freedom of will, and directing it to beneficent ends; that the God who feeds us is identical with the God who saves us,—thus sweeping away all the hoary diabolisms of disbelief, bearing the names of Atheism, Dualism, Polytheism, Materialism, Pantheism and Fatalism.

It is assumed, for this view necessitates it, that the wine of miracle was the same as the wine of *nature*, the wine of the cluster, holy and life-giving, the type of all nourishment, and the type of salvation. The wine of art is not this. It represents evil rather than good. It is better fitted to typify destruction than creation. It is less a making than an unmaking. Alcohol is unmade sugar. Men brand it poison.

Thus far we have limited ourselves to asserting that Christ did not *make* intoxicating wine; whether He ever *drank* it is another question. Here, too, His character is everything,—far more than doubtful philology. Anything He drank must, we know, have been a safe and unhurtful beverage, wherein there was no "excess." We are not permitted to suppose that the Saviour from sin was an example of sin; that He who taught self-denial practiced self-indulgence. Rather must we believe that every meal he ate was a lesson of temperance. He, knowing what is in man, the liability of the best to fall, ceased not to warn against a vain self-confidence and a false security. "Simon, Simon, behold Satan hath desired to have you that he may sift you as wheat; but I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not." * * * * "Pray that ye enter not into temptation." That the wine of communion was azymous wine, new wine, sweet and sacred, made the festal token of a heavenly renewal of divine fellowship, is proved by His own words: "I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine until that day when I drink it new (*kainon*) with you in my Father's Kingdom." * * * *

It is stated that *all points in dispute have their final answer* in the settlement of the one question,—“Does 'wine,' standing alone, mean, as is claimed, *only and always* the juice of the grape *fermented*, and *never* the juice of the grape *unfermented*; and was the same made and drunk by Christ and used by Him as one of the elements of the Last Supper?” The pivot, evidently on which everything turns, are the words "*only and*

always," so that if it can be shown, in a *single instance*, that the word "wine," uncoupled with "new," is clearly used anywhere in the Bible in the sense of "new wine" or "*must*," the learning which denies it goes for nothing, and the whole argument based on that erroneous assumption falls to the ground.

In Matt. ix.: 17, we read: "Neither do men put new wine (*oinon neon*) into old bottles, else the bottles ('old' omitted) break, and the wine (*oinos*, alone, with *neos* omitted) runneth out." In the parallel passage in Mark ii.: 22, there are the same omissions in the second clause of the verse. In Luke, it is "new wine" in both places, thus confirming the identity of the two. * * * Here we have the Holy Ghost for a witness and a divine example of *usus loquendi*, clearly showing that *oinos* is properly used to denote the unfermented grape juice *without* the qualifying epithet *neos* as well as *with* it. * * * *

Undoubtedly, opium and alcohol produce effects which differ, but they agree in this, that used habitually, they alike tend, by a law as constant as gravitation itself, to establish a tyranny, compared with which chains, racks, dungeons, and whatever else go to make up the material apparatus of the most cruel despotism, are as nothing. For these are outside of the man, and leave the soul untouched.

It is a good reason for abstinence if our use is others misuse, if it merely lends sanction to a dangerous custom.

Christianity is a principle, not a law. * * * * Christianity is infinitely more than Judaism or Mohammedanism, but then it is Christianity in the sense of Christian love. This fulfills all claims, abstinence among the rest.

In 1888 he put forth another volume, of more than three hundred and fifty pages, entitled "A New Rendering of the Hebrew Psalms into English Verse, with notes, critical, historical and biographical, including an historical sketch of the French, English and Scotch metrical versions."

The New York Tribune, in a lengthy critical review of the work, said: "Dr. Coles' name on the title page is a sufficient indication of the excellence and thoroughness of the work done. Indeed, Dr. Coles has done much more than produce a fresh, vigorous and harmonious version of the Psalms, though this was alone well worth doing. His full and scholarly notes on the early versions of Clement Marot, Sternhold and Hopkins, and others, his sketches of eminent persons connected in various ways with particular psalms, his literary and bibliographical information, together impart a value and interest to this work which should insure an extensive circulation for it. Very much of the historical and other matter thus brought within the reach of the public is inaccessible to such as have not means of access to public libraries. In his version of the Psalms he has wisely preserved the rhythmical swing and the terse language which distinguish the early renderings."

The Rev. Frederic W. Farrar, D. D., F. R. S., chaplain in ordinary to the queen, in a letter to Dr. Coles, said: "The task of versifying the Psalms was too much, even for Milton, but you have attempted it with seriousness and with as much success as seems to be possible. I was much interested in your introduction."

S. W. Kershaw, F. T. A., the librarian of the Lambeth Palace Library, London, England, also writes to Dr. Coles: "I am greatly

interested in the introduction, in reading about the psalms of Clement Marot, and in the allusion to the Huguenots."

On the scroll in the hand of the beautiful symbolical figure of Poetry, by J. Q. A. Ward, in the Library of Congress, at Washington, the artist has memorialized Dr. Coles' version of Psalm xix., which is as follows :

The rolling skies with lips of flame
Their Maker's power and skill proclaim :
Day speaks to day, and night to night
Shows knowledge writ in beams of light,
And though no voice, no spoken word
Can by the outward ear be heard,
The witness of a traveling sound
Reverberates the world around.

In the bright east with gold enriched
He for the sun a tent has pitched,
That, like bridegroom after rest,
Comes from his chamber richly drest,
An athlete strong and full of grace,
And glad to run the heavenly race,—
Completes his round with tireless feet,
And naught is hidden from his heat.

But, Nature's book sums not the whole :
God's perfect law converts the soul ;
His sure unerring word supplies
The means to make the simple wise ;

His precepts are divinely right,
An inspiration and delight ;
His pure commandment makes all clear,
Clean and enduring in His fear.

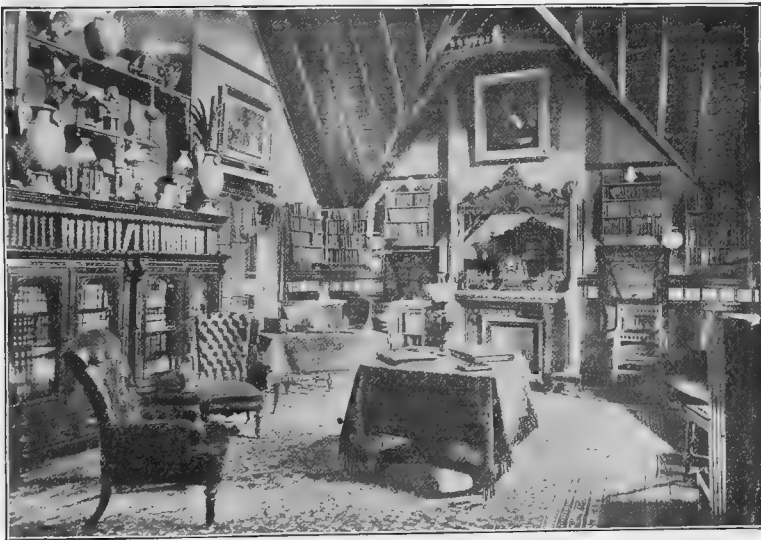
The judgments of the Lord are true,
And righteous wholly, through and through ;
More to be coveted than gold,
Of higher worth a thousand fold ;
More sweet than sweetest honey far,
Th' unfoldings of their sweetness are :
They warn Thy servant, and they guard ;
In keeping them there 's great reward.

Who can his errors understand ?
My secret faults are as the sand :
From these me cleanse, make pure within,
And keep me from presumptuous sin ;
Lest sin me rule and fetter fast,
And I unpardoned die at last.
My words and meditation be
O Lord, my Rock, approved of Thee.

During his travels abroad, Dr. Coles had been greatly impressed with the private and public parks of Europe, and as early as 1862 inaugurated a unique project of landscape gardening upon seventeen acres of his ancestral farm, at Scotch Plains, New Jersey, converting it into a park of rare and enchanting beauty. It was adorned with native groves, every attainable choice variety of tree and shrub, with imported statuary, garden and lawn effects. It was named "Deerhurst," from its herd of deer. Here he had his library and study, built of brick, stone, and foreign and native woods, memorable alike for its architectural beauty, its "easy-chair," its works of art, and as the rendezvous of distinguished guests. Many charming pictures of "Deerhurst" have been sketched by poet, philosopher and sage, who once enjoyed the delights of its hospitality. Here the Doctor spent the last thirty years of his life, with his son and daughter as constant associates, the latter gracefully presiding over their father's establishment, among literary and professional friends, who recognized in him not only the eminent physician, the scholar of wide literary culture, and the linguist proficient in Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Sanscrit, and the modern languages, but above all, the poet of international reputation.

While on a visit with his son and daughter to California, Dr. Coles died suddenly, May 3, 1891, from heart complication, resulting from an attack of la grippe. At the time of his decease his life and works

were extensively commented upon by the press, secular and religious. Innumerable dispatches and letters of condolence were received from distinguished authors throughout the literary world, from the executive mansion, Washington, D. C., from distinguished members of the bench and bar, from those chief among the clergy, and from distinguished personages abroad. The funeral services were held in Newark, New Jersey,—the private services at the home of his married life, on Market street, and the public services in the Peddie Memorial church. The Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, by reason of the serious illness of his son, was prevented from preaching the funeral sermon. An address, by Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D., of New York, was preceded by prayer by the Rev. Dr. Robert Lowry, and the singing of Dr. Coles' hymns, "Ever with Thee," and "All the Days." An address, by George Dana Board-



THE LIBRARY AT DEERHURST

man, D. D., was followed by the singing of Dr. Coles' translation of St. Bernard of Clairvaux's hymn, "Jesu Dulcis Memoria."

The memory of Jesus' name
Is past expression sweet ;
At each dear mention, hearts aflame
With quicker pulses beat.

But sweet, above all sweetest things
Creation can afford,
That sweetness which His presence brings,
The vision of the Lord.

Sweeter than His dear Name is nought ;
None, worthier of laud,
Was ever sung, or heard, or thought,
Than Jesus, Son of God.

Thou hope to those of contrite heart !
To those who ask, how kind !
To those who seek how good Thou art !
But what to those who find ?

No heart is able to conceive,
Nor tongue nor pen express ;
Who tries it only can believe
How choice that blessedness !

The New Jersey Historical Society attended in a body. James Russell Lowell, in a sympathetic note, one of the last he wrote, said: "I regret very much I cannot share in the sad function of pallbearer, but my health will not permit it." The pallbearers were: Vice-Chancellor Abram V. Van Fleet, Judge David A. Depue, ex-Chancellor Theodore Runyon, Hon. Amzi Dodd, Hon. Thomas N. McCarter, Hon. Cortlandt Parker, Hon. A. Q. Keasbey, Hon. Frederick W. Ricord, Noah Brooks, Alexander H. Ritchie, Spencer Goble, James W. Schoch, William Rankin, Charles Kyte, Edmund C. Stedman, Dr. Ezra M. Hunt, Dr. A. W. Rogers, Dr. S. H. Pennington, Dr. B. L. Dodd, Dr. J. C. Young and Dr. T. H. Tomlinson. His body was laid to rest by the side of that of his wife, in Willow Grove Cemetery, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

"Dr. Coles' style," says a prominent critic, "has individuality as much as that of Samuel Johnson or Thomas Carlyle. One certainly sees how thoughts sublime find expression in terse and stately sentences, and how words are chosen, such as come out of the depth of inspiration and genius. There is not conformity to the style of any favorite author, or to the modes of thought of any favorite logician, but a forging of weighty words wrought out from the depth of quiet inner feelings and conceptions." "Dr. Coles' researches," says Edmund C. Stedman, "made so lovingly and conscientiously in the special field of his poetic scholarship, have given him a distinct and most enviable position among American authors. We of the younger sort learn a lesson of reverent humility from the pure enthusiasm with which he approaches and handles his noble themes. The 'tone' of all his works is perfect. He is so thoroughly in sympathy with his subjects that the lay reader instantly shares his feeling; and there is a kind of white light pervading the whole prose and verse which at any time tranquilizes and purifies the mind."

Noah Brooks, LL. D., author and editor, said: "Dr. Coles, although playful and mirthful in some phases of his disposition, was never trivial, and the most of his work which he has left us is an indication of the seriousness, even solemnity, with which he regarded human existence, its necessities, its responsibilities, and its future. He had no time to devote any part of his commanding talents to daintiness or superficialities. 'Christ and His Cross are all my theme' was evidently his maxim in life. His poetry was suffused with love and admiration of Christ's character and attributes, and he never saw man without beholding in him the image of the Master."

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, speaking of Dr. Coles, says: "I have always considered it a great privilege to enjoy the friendship of so pure and lofty a spirit,—a man who seemed to breathe holiness as his native atmosphere, and to carry its influences into his daily life." As regards his writings, he says: "There was no line which, dying, he could have wished to blot, and there was no line which the purest of

God's angels, looking over his shoulder, would not have looked upon approvingly. His memory will long be cherished as one of our truest and sweetest singers."

In addition to his published works, Dr. Coles left, at his death, in manuscript, translations of the whole of Bernard of Clairvaux's "Address to the Various Members of Christ's Body Hanging on the Cross;" the whole of Hildebert's "Address to the Three Persons of the Most Holy Trinity;" selections from the Greek and Latin classics, and various writings on literary, medical and scientific subjects.

The titles of Dr. Coles were: A. M., from Rutgers College; Ph. D., from the University of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania; and LL. D., conferred in 1871, by the College of New Jersey at Princeton.

"In the presence of several thousand people, an heroic bronze bust of the late Dr. Abraham Coles, by John Quincy Adams Ward, with its valuable and unique pedestal," says the New York Herald, "was formally unveiled in the city of Newark, New Jersey, July 5, 1897.

"In deference to Mr. Ward's judgment and correct taste, a bust of Dr. Coles was decided upon in preference to a full-length statue. The base of the bust represents two large folio volumes, bearing the titles of the published works of Dr. Coles. These rest upon the capstone of the pedestal, consisting of a monolith from the Mount of Olives, which, in turn, rests on one from Jerusalem, beneath which are two from Nazareth of Galilee, resting on two stones from Bethlehem of Judea.

"The stones are highly polished on three sides, and are very beautiful. This is especially true of the monolith from Solomon's quarry, under Jerusalem, believed to be like unto those used in the construction of the Temple, and to which Christ's attention was called by one of His disciples, as He went out of the Temple on His way to the Mount of Olives. (Mark, xiii., 1). The fourth side, or back of each stone, has, for geological reasons, been left rough, as it came from the hands of the Judean or Galilean workmen.

"The foundation stone is a huge bowlder of about seven tons weight, brought from Plymouth, Massachusetts, the homeland of the Pilgrim Fathers; combined with this is a portion of one of the monoliths of Cheops, the great pyramid of Egypt. The memorial is surrounded by monoliths of Quincy, Massachusetts, granite, each fourteen feet long, bolted into corner stone posts, quarried not far from Mount Tabor, nigh unto Tiberias and the Sea of Galilee.

"Cast in solid bronze on the front of the pedestal is a copy of Dr. Coles' well known national song of praise, 'The Rock of Ages,' while riveted to Plymouth rock is a solid bronze tablet containing an oft-repeated extract from a treatise by Dr. Coles on law in its relation to Christianity.

“The song inscribed on the bronze tablet is as follows :

THE ROCK OF AGES.

[Isaiah xxvi., 4.]

A National Song of Praise.

Let us to Jehovah raise	'Midst the terror of the fight,
Glad and grateful songs of praise !	Kept them steadfast in the right ;
Let the people with one voice,	Taught their Statesmen how to plan
In the Lord their God rejoice !	To conserve the Rights of Man ;
For His mercy standeth fast,	For His mercy standeth fast,
And from age to age doth last.	And from age to age doth last.
He, across untraversed seas,	Needful skill and wisdom lent
Guided first the Genoese ;	To establish Government ;
Here prepared a dwelling-place	Laid foundations resting still
For a freedom-loving race ;	On the granite of His will ;
For His mercy standeth fast,	For His mercy standeth fast,
And from age to age doth last.	And from age to age doth last.
Filled the land the red man trod	Wiped the scandal and the sin
With the worshippers of God ;	From the color of the skin ;
When Oppression forged the chain	Now o'er all, from sea to sea,
Nerved their hands to rend in twain.	Floats the Banner of the Free ;
For His mercy standeth fast,	For His mercy standeth fast,
And from age to age doth last.	And from age to age doth last.
Gave them courage to declare	Praise the Lord for freedom won
What to do and what to dare ;	And the Gospel of His Son ;
Made them victors over wrong	Praise the Lord, His name adore
In the battle with the strong.	All ye people, ever more !
For His mercy standeth fast,	For His mercy standeth fast,
And from age to age doth last.	And from age to age doth last.

ABRAHAM COLES, July 4, 1876.

“The tablet on the Plymouth rock reads as follows :

“The State, although it does not formulate its faith, is distinctively Christian. Christianity, general, tolerant Christianity, is a part of the law of the land. Reverence for law is indissolubly interwoven with reverence for God. The State accepts the Decalogue, and builds upon it. As right presupposes a standard, it assumes that this is such a standard, divinely given and accepted by all Christendom ; that it underlies all civil society, is the foundation of the foundation, is lower than all and higher than all ; commends itself to reason, speaks with authority to the conscience ; vindicates itself in all government, giving it stability and exalting it in righteousness.—Abraham Coles, Memorial Volume, p. xxxvi.”

The stones of Palestine were secured through the agency of the Rev. Edwin T. Wallace, A. M., our consul at Jerusalem.

The foundation bed is composed of Palestine, Egyptian and Newark broken stone, bound together with Egyptian cement, taken from the Pyramid of Cheops, mixed with American cement. Imbedded beneath the stones are a copy of the Bible ; a complete list of the passengers of the Mayflower, with a sketch of their lives, from the Boston Transcript ; the Declaration of Independence, with the signers thereof ; the Constitution

of the United States of America ; a list of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution ; the new constitution and list of members of the New Jersey Historical Society ; list of the members of the American Medical Association ; all the published works of Dr. Abraham Coles ; some



BRONZE BUST OF ABRAHAM COLES
WASHINGTON PARK, NEWARK, N. J.

water taken from the Dead Sea by Dr. Coles ; a stone ornament from Cæsar's palace at Rome, and other objects of local, state and national interest. Mindful of the services rendered the state by the late Dr. Abraham Coles, Dr. J. A. Coles, in a letter, dated June 16th, to the Hon.

John W. Griggs, governor of New Jersey, had offered to give the bronze and its pedestal to the state, provided it could be located at Newark.

The Governor, in a friendly reply, and at a subsequent personal interview, explained to Dr. Coles, that, if given to the state, the memorial would, like the Doctor's recent gift of the famous painting of "The Good Samaritan," by Daniel Huntington, have to be located at Trenton, in order that the state might have the care and custody of the same, which it would not have if placed in the city of Newark. It being, therefore, left to Dr. Coles to choose between Trenton and Newark for the location of his gift, he decided in favor of his native city.

"That the unveiling might occur on July 5th, the Newark board of works," says the New York Tribune, "held a special meeting on June 22d, to consider the matter. The letter written by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles to Mayor Seymour, proffering the bronze bust of the late Dr. Abraham Coles, by J. Q. A. Ward, and its pedestal, to the city of Newark, was read, as was the mayor's communication on the subject. Commissioner Van Dyne then offered a resolution that the gift be accepted, and that Dr. Coles be authorized to place the same in Washington Park. The resolution was unanimously adopted."

The 4th of July occurring on Sunday, twenty thousand copies of a little book, consisting of patriotic songs, by the late Dr. Abraham Coles, set to music, were previously printed and given to the school children throughout the city; these were used in the Sunday schools and churches on July 4th, and on the occasion of the unveiling of the bronze.

"On the afternoon of July 5th, Mayor Seymour presiding, the exercises in Washington Park were begun," says the Newark Daily Advertiser, "by the band playing and the large assemblage singing Dr. Coles' national hymn, 'My Native Land,' the music being under the direction of John C. Day, of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church. Letters were received from President and Mrs. William McKinley, executive mansion, Washington, D. C.; from Vice-President Garret A. Hobart, president of the United States senate; from Governor John W. Griggs, of New Jersey; from Bishop John H. Vincent, chancellor of Chautauqua University, and from others prominent in political and literary circles."

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Robert Lowry, the large American flag surrounding the bronze bust and its pedestal was unfurled by President William A. Gay, of the board of education, revealing, amid hearty cheers, the benignant and classical features of the late Dr. Abraham Coles.

Dr. Jonathan Ackerman Coles, the donor, then made the address of presentation. "In recognition and appreciation," said Dr. Coles, "of the bond of fellowship that existed between the people of Newark and my father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles, on account of his active efforts in the promotion of the physical, religious, educational and

scientific development of this city, it is with civic pride and pleasure I now present to your Honor the pedestal and bronze just unveiled by the president of the board of education,—an historic memorial different and distinctive from that possessed by any other city or nation, and, in editorial language, 'in harmony with the life career of the physician and scholar it commemorates.' "

The statue was formally accepted on behalf of the city by Mayor James M. Seymour. The Mayor said :

On behalf of the people of this city it gives me great pleasure to accept from our respected fellow citizen, Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, this fine memorial of that distinguished gentleman, Dr. Abraham Coles. Nothing could be more appropriate on this spot, opposite our new free public library, than this bust.

Dr. Coles was one of America's greatest scholars. His cultured mind roamed through many fields and gave to the world some of its choicest treasures in literature, poetry and art. He was a scholar, a statesman, and a physician. He found time in his busy life to do and know many things, and do and know each better than most men know one. When on yonder plot of ground our new building shall have been erected and stored with the learning of all lands, there will stand in proximity an invitation and an object lesson to the youth of our city ; yonder the offer of intellectual wealth ; here a monument to its attainment ; there the seeds of knowledge ; here the emblem of its fruition.

Dr. Coles spent the greater part of his life in Newark. Here were his friends, of whom I am proud to have been one, his home and his family. His books and writings are known and read over all the world, but here we knew the pleasant, courteous, kind-hearted gentleman. His personality is still so fresh and strong in my remembrance that in offering this verbal testimony to his fame, I cannot forget that, like many other great men in all ages, he was greatest in meekness, charity, and kindness of heart.

It is eminently fitting that this memorial should be surrounded by and mounted upon these tokens indicative of the bent of his mind. His predilections from his youth were toward religion, and whether engaged in the relief of his fellow men, through the medium of medicine or surgery, penning those beautiful lines "Rock of Ages," or delving among the dead tongues of bygone days, it is easy to find in all his work a predominating desire to serve, as best he knew how, his God.

On behalf of the city of Newark I accept this bust, and though it cannot last as long as the memory of him whom it memorializes, let us hope that while it stands here in this public park it will have a widespread influence upon our young men, and incite them to emulate Dr. Coles' useful, studious, earnest life.

In accepting the statue on behalf of the board of works, President Stainsby said :

There is little that I need say at this time. It is a pleasure to commend both the filial and public spirit which prompted this donor. The men of means of Newark have not hitherto permitted their public spirit to take shape for the beautification of the city. With good streets and elaborate parks should come beautifying statuary, and all that speaks for culture and pride in our public men and the perpetuation of objects of interest in our city.

In this park now stand two monuments : One speaks for the foundry and the mechanic, the foundation of this city's strength. The other speaks of the professional man and the man of literature, made possible by our material greatness. The foundation stone will recall to all passers the sterling worth and fixity of principles of the Puritan fathers, and the superstructure bearing the bust will bring to our minds the religious in man, and both will be found typified in the life and character of Dr. Coles.

Mr. Stainsby was followed by the Rev. Dr. A. H. Tuttle, who

delivered a review of the works of "Abraham Coles, the Physician-Poet." Dr. Tuttle said :

Dr. Abraham Coles is called the physician-poet, not because he is the only one of his profession who has put great thoughts into immortal verse, but because of a single work in which he has sung, with genuine poetic genius, of the organs and functions of the human body.

"Man, the Microcosm" is a perilous theme for a poet. It awakens the scientific rather than the poetic faculty. Nothing of the kind had appeared before in our speech. Armstrong's "The Art of Preserving Health," published over one hundred and fifty years ago, can hardly be called an exception. Only one with the daring of Lucretius and the genius of Pope, both of whom in many respects the Doctor resembled, could so set scientific and philosophic facts as to make them sensitive to the breath of the Muse.

Usually scientific accuracy is the death of poetry. Darwin laments that he, who, in the beginning of his studies, took the greatest pleasure in Shakespeare, in later years lost all relish for the great dramatist. On the other hand, a glowing imagination is apt to wing its flight beyond the sphere of proven facts which accurate science demands.

But this poem, which is an address delivered before the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, illumines the theme of a learned profession with the sacred speech of Polyhymnia. It at once commanded the attention and commendation of both physicians and artists; and from the time of its delivery its author has been known as the physician-poet.

This characterization, however, does not do him justice. We might with equal inaccuracy speak of David as the "warrior-psalmist," because the divine bard was a soldier, and sometimes sang of war.

"The Microcosm" is but one of the many products of Dr. Coles's lyre, and the spirit that breathes here, as in them all, is not anatomy, but divinity. Correct as is his science, this is the spirit that prevades his song.

"For such as this, did actually enshrine
Thy gracious Godhead once, when thou didst make
Thyself incarnate, for my sinful sake.
Thou who hast done so very much for me,
O let me do some humble thing for Thee!
I would to every organ give a tongue,
That Thy high praises may be fitly sung:
Appropriate ministries assign to each,
The least make vocal, eloquent to teach."

Though the learning is that of the physician, the language and the spirit are those of a seraph. We must place our author among the sacred poets.

We cannot pause to consider at length the perplexing question, What is sacred poetry? We are among those who believe in the sanctity of the art, altogether aside from the theme in which it is employed. It is the voice of the soul's innermost life, expressing itself in form of creative speech, which kindles the feeling while it carries the thought. To turn such a gift to unholy uses is like turning the language of prayer into profanity. But in order to fix our author's place in the sacred choir, we accept the common thought that sacred poetry is that which treats of sacred things.

It may be epic, as in Job and Milton, or dramatic, as in the Song of Solomon and Bach's "Passion," or lyric, as in all the Psalms and hymns.

The most copious of our sacred poetry is the lyric. It is distinguished from others not by its metrical forms, nor altogether by the material it fashions, but by its personal thought or passion and its easy adaptation to song.

There are four distinct grades of lyric poetry by which the rank of the poet is determined. The first is what we may call the natural, and is characterized by the outburst of impassioned personal experience; the second is artistic, and is distinguished by the exquisite finish of its structure; the third is didactic, and is differentiated by its aim, which is to teach certain truths and facts. There are doubtless poets of high merit in this class, but its dominant motive is sure to give it the air of the school room, and these lyrics are often only doctrine in rhyme. The fourth class is the liturgical.

It is arranged for a service already prepared, and is set to music already composed. It is usually characterized by poverty of ideas, wearisome repetitions and a fatal lack of passion.

The foremost poet of the natural order is David, the creator of the Hebrew lyric, who, at the very beginning, gave to the world the very finest specimens of the art. There is in all his songs a spontaneous outpouring of the passion of the moment. Every creation only images the soul of the poet, and his utterance is an elegy or an idyl, according as he is grave or gay. To this class belong also many of the old Latin hymns, as those of Thomas of Celano; Bernard of Clairvaux, and Francis Xavier. They utter the soul's innermost consciousness.

Measured by this standard, Isaac Watts and Charles Wesley are highest in the first rank of English hymnists. The doctrines of saving truth had become verities in their experience; and they poured them out in rushing torrents of song. Their hymns are their own souls' biography.

Dr. Coles has written more than fifty original poems, many of which merit a place high in the first class of lyrics. Some of them have the intuition, the passion, the imagery which remind us of Cowper.

In a poem entitled "Prayer in Affliction," he describes himself as bowed in sorrow in his home, made desolate by the death of his wife. But in his grief his faith discovers the promise of good out of ill. Then he cries:

"O, that my smitten heart may gush
Melodious praise—like as when o'er
Æolian harp strings wild winds rush,
And all abroad, sad music pour,
So sweet, Heaven's minstrelsy might hush
Brief time to listen, for I know,
The hand that doth my comforts crush,
Builds bliss upon the base of woe."

The whole poem is wondrously suggestive of the genius of him who wrote the immortal, "My Mother."

Some of his hymns throb with a spirit so akin to that of the matchless Wesley that we could readily believe they came from the Methodist's pen. Such is the following:

"Upon His bosom, thus to rest,	While I love Him and He loves me,
I cannot ask to be more blest;	I care no other heaven to see;
To know my sins are all forgiven,	And if there be some higher bliss,
For Jesus' sake, O, this is heaven.	I am content while I have this."

But the Doctor did not devote his strength to the product of original hymns. He deliberately chose to turn masterpieces of ancient tongues into English verse. Accordingly we are compelled to rank him in the second order of lyrists. He is "a poet of culture," whose aim is perfect, artistic expression.

What determined his choice was partly his scholarship, partly his intensely spiritual nature, and partly the elegant refinement in which he was born and lived. His learning was varied and accurate. He was a recognized authority in his profession, an accomplished linguist, a master of the classic and Sanskrit tongues, and a critical writer on the profoundest theological themes.

The vastness of his learning gave him such ample material for his verse that his poetic passion made no imperious call for the invention of the intuitive faculty.

We cannot think of him as we do of Burns, walking out under the stars, writhing in pain for some adequate form in which to embody the tumultuous passion he must express. He had but to lift his eyes, and select from his calm, wide vision the form he needed. Had he been an unlettered peasant, the poetic gift would probably have travailed in birth of song, which would have come forth in varied and original imagery. His poems would have shouted and danced like the Psalms of the Macabees. But wealth of advantage is oftentimes poverty of invention.

As it was, his imagination was constructive rather than creative. Its images are more remarkable for their exquisite finish than for the original boldness of their conception. It was a fortunate thing for the world, and probably for the fame of our author, that he devoted his superb gift to rendering the best of the Hebrew and classic

lyrics into English verse. He is not alone among the seraphs who have made the attempt, but is conspicuous in this goodly company as the recognized chief.

Others have copied the ancient masterpieces with wonderful accuracy, but in most instances have failed to reproduce that indescribable charm that gives to a poem its chief value. The spirit that breathes cannot be made to order. It must be born again. Otherwise the poem is a corpse. Dr. Coles has not used his art to exhume mummies. In his verses we have the living voices of the old-time singers.

As Corot caught the varying movement of the trembling foliage in the deepening twilight, and so placed it on his canvas that one can almost see the shadows lengthening and hear the rustling of the leaves, so our poet has reproduced the very soul of the Hebrew and Latin verses. They are not versified translations—they are regenerations. They are not wrought from without, but from within. Hence they retain that inestimable something that gives to a poem its immortality.

As a single illustration, we name his "Dies Iræ," eighteen versions of which come from the strings of his restless lyre. This sublimest masterpiece of sacred Latin poetry and noblest Judgment hymn of all languages has, through many ages, been inviting gifted tongues to voice its majestic solemnities in English speech.

More than thirty have had the temerity to respond. Among them are Earl Roscommon, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Macaulay, Archbishop Trench and General Dix, some of whom have given renditions of considerable merit. But among them all, Dr. Coles wears the greenest laurels. Competent critics, like Dr. Philip Schaff and John G. Whittier, unite in affirming that no man, dead or living, has succeeded so well in rendering the text and spirit of the wonderful hymn.

The doctor's baton has made our speech throb with the ancient rhythm and reproduced in astonishing degree the characteristic features of the original.

Here are its artless simplicity, its impassioned solemnity, its trumpet-like cadences which appall the soul with woeful terrors; its triple rhyme which "beats the breast like a hammer," and gives it an awful music of its own, making the heart shudder with dread apprehension. And in all this quivering of judgment-terror there breathes the intense Christian spirit of the original, which finds its strongest utterance in the appeal:

"Jesus kind, do not refuse me!
O, remember Thou didst choose me!
Lest Thou on that day shalt lose me,
Seeking me Thy tired feet bore Thee,
Cruel nails for my sake tore Thee,
Let all fail not, I implore Thee."

With equal skill he has put in English verse, hymns from Thomas of Celano, Fortunatus, St. Bernard of Cluny, St. Bernard of Clairvaux, and others, together with many selections from the Greek and Latin classics.

It was natural for one with our poet's deeply spiritual life to turn with special fondness to those fountains of sacred song that spring from the Hebrew Psalter. There rather than at Helicon the voice of his Muse was heard. He was himself a careful student of the Orient and familiar with the Hebrew tongue.

He believed that the life of the past was better expressed and preserved in its song than in its history,—that the inspiration of the Psalms was not merely poetic, but really and truly divine. He also believed that the much praised antiphonal parallelism which Herder describes as "that language of the heart which has never said all, but ever has something more to say," is not adapted to the Saxon genius or knowledge.

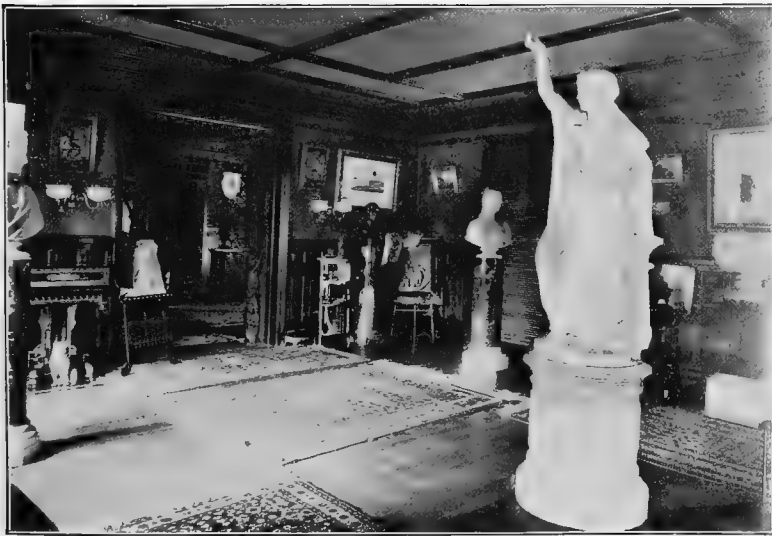
If then, while he translates the Hebrew into English, he also translates the ancient antiphonal into modern meter, he brings the divine soul of the psalm in living presence before us. The correctness of his view has been often demonstrated. Clement Marot's metrical version of the Psalms proved to be a potent factor in the French Reformation. There are few things that have told so mightily on the Scotch character as Rouse's version. It is asserted that in the time of the Reformation, psalm-singers and heretics became almost identical terms. It is an interesting fact, if it be true, as stated, that such was the value our Puritan forefathers placed on psalms in meter, that this was the title of the first book printed in New England.

The Church, however, has in a large measure ceased the use of metrical psalms in public worship. This is due partly to the evolution of the English hymn, under the inspiration of Watts and his successors ; partly to the vitiated taste occasioned by the use of jingling ditties, and partly to the poor quality of many of the meterized psalms, which are in reality only mechanical paraphrases.

We believe that if Dr. Coles' thought can only be adequately realized, if accurate translation can be wedded to genuine poetry and set to fitting music, it will be a boon to the Church, which is now so sadly agitated with the question of the choral features of its service. We will not affirm that in his version of the Psalms he has in every instance satisfied either the critic's eye, or the Christian's heart.

Even the wings of Jove's bird sometimes grew weary. The peerless Milton often stumbled in his meter. Are David's own Psalms equal?

But the Doctor has given us a noble volume, which, aside from the other products of his pen, will place his name on the walls of "the immortals." And if psalm-singing never again becomes general in the home and in the Church, this rich collection will abide as a most helpful interpreter of the heavenly meanings of the Hebrew songs.



DRAWING ROOM AT DEERHURST—"DEBORAH"

We can barely speak of one other work which this poet lived to complete,—the rendering of the Gospel in verse. To some souls the whole Christian life is a poem—the Gospel is music itself.

But he is a brave man who attempts to sing it all. Samuel Wesley, the father of John and Charles, made the daring effort to versify the Gospels. It was both a literary and financial failure.

With what success Dr. Coles has made a similar effort, it remains for the coming generations to declare. In the meanwhile, we listen to the judgment of the Right Honorable John Bright, of England, who says :

"When I began your volume I thought you had attempted to gild the refined gold, and would fail ; as I proceeded in my reading that idea gradually disappeared, and I discovered that you had brought the refined gold together in a manner convenient and useful, and deeply interesting. I have read the volume with all its notes, many of which seem to me of great value. I could envy you the learning and the industry that

have enabled you to produce this remarkable work. I hope it may have readers in all countries where our language is spoken."

One who consecrates his genius to echoing the thoughts and spirit of the peerless intellects of the past is not apt to command popular affection. There are few Platos and Boswells whose names appear on the scroll of immortality. But if ever that ambition enticed the heart of our author, he can sleep tranquilly on the pillow of his deathless work.

Only six years ago, at the age of 78, he descended to the tomb. Already his hymns have been placed in many hymnals. His Greek and Latin translations are ranked by critics the very foremost. His psalms and gospels occupy an honored place in every great library of Europe and America.

As the years separate us wider and ever wider from those great productive periods of sacred song, which made glad the ages past, more and more will the coming generations feel the need of Dr. Abraham Coles' rich echoes.

After the benediction by the Rev. Dr. D. J. Verkes, there was more music. In the words of the New York Observer, "the whole occasion was a delightful tribute of honor to the memory of a noble man."

JONATHAN ACKERMAN COLES,

only son of Abraham and Caroline E. Coles, was born in Newark, New Jersey, May 6, 1843, in the building No. 222 Market street, purchased by his father in 1842, and rendered historic by reason of its having, by its brick construction, stopped the spread of the great fire of 1836. He was prepared for college at the collegiate school of Forest & Quackenbos, in New York city, where he was awarded the prizes for proficiency in rhetoric and German. In 1860 he entered the freshman class of Columbia College, New York. In his senior year, by the unanimous decision of Professor Charles Davies, Professor Murray Nairne, and Professor William G. Peck, he received the Philolexian prize for the best essay. He graduated in 1864, and in 1867 received the degree of A. M.

After graduation he began the study of medicine and surgery in the office of his father, in Newark, New Jersey, and, after matriculating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York city, entered as a student of medicine, the office of Professor T. Gaillard Thomas. At the annual commencement of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1867, he received, from Professor Alonzo Clark, the Harzen prize for the best written report of clinical instruction given during the year in the medical and surgical wards of the New York hospital. He graduated with honor in 1868, and after serving in the New York, Bellevue, and Charity hospitals, opened an office in the city of New York, becoming a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and the New York County Medical Society.

The years 1877 and 1878, he spent for the most part in Europe, attending lectures and clinics at the universities of London, Edinburgh, Paris, Heidelberg, Berlin, and Vienna. While at Edinburgh he was the guest of Professor Simpson. At Paris, he was the guest of his father's friend and college classmate, Dr. J. Marion Sims. At Munich, Bavaria, in company with Dr. Sims, he attended the meetings of the International



J. A. Korman Coles.

Medical Congress, and, by invitation, there participated in the honors bestowed upon this distinguished American surgeon, whose excellent bronze statue now adorns Bryant Park, in the city of New York. After visiting Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, he returned home and became associated with his father in the practice of his profession, which he has continued in Newark and Scotch Plains to the present time. During his absence, by reason of his father's letters and those of Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, then secretary of state, at Washington, D. C., he was everywhere received with marked courtesy. Soon after his return, at a literary gathering of friends, he, by request, read the following epitome of his travels :

HOME AND ABROAD.

Returned from foreign travel, I
No longer care to wander,—
Of that dear spot I call my home
My fond heart has grown fonder.

Drawn by the fame of far-off lands,
I sought to see them nearer ;
And while they justified report
I felt my own was dearer.

Three years ago to carry out
Long-cherished dreams romantic,
I waved farewells, and found myself
Upon the broad Atlantic.

The warring winds began to blow
And make the cordage rattle,
And with the angry surges join
In fierce and mighty battle.

The tossing of the sea was grand,
But, Oh ! too sympathetic,
The stomach, maugre the sublime,
Succumbed to the emetic.

From Queenstown, on your way to Cork,
You hear "the bells of Shandon,"
As up you sail the river Lee,
That stream they "sound so grand on."

I've barely time to tell you how
I went to kiss the Blarney,
And then proceeded to the lakes
Of beautiful Killarney.

With much to see, I rested not,
To every wish compliant ;
Saw all the sights, and, last of all,
The Causeway of the Giant.

Then, rich in memories precious, I,
St. George's Channel crossing,
Exchanged the Emerald for the Pearl—
Gem-isles the deep embossing.

Fair Albion, no words can tell
The debt of love I owe it ;
It gave me language, gave the lore
Of prophet and of poet.

Gave Shakespeare, Milton gave, and ope'd
The door of school and college,
Whence I enjoy the sweet delights,
And blessedness of knowledge.

Hail, Father-land ! Through all my veins
The warm blood warmer gushes ;
Because of thee my joyful heart
Is musical as thrushes.

With keen delight, six crowded weeks
I roamed the country over ;
And then to see the Continent
I crossed the straits of Dover.

I passed through France, the beautiful ;
Through Leopold's dominions ;
Through Holland, earliest free, of which
Dutch blood has Dutch opinions.

I coasted Norway to the Cape,
Where I beheld that wonder,
The midnight sun, which scarcely dips
The red horizon under.

The Pole I could not see, nor Poles,
For Poland, I found later,
Was placed far distant from the Pole,—
What error could be greater.

I Sweden, Denmark, visited,
And steppes and cities Russian ;
Saw Warsaw, which war saw, when joined
Russ, Austrian, and Prussian.

I did the German capitals,
Up rivers, over bridges,—
Did Switzerland, the land of ice,
Crossed Alpine mountain ridges.

Passed into Italy, now one,
Of art the mighty centre ;
Constantinople, Athens seen,
I ancient Egypt enter.

Then on to Palestine I sail
In Mediterranean steamer.
The land made sacred by the feet
Of our Divine Redeemer.

Returning from the East, I stopped
At Malta, and then hasted
Through Spain, through Portugal, through
Without a moment wasted. [France,

I stood once more on English ground,
But soon for Scotland started ;
Took in my trip the Hebrides,
And then for home departed.

I 've told you nothing in detail,
Because of my great hurry,—
Then is it not all written out
In Baediker and Murray ?

For your sweet patience, listeners dear,
I own myself your debtor ;
Before I went I loved my friends,
Returned, I love them better.

I would not flatter, but since I
Can give my reasons plenty,
As many as you choose to ask,
One million up to twenty.

I venture to declare, while I
Of ladies have seen many,
Those I see here are quite as good
And beautiful as any.

In 1891 Dr. Coles was elected president of the Union County Medical Society, of New Jersey, and has filled other offices of public and private trust. He is a permanent delegate to the New Jersey State Medical Society, a member of the American Medical Association, a member of the executive and library committees of the New Jersey Historical Society, etc. He has contributed to the press, has published articles on medical and educational subjects, and has edited some new editions of his father's works.

On September 5, 1895, he wrote :

To the Honorable Julius A. Lebkuecher, Mayor of the City of Newark :

My dear Sir,—As a gift to Newark, my native city, in whose educational, scientific and religious advancement my father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles, always took a deep and active interest, I have bought one of the most characteristic and beautiful groups in real bronze to be seen in this country or in Europe. It consists of three figures—an American Indian, his wife and her mother, each life size. The pedestal is of rare dark Italian marble. The whole was executed at Rome, Italy, in 1886, by the distinguished American sculptor, the late C. B. Ives, and is illustrative of the following facts, related by Parkman and other authorities :

After Colonel Bouquet had, in the fall of 1764, compelled the Indian tribes to sue for peace, he demanded the delivery, at Fort Pitt, of all captives in their possession. "Among those brought in for surrender," says Parkman, "were young women who had become partners of Indian husbands, and who now were led reluctantly into the presence of parents or relatives, whose images were almost blotted from their memory. They stood agitated and bewildered ; the revival of old affections and the rush of dormant memories painfully contending with more recent attachments, while their Indian lords looked on, scarcely less moved than they, yet hardening themselves with savage stoicism, and standing in the midst of their enemies imperturbable as statues of bronze. Of the women, who were compelled to return with their children to the settlements, some, subsequently, made their escape, eagerly hastening back to their warrior husbands, whose kindness before, as well as at the time of, the surrender had proved to them the sincerity of their affection."

In our artist's group the mother discovers the wife of the Indian to be her daughter, who was carried off in early childhood. She, however, fails in her endeavor to obtain from her some sign of recognition. It was on this occasion that Bouquet, observing her distress, is said to have suggested that she should sing one of the songs she used to sing

to her when a child. She did so ; then, with a sudden start, followed by a passionate flood of tears, the long-lost daughter threw herself into her mother's arms.

In order that his work might be accurate and distinctive, Mr. Ives left Rome for this country, where he was successful in finding, for his model, an Indian who fulfilled all his requirements. Returning to Italy, he there perfected this, his great masterpiece.

In 1832, the New Jersey legislature appropriated two thousand dollars to pay the Indians for a claim they made in regard to certain hunting and fishing rights. On this occasion the red men were represented by Shawriskhekung (Wilted Grass), an Indian of pure native blood. He was a graduate of Princeton College, having been educated at the expense of the Scotch Missionary Society, which named him Bartholomew S. Calvin. At the age of twenty-three he entered the Continental army to fight for independence, and at the time he presented to the legislature the petition for pay for the Indian fishing rights he was upward of eighty years of age. This aged Indian closed his address with the following words : " Not a drop of our blood have you spilled in battle ; not an acre of our land have you taken but by our consent. These facts speak for themselves and need no comment. They place the character of New Jersey in bold relief and bright example to those states within whose territorial limits our brethren still remain. There may be some who would despise an Indian benediction, but when I return to my people and make known to them the result of my mission, the ear of the great Sovereign of the universe, which is still open to our cry, will be penetrated with our invocation of blessings upon the generous sons of New Jersey."

"It is a proud fact in the history of New Jersey," said Senator Samuel L. Southard before the legislature on this same occasion, "that every foot of her soil has been obtained from the Indians by voluntary purchase and transfer, a fact no other state of the Union, not even the land which bears the name of Penn, can boast of." For these as well as for other reasons, it has seemed to me to be pre-eminently proper that New Jersey should possess this magnificent monument cast in honor of the American Indian.

With your sanction I will have it brought to Newark, and have it placed on a suitably prepared foundation, all at my own individual expense, in the locality we shall decide upon. Awaiting your reply, I am, with great respect,

Yours sincerely,

JONATHAN ACKERMAN COLES.

To the above was sent the following reply :

Office of the Mayor, City Hall, Newark, N. J., September 13, 1895.

Dr. Jonathan Ackerman Coles, 222 Market Street, City :

Dear Sir,—The communication directed to the Mayor of the city of Newark, dated September 4, 1895, and containing your munificent offer to present to the city a handsome bronze group, was referred to the common council at its last meeting, held Friday, September 6th, accompanied by a message which read as follows :

Office of the Mayor, City Hall, Newark, N. J., September 6, 1895.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Newark :

Gentlemen,—I have the honor and pleasure to transmit herewith a communication which I received yesterday from Dr. Jonathan Ackerman Coles. In it he offers, as a gift to the city of Newark, a work of art, by an American sculptor of note, being a group in bronze which marks a most interesting historical event, and as a memorial will recall the valuable services rendered in the interests of science and education by his distinguished father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles.

I respectfully recommend that action be taken by your honorable body to acknowledge the valuable and interesting gift, and to co-operate with the donor in providing a suitable place for its erection.

Yours very truly,

J. A. LEBKUECHER, Mayor.

It was received and read with great gratification, and, in response thereto, the following resolution of acknowledgment and acceptance was unanimously adopted :

"Whereas, A beautiful work of art, by a sculptor of distinction, has been presented to the city of Newark by Dr. Jonathan Ackerman Coles ; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the mayor be instructed to convey to the donor the sincere sense of appreciation in which this gift is received by the municipal government and people of the city of Newark ; and be it further

"Resolved, That a committee of five, of whom the mayor and the president of the common council shall be members, be appointed to act with the donor in the selection of a suitable site for the placing of this valuable gift."

In pursuance of the above resolution, I have the honor to extend to you, in behalf of the municipal government, the assurance of its high appreciation of your generous gift, and as chief executive to tender to you the thanks of its citizens.

The spirit which prompts the presentation of this artistic group of bronze to the city is worthy of the greatest commendation. It gives me much pleasure to acknowledge, for the first time in the history of the city, a gift from one of its private citizens, which shall be for many generations a civic monument of beauty and a source of pride to the residents of Newark.

I have the honor to be, yours very truly,

J. A. LEBKUECHER, Mayor.

The committee, which consisted of Mayor Julius A. Lebkuecher, Mr. David D. Bragaw, president of the common council ; Aldermen William Harrigan, Sidney N. Ogden, and Winton C. Garrison, after visiting the different parks, in company with the donor, finally decided upon the north end of Lincoln Park, as the most suitable site for the bronze.

Subsequently the mayor and common council presented Dr. Coles with a testimonial of the city's appreciation of his gift. This memorial the New York Tribune describes as "a beautiful specimen of the art of engrossing. It is in an album form, bound in dark leather of the finest quality, the fly leaves being of rich white moire silk. The body of the memorial contains the communication of the mayor to the common council announcing the offer of Dr. Coles, the resolutions passed by the council in accepting the gift, and the announcement by Mayor Lebkuecher to Dr. Coles of the acceptance. The delineator is Mr. John B. Morris, secretary of the board of assessments."

An editorial in the Newark Daily Advertiser said : "The public-spirited gift of a life-size bronze group to the city of Newark, is most heartily appreciated by Newark citizens. Dr. Coles could not have done a public act more graceful or more in harmony with the changing conditions of life in this community. We have been essentially an industrial people, and in our busy efforts to earn and save, there has been little time or leisure to be applied to the refinements of public art that belong to old and settled civilization. We are growing into that now. Soon we shall have a beautiful park system, and we hope to grace it with the adornments of art, contributed by educated and public-spirited citizens like Dr. Coles."

The Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., LL. D., bishop of the diocese of Connecticut, chancellor of Trinity College, etc., in a letter to Dr. Coles, referring to the bronze and its pedestal, said : "An inscription

of the last stanzas of your father's beautiful national hymns, 'Columbia, the Land of the Free,' and 'My Native Land,' upon the marble pedestal of the bronze historical group, would not only be a graceful tribute to your father's memory, but would also give a national as well as local value to the gift." The bishop's recommendation was carried out. In 1666 Newark was settled by people from Connecticut.

Thanksgiving day was selected by the common council committee and Dr. Coles as the time most appropriate for the unveiling exercises. The New York Herald referred to the occasion as follows: "Five thousand persons gathered in Lincoln Park, Newark, yesterday afternoon (November 28, 1895), to witness the unveiling and presentation to the city, of a life-size historic group in bronze by the distinguished American sculptor, C. B. Ives. * * * The entire cost of the group, its pedestal and everything in connection with its erection and unveiling was borne by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, son of the late Dr. Abraham Coles.

"The exercises opened with a national hymn, 'My Native Land,' by Abraham Coles, sung by the children, teachers and friends of the public and private schools of Newark, and elsewhere in the state, led by Professor Thomas Bott, James V. Orchard, and David B. Dana, cornetist, under the direction of Mr. Frank E. Drake.

"Just as the hymn was finished the statue was unveiled by the drawing back of a large American flag, by Miss Lucy Ogden Depue, granddaughter of Supreme Court Justice Depue, and Master Robert B. Bradley, grandson of the late United States Supreme Court Justice Bradley. A great cheer went up from the crowd as the group was disclosed to view, and when it had subsided Dr. J. A. Coles made a brief presentation speech, which embodied what he said, in his letter to Mayor Lebkuecher, in offering the group to the city.

"On behalf of the citizens of Newark, Mayor Lebkuecher then made an address of acceptance. He said: 'It gives me great pleasure to receive and accept, on behalf of the people of Newark, the beautiful piece of bronze statuary which your generosity has prompted you to present to this city. The people will appreciate in its fullest sense this artistic gift, and will hold in grateful remembrance the generous giver. In accepting it, I tender to you the thanks of all the people of our city. It should be a matter of self-congratulation and satisfaction that the city of Newark has reached that stage in its history and development when its citizens are able to give expression to their more cultured tastes. And now, Mr. President of the board of street and water commissioners, upon your board devolves the duty of seeing to the safe keeping of this statue, and I now deliver it over to your care.'

"President Van Duyne, of the board of works, followed with a short address, and then followed one of the most interesting features of the whole ceremony. It was the delivery, by the pretty little Miss

Grace E. Bates, grandniece of David D. Bragaw, president of the common council, of the keys of the metal boxes placed in the pedestal (containing the names of more than thirty thousand school children, a copy of the bible, a Newark directory, and various objects of local and general interest) to the equally pretty and tiny Miss Helen Coykendall, while held in the arms of her grandfather, Chief of Police Henry Hopper. It will be the duty of little Miss Coykendall to drop the keys into the Passaic river, from the draw of the Bridge street bridge, for safe keeping.

"Then another national hymn, 'Columbia, the Land of the Free,' was sung, and an address was made by the president of the board of education, Dr. Henry J. Anderson. This was followed by the singing of the 'Fourth of July,' a national hymn, and an address by the superintendent of public schools, Dr. William N. Barringer. The subject of his talk was 'A Nation's History, as shown by its Monuments.' 'Our Country's Banner' was sung; there was an address by the Rev. Dr. D. R. Frazer, of the First Presbyterian church; the singing of a bicentennial ode, entitled 'Two Hundred Years Ago,' and then the benediction, by Rev. Dr. R. M. Luther, pastor of the South Park Baptist church.

"All the national hymns and the ode sung were the compositions of the late Dr. Abraham Coles, in whose memory the group will really stand."

The Free Public Library is the possessor of one of the choicest specimens of artistic work in steel and bronze ever seen in Newark. It is a German Columbian memorial shield, executed for the German department of the Liberal Arts Building at the World's Fair, and is the gift of the family of the late Dr. Abraham Coles.

The shield is circular in shape, about three feet in diameter, and in its centre, in high relief, is an allegorical figure of science unveiling the new world, bright with the rays of the rising sun. Above the shield is an American eagle, with wings outstretched, and grasping in its claws arrows, myrtle, and a banner, bearing the words, "Westward the star of empire takes its way."

This inscription on the margin surrounds the bas-reliefs: "Dedicated to the American people in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. 1492—United we stand, divided we fall—1892."

Surrounding the central group are the coats of arms of all the states and territories, with connecting bands, bearing the inscriptions, "In God we Trust," and "E Pluribus Unum."

An allegorical representation of Columbia, the capitol at Washington, the Emancipation Proclamation, the battle of Cherubusco, Washington crossing the Delaware, the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the landing of

Columbus are the subjects of bas-reliefs, bronze medallions, surrounding the centre of the shield. Portraits of Longfellow, Morse, Grant, Lincoln, Jefferson, Franklin, Garfield, and Washington are also worked in bronze.

Eight small shields bear the names and populations of the eight largest cities in the country.

Dr. Coles and his sister, Miss E. S. Coles, subsequently gave to the Newark Public Library, from the estate of their father, the statue of Benjamin Franklin and his whistle, executed in Carrara marble by Pasquale Romanelli. It was made in Italy, in 1863, and attracted much attention at the Centennial Exhibition in 1876.



FRANKLIN AND HIS WHISTLE

It stands on a carved pedestal of dark marble. The figure is exquisitely graceful, and the execution shows the highest technical power. The conception is based on the incident described by Franklin himself, in a letter written to a friend in Philadelphia, in November, 1779.

"When I was a child," he wrote, "seven years old, my friends, on a holiday, filled my pockets with coppers. I went directly to a shop where they sold toys for children, and being charmed with the sound of a whistle that I met by the way in the hands of another boy, I voluntarily offered and gave all my money for one. I then came home and went whistling all over the house, much pleased with my whistle, but disturbing all the family. My brothers and sisters and cousins, understanding the bargain I had made, told me I had given four times as much for it as it was worth, put me in mind what good things I might have bought with the rest of the money, and laughed at me so much for my folly that I cried with vexation, and the reflection gave me more chagrin than the whistle gave me pleasure.

"This, however, was afterwards of use to me, the impression continuing on my mind so that often when I was tempted to buy some unnecessary thing I said to myself, 'Don't give too much for the whistle,' and I saved my money.

"As I grew up, came into the world, and observed the actions of men, I thought I met with many, very many, who gave too much for the whistle. * * * In short, I conceive that great part of the miseries of mankind are brought upon them by the false estimates they have made of the value of things, and by giving too much for their whistles."

The New York Tribune, April 20, 1897, says : " The Newark Free Library, which is soon to occupy a new and handsome building, to be erected this year on a site selected, facing Washington Park, in Newark, has begun to receive gifts from citizens of wealth and culture. Yesterday the library trustees received, and placed in the library, two beautiful life-size medallions in high relief. Accompanying the gift was the following letter from the donor :

Prominent among the art treasures in the marble palace of the late A. T. Stewart, on Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, in New York city, were two pieces of statuary, designated " Sappho " and " First Love," by the well known American sculptor, Richard Hamilton Park. Visitors to the Metropolitan Museum of Art will also remember this artist's beautiful memorial of marble and bronze, in " The Poet's Corner," to the memory of Edgar Allen Poe (1809-1849).

Two other works, to some fully as interesting, and to many, perhaps, more fascinating, are his two beautiful life-size medallions, in Cararra marble, portraying in high relief the profiles of two little girls, appropriately designated, " Evening " and " Morning." The countenance of the one, as attractive as an evening sunset, bears the impress of weariness, attendant upon the close of a well spent day ; while that of the other, bright and joyous, after refreshing sleep, is equally suggestive of early sunrise and the singing of birds.

All who love children and their innocent pleasures will find in these two medallions much to admire, and it is, therefore, with a feeling of confidence and pleasure that I, presuming upon your acceptance of the same, have ordered them, with their elegantly carved frames and pedestals, costing, originally, in Florence, Italy, about eight hundred dollars, to be sent this day as gifts to the Free Public Library of Newark, believing that visitors thereto will find in them additional incentives to the cultivation of the refined and beautiful in art.

Sincerely and respectfully yours,

J. ACKERMAN COLES.

Newark, April 19, 1897.

" A letter sent to-day," says the Newark Daily Advertiser, " by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, to Principal Edmund O. Hovey, of the High School, announces the writer's gift to the school of an elaborate copper-bronze globe. A hint is also given of another gift for the new High School.

" Here is the text of the letter :

" My Dear Sir :—I am in receipt of your courteous letter, in which you kindly refer to the time when the late Dr. Abraham Coles, my father, was, for a number of years, a member of the board of education, chairman of the normal-school committee, and ever active in advancing the varied interests of the public schools of Newark.

" I appreciate your appreciation of the addresses you mention as made by him, in presenting to the president of the board of education, for graduation, the classes of 1872, 1873 and 1874.

" You, moreover, suggest the propriety of my giving something in bronze to remind the one thousand two hundred and four bright and intelligent boys and girls now in the high school, of the interest taken by Dr. Coles in the education of their parents, and in them, their successors.

"Your letter reached me at an opportune moment, soon after the arrival at my office of a box, not yet opened, containing a large copper-bronze globe, with its stand, which I had been successful in obtaining as an intended gift for the new High School of Newark.

"This globe is a model of the earth, and is remarkably interesting as representing, as it were, a survey of the bottom of the sea, of the lakes and of the rivers. It also shows the comparative heights of the mountains and the depths of the valleys on land. It shows us what every man, woman and child has always been curious to know, viz.: How the bottom of the sea looks. Here we see the cause of the different currents, and the results of volcanic eruptions beneath the ocean's bed. It is interesting to note and compare the oceanic levels, also the sudden and gradual depressions, and the varied elevations of the two hemispheres.

"No school in New York city, nor in New Jersey, I am informed, has such a model of the earth, and it was, in a measure, due to my desire that the metropolis of New Jersey should continue to lead in educational matters, that caused me to purchase the same as a gift for its High School. When you get into your new fire-proof building, it may be my privilege and pleasure to donate something else. When agreeable to the board of education, I will send the bronze globe and its pedestal, and locate them where you desire."

"Another acceptable gift to the Newark Free Public Library," says the New York Tribune, "is announced in the following letter:"

Gentlemen,—Of the more than seven hundred sculptures in marble that line the walls of the Museo Chiaramonti, of the Vatican, at Rome, Italy, there is, probably, no one that receives more attention from, or is better remembered by visitors, than the one known as the "Bust of Young Augustus," found at Ostia, A. D. 1808.

A beautiful life-size copy of this celebrated work, I was so fortunate as to discover a few days ago in the store of an importer, in New York city. Knowing the rarity and value of the bust, it being made of the finest Carrara marble, and of the same size and finish as the original, I immediately purchased it, with a suitable marble pedestal, as a gift to the Free Public Library, of Newark, where, anticipating your acceptance of the same, it, with its pedestal, will probably arrive to-morrow. With great respect, I have the honor to be

Yours truly,

J. ACKERMAN COLES.

The trustees subsequently acknowledged the receipt of and acceptance of the gift:

"To the New Jersey Historical Society," says the New York Commercial Advertiser, "for the erection thereon of a suitable fire-proof building, Dr. J. A. Coles has offered to give either one of two valuable plots of land in the city of Newark, fronting on and overlooking the Branch Brook Park. One plot is near its Sixth avenue entrance, with a frontage of fifty feet on the park, thence running back two hundred feet, to Fifth street, with a front thereon of fifty feet. The other plot is at the Boulevard entrance, and has a frontage

of one hundred and twelve feet on the park, and fifty feet on Fifth avenue."

The Boston Evening Transcript, April 2, 1897, announced the gift, by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, to the state of New Jersey, of Daniel Huntington's famous life-size painting, "The Good Samaritan," concerning which Harper's Weekly remarked: "New Jersey will get an admirable painting in memory of the late Dr. Abraham Coles, a good and distinguished citizen."

Following is a copy of the printed correspondence relating to the gift:

TO THE HON. JOHN W. GRIGGS, LL. D., GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Dear Sir,—I am now the owner of the celebrated oil painting known as "The Good Samaritan," by our distinguished American artist, Daniel Huntington. The picture, with its frame, measures about nine feet in width by eleven feet in height, the principal figures being life size. It was executed by Daniel Huntington, in his studio, in Paris, France, in the years 1852-3, in fulfillment of an order given him by the late Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., of New York city. The choosing of a subject having been left with Mr. Huntington, he selected the pictorial illustration or interpretation of the second great commandment of the law: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." That he succeeded in his effort has been conceded by critics, for here, with wonderful skill, is vividly portrayed the arrival at the inn, the sympathetic interest of the host, hostess and guests and the respectful attention given to the orders of "The Good Samaritan."

Mr. Huntington informs me that while engaged on this painting he was visited in his studio by Paul Delaroche, the eminent historical painter of France, who took a deep interest in the progress of his work, and by friendly suggestions as to detail, color, etc., rendered him much assistance, a circumstance which adds immensely to the value of this picture, as it may be regarded as the joint work of these two great master minds. After its completion, requiring several months, it was, after attracting much attention in Paris, sent to this country, exhibited at the National Academy, then on Broadway, also at Mr. Roberts' private gallery on Fifth avenue, and formed one of the chief attractions at the Sanitary Fair Exhibition of Paintings, held in Fourteenth street, New York city, during the late civil war.

Mr. Huntington, having learned that I contemplated giving this painting, through you, to the people of New Jersey, wrote to me a few weeks ago, suggesting that I should first send the canvas to his studio in New York city, and leave it with him for a month, in order that he might retouch and restore any injuries done by the hand of time. This I have done. I have also had its artistic and beautiful frame relaid with the best of gold leaf.

Upon receipt of word from you that, as a gift, the painting will be acceptable to the state, I will, as soon as practicable, at my own expense, send it to Trenton, and have it hung in the place deemed most suitable for its reception in the capitol, a building associated with pleasant meetings therein of my father, the late Abraham Coles, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., with his friends, some of whom are still living, while the portraits of others adorn its walls. It is with special pride I recall the recorded words of the late Governor Daniel Haines, and those of the late Henry Woodhull Green, chief justice and chancellor, who, in referring to the life and writings of Dr. Abraham Coles, affirm that "to him the world owes a debt of gratitude for his labor and research, which redound to the honor of our state." Awaiting your reply, I am, with great respect,

Yours sincerely,

J. ACKERMAN COLES.

NEWARK, N. J., March 29, 1897.

Governor Griggs' reply is as follows :

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

TRENTON, March 30, 1897.

DR. J. ACKERMAN COLES.

My Dear Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 29th inst., tendering to the state of New Jersey the painting known as "The Good Samaritan." I assure you nothing would delight me more than to accept at your hands such a valuable gift on behalf of the people of the state. The picture will be accorded the best hanging that can be selected for it in the state house, and I will have an engraved plate, if it meets your pleasure, placed upon it, giving the name of the generous donor. Permit me to say that your generosity and goodness to your native state are deserving of the highest appreciation on behalf of the people, and when the picture shall have been received, I hope to express to you in a more formal way, the thanks and gratitude of the executive for your generous donation.

Whenever it shall suit your convenience to forward the picture, it will be received and cared for with all the consideration that it deserves. Very sincerely yours,

JOHN W. GRIGGS, Governor.

A special to the New York Sun, dated Trenton, New Jersey, June 11, 1897, says : "Daniel Huntington's painting, 'The Good Samaritan,' was received at the capitol this morning.

"The painting is nine by eleven feet, so large that it could not be put in a freight car. It was brought here from Newark on a large truck, which started from Newark yesterday morning. A brass plate at the bottom of the frame bears this inscription : 'A gift to the people of New Jersey, in memory of Abraham Coles, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., LL. D.,' and this quotation, from one of Dr. Coles' works : 'We can weigh actions better than we can motives. The hand of Omniscience needs to hold the scales when hearts are to be judged.' "

"The painting was hung," says the Home Journal (New York), "in the state house, opposite the front stairway."

On January 9, 1897, Dr. Coles received an engrossed copy of a resolution which read as follows :

"The Trustees of Columbia College, in the city of New York.

"At a meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College, held at the college on Monday, the fourth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, the following action was taken :

"EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES.

"*Resolved*: That the thanks of the Trustees be tendered to Dr. J. Ackerman Coles for his most welcome and valuable gift to the University of several bronze busts, handsomely and appropriately mounted.

"1. A copy of the Olympian Zeus, by Phidias.

"2. A copy of the bust of Plato, found in the house of the Papyri, Herculaneum.

"3. A copy of the Hermes of Praxiteles, found in the Temple of Hera, in Olympia.

"A true copy.

[SEAL.]

"JOHN B. PINE, Clerk."

Previous to the receipt of the above Dr. Coles had received a personal note, from President Seth Low, which read as follows :

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

President's Room, December 16, 1896.

MY DEAR DR. COLES :

I have just seen the bronzes in the library. They are beautiful, and I am very sure they will be accepted with gratitude. I had the pleasure of telling the Alumni last evening of your generosity, and in due time you will receive the formal thanks of the Trustees. The Alumni received the announcement with applause.

Yours faithfully,

SETH LOW, President.

On June 29, 1897, to Dr. Coles was sent the following, also beautifully engrossed :

"The Trustees of Columbia College, in the city of New York.

"At a meeting of the Trustees of Columbia College, in the city of New York, held at the college on Monday, the seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, the following action was taken :

"EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES.

"*Resolved* : That the thanks of the Trustees be tendered to Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, for his gift to the University of an heroic-size marble bust of the Parthenon Minerva, with its pedestal, bearing a bronze medallion portrait of Pericles, and also of an heroic bronze bust of Homer, a copy of the one in the Louvre which he has had cast especially for the University library building.

"A true copy.

"JOHN B. PINE, Clerk."

[SEAL.]

The bust copy of the Parthenon Minerva was given by Dr. Coles, as executor of his father's estate; it was executed at Athens, Greece, by a native sculptor, L. Droses, for, and exhibited at, the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia, in 1876, where it attracted much attention, and was subsequently secured by Tiffany & Co. for the estate of the late Dr. Abraham Coles.

Since their father's death Dr. J. Ackerman Coles and his sister, Miss Emilie S. Coles, a successful writer of prose and verse, have given from his personal estate many valuable works of art to the various universities and institutions of learning, in which, during his lifetime, he was interested.

"To Princeton University," says the New York Observer, "Dr. Coles and his sister have given, with its marble pedestal, the magnificent life-size marble statue of 'Nydia,' made of the best Cararra marble, by Randolph Rogers, in Rome, Italy, in 1856. Several copies of it were subsequently made. One was at the Centennial Exposition, and another in A. T. Stewart's collection. The one given to Princeton is

the original. To this idealization of the blind girl of Pompeii is attributed the foundation of Rogers' fame as an artist and sculptor, securing for him the commission to design (1858) the bronze doors for the capitol at Washington, D. C., and to finish the Washington monument at Richmond, Virginia (1861)."

"The original statue of Nydia," says the American Register, Paris, France, "was given to Princeton University in appreciation of the mutual regard which for more than fifty years existed between the trustees, faculty and instructors of the College of New Jersey and the late Abraham Coles, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., LL. D."

From the president of the university the donors received the following acknowledgement :

PRINCETON, N. J., August 3, 1886.

MISS EMILIE S. COLES AND DR. J. ACKERMAN COLES,

Deerhurst, Scotch Plains, N. J.

MY DEAR FRIENDS :

At the meeting of the board of trustees of the College of New Jersey, held during commencement week, in June last, I had the pleasure of reporting to them that I had received, in behalf of the college, from you, the beautiful marble statue of Nydia, which you so kindly presented to the college out of the estate of your father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles.

The gift was very gratefully received by the trustees, and I was requested, in their behalf, to write to you expressing the very cordial thanks of the trustees for the beautiful statue which now adorns the Museum of Historic Art.

I have great pleasure in discharging the duty assigned to me by the trustees. Nydia will always be associated in our minds with the memory of your gifted father, and I venture to hope that the common interest which you and we have in this masterpiece of the sculptor's art will constitute a strong bond between you and Princeton University.

I trust that we may have the pleasure of seeing you at Princeton sometimes, and I beg to assure you that whenever you will honor us with a visit you will find a most cordial welcome in our home from Mrs. Patton and myself.

I am, very sincerely,

FRANCIS S. PATTON.

The Chicago Evening Post says,—“Princeton has a new and novel mascot. It was given to the college at the sesquicentennial celebration. It is an American tiger or jaguar, known for its great strength and fighting qualities. The specimen is an especially large one, being the one P. T. Barnum had in his museum in New York. After its death it was stuffed, and figured in the procession celebrating the laying of the Atlantic cable. It also appeared at the Old Guards' ball in New York and at other festivities in that city. It has been handsomely fitted up by the person who gave it, and is now in the biological laboratory, from which it will be removed when other quarters are provided for it. The donor is Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, of Newark, N. J.”

Prof. William Libbey, secretary of the committee on reception and entertainment, sesquicentennial exercises, College of New Jersey, wrote to Dr. Coles, October 16, 1896 :

"We will be very glad to accept the historic tiger, and use it upon the occasion of the torch-light procession. I telegraphed you in order that there might be no delay in getting the animal packed up, so as to reach us in time. Permit me, on the part of the college, to thank you most cordially for this indication of your interest.

"Yours very truly,

"WILLIAM LIBBEY, Secretary."

The tiger was carefully cased and sent under special guard to Professor Libbey. Extra precaution was deemed necessary to prevent its going to some other college. It took part in the procession, and Princeton has known no defeat at ball since its arrival on the campus.

From Ainsworth Rand Spofford, LL. D., the Librarian of Congress, Dr. J. A. Coles has received the following letter :

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR SIR :

I have your much esteemed favor, proffering, as a gift to the congressional library, a life-size bronze bust, to be preserved in the new library building, in memory of your father. This generous offer is fully appreciated, and will be communicated to the joint committee of both houses of congress on the library when organized. Meanwhile I am authorized to receive the gift to be assigned an honorable and appropriate place in the new building of the library of congress, now completed.

Permit me to express my high sense of the literary value of Dr. Abraham Coles' fine translations of Latin mediæval hymns and other works.

Very respectfully,

J. ACKERMAN COLES, M. D.
Newark, N. J.

A. R. SPOFFORD,
Librarian of Congress.

The University of Chicago was made the recipient of the bronze mentioned in the following correspondence.

To the president, William Rainey Harper, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D. ; Dr. Coles wrote :

"Belonging to the estate of the late Abraham Coles, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., my father, is a bust of Homer, of the best quality of bronze. It is of heroic size, and was cast for Messrs. Tiffany & Co., of New York city, at the celebrated foundry of Barbedienne, Paris, France. This, with its imported marble pedestal, I, as executor of my father's estate, my sister, Emilie S. Coles, cordially concurring, now offer as a gift to the University of Chicago, and upon notification that the same will be acceptable to its board of trustees, I will send them thither by express, with all charges prepaid.

"I have just re-read in the magazine entitled 'The Old Testament Student with New Testament Supplement,' edited by yourself, your kind critical review of the 'New Rendering of the Hebrew Psalms into English Verse,' by Abraham Coles, a work which, I learn, has found its way into the university libraries of Oxford and Cambridge, England, and also into some of those on the continent of Europe, eliciting an endorse-

ment of the criticisms uttered by yourself, while professor of the Semitic languages and Biblical literature at Yale University."

President Harper's reply is as follows :

"I wish to assure you of the appreciation of the university of the courtesy and kindness of yourself and sister in presenting to the university the bronze bust of Homer, with its marble pedestal. I cannot think of any gift which we would appreciate more, and I am very much pleased, indeed, that we may thus perpetuate the memory of your father in connection with the university. The boxes containing them may be addressed directly to me, in care of the university, and I will make the proper presentation to the trustees, and they will then acknowledge the gift officially. I am very much disappointed that I did not have the pleasure of meeting you at the Princeton sesquicentennial."



THE FLOWER GARDEN AT DEERHURST

The New York Tribune, in speaking of Harvard University, says :

"Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, of Newark, whose gifts of valuable art objects to educational and public bodies have been generous, and who lately gave to the Chicago University a heroic bronze bust of Homer, has just presented to Harvard University a life-size bronze bust of Socrates. The bronze is part of the estate of the late Dr. Abraham Coles, of Newark, a well known classical scholar and author. It was made by Barbedienne, in France, for Tiffany & Co. The donor, in giving the bronze to Harvard, said that he desired it to be a reminder of the friendly relations that existed between his father and the officers, professors and graduates of Harvard, especially President Thomas Hill, Henry Wadsworth Long-

fellow, James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Phillips Brooks."

"In acknowledging the gift, President Eliot writes as follows:

J. ACKERMAN COLES,

Dear Sir,—Your letter is just received. I hasten to say that the gift of a bronze bust of Socrates, with its marble pedestal, will be very welcome to Harvard University.

I am obliged to you for saying that this valuable gift, made by yourself and your sister, is intended as a reminder of the friendly relations which existed for many years between your father and the distinguished men—officers and graduates of Harvard—whose names you record. Your letter will be deposited in the archives of the university. Believe me, with high regard, sincerely yours,

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

From North East Harbor, Maine, under date of July 6, 1897, President Charles W. Eliot writes to Dr. Coles:

MY DEAR SIR:

I desire to report to you that the admirable bust of Socrates, which you and your sister presented to the university, has been placed in the library of the classical department, in an advantageous position, and that it is universally regarded as a great ornament to the room. The admirable manner in which the bust is mounted adds greatly to the value of the gift. The library of the classical department is kept in Harvard Hall, in the rooms in the first story immediately on the right as you enter the first door. Whenever you come to Cambridge, I beg that you will visit this library and observe the appropriateness of this place of deposit for your excellent gift.

Very truly yours,

J. ACKERMAN COLES, M. D.

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

Following is a copy of the correspondence relating to the estate's gift to Yale:

REV. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D. D., LL. D., President of Yale University.

Dear Sir,—I have read with much interest of the safe arrival at your university of the "Curtius Library," its careful packing having been personally superintended by Frau Curtius herself, who was particular to have it reach you in its entirety. I have read of its three thousand five hundred bound volumes and many pamphlets,—one hundred and fifteen being on Greek epigraphy, forty-five on Olympia, and seventy-five on Greek lyric poetry,—all classified and arranged for convenient use,—a library, in fact, covering the whole field of Greek philology and archaeology, made especially valuable from the circumstance that, had not Professor Curtius been tutor to the Emperor Frederick, the German excavations (1875–1881) might never have been made, and Olympia be still left a buried city.

To the estate of Abraham Coles, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., my father, belongs a beautiful life-size bronze bust, a copy of the Hermes of Praxiteles, found in the Temple of Hera, within the Altis, the sacred precinct of the Olympian Zeus. Of the same size as the original, this copy, cast for, and imported by, Tiffany & Co., of New York, my sister and I will be pleased to give to Yale University, deeming it a suitable addition to the invaluable "Curtius Library."

I remember with satisfaction and pleasure the relationship, scholarly and social, that existed for many years between the faculty, instructors and graduates of Yale and my father. As for myself, a graduate of Columbia and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, some of my warmest friends are those of Yale.

Upon receipt of word that the proffered gift will be acceptable, I will send it, with its imported marble pedestal, to the university, by express, all charges prepaid. Awaiting your reply, I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Yours sincerely,

J. ACKERMAN COLES.

Under date of February 3d, President Dwight made answer :

Dear Sir,—In answer to your very kind letter of yesterday, I beg to express my most sincere thanks for the generous offer which it contains. On behalf of the university I accept the gift, which will be most appropriately connected with the Curtius Library, and will be most pleasantly commemorative of your honored father. The life and work of Professor Curtius were worthy of all honor on the part of all scholarly men, and it is very interesting to us at Yale University to know that his wife was pleased to have his library—in such striking manner a monument perpetuating his name—placed here in this distant land. She added to the library a gift of the portrait of her husband, and thus testified most kindly of her good will to us. The addition which you now make, and which is suggestive of Curtius' work and influence in connection with the excavations to which you refer, will be a new testimony to what he did. I am sure that Mrs. Curtius will be glad to know of your generous gift.

If you will kindly, at your convenience, send the bust to our library, as you suggest, we will be glad to give it a conspicuous place.

May I ask you to present to your sister, who unites with you in the gift, the assurances of my very high regard, and to request her to accept the expression of my thanks to you in this letter as, also, intended for herself. Very sincerely yours,

TIMOTHY DWIGHT.

On receipt of this acceptance, the bronze and its pedestal were packed and sent, under the direction of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., to the university, and Dr. Coles received the following acknowledgment :

My dear Sir,—I have the pleasure of announcing to you, that the bronze bust and its pedestal, forwarded at your request, by the Tiffany firm, have arrived, and have been placed in a conspicuous position in our university library. The bust is very beautiful, and I beg you to accept, for your sister and yourself, my sincere thanks, for myself, and on behalf of the trustees of the university, for your most interesting and valuable gift.

The portrait of Professor Curtius has been placed very near the bust, and these two memorials, in connection with the library, will be a testimony, to all who come to Yale, of scholarship and of generosity. Believe me, very truly yours,

TIMOTHY DWIGHT.

June 27, 1897, Henry W. Farnam, Esq., of New Haven, Connecticut, writes to Dr. Coles :

Dear Sir,—As a member of our library committee, I desire to express to you my personal appreciation of your generosity in presenting to Yale the beautiful bronze copy of the Hermes, which now stands directly beneath the portrait of Professor Curtius.

I was attending the lectures of Professor Curtius, in Berlin, in 1876, when the Hermes was unearthed, and saw the first photograph that was sent out to the German directors of the excavations. I also knew Professor Curtius and his family personally. It was, therefore, especially gratifying to me that the acquisition of his library by Yale should have led you to complete the collection by sending us the Hermes.

Permit me to express my very warm thanks for your kindness and liberality, and believe me,

Yours most sincerely,

HENRY W. FARNAM.

J. A. COLES, M. D., Newark, N. J.

A special despatch to the New York Tribune, from New Brunswick, New Jersey, reads : " President Austin Scott, of Rutgers College, announced to the students this morning that J. Ackerman Coles, of Newark, had presented to the college a life-size bronze bust of George Washington, in memory of the late Dr. Abraham Coles.

The bust is a replica of the famous marble statue executed from life, by Jean Antoine Houdon, for the state of Virginia, and now standing in the state capitol at Richmond. The bust is presented in commemoration of the support given, during the Revolution, to General Washington, by Rutgers College and the people of New Brunswick, and of the centennial meeting of the New Jersey Medical Society, held in the halls of Rutgers College, in 1866, at which time Dr. Abraham Coles was its president, and read his poem, 'The Microcosm.' The bust was cast in France, and was mounted by Tiffany.

"On motion of Dr. Jacob Cooper, and seconded by Dr. Van Dyke, the gratitude of the college was ordered expressed to Dr. Coles."

The president wrote to Dr. Coles :

My Dear Sir,—The board of trustees, at their recent meeting, requested me to convey to you the expression of their warmest thanks to yourself and your sister for your gift of the bronze bust of Washington. For the present it has been placed in the college chapel.

I am, faithfully yours,

AUSTIN SCOTT.

To the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, for its use in connection with the Theological Seminary of said church, located in New Brunswick, New Jersey, Dr. and Miss Coles have given a unique and beautiful work of sacred historic art, in memory of their grandfather, Jonathan C. Ackerman, as well as that of their father. It consists of a life-size marble group, representing Hagar and Ishmael in the wilderness of Beersheba. It is the masterpiece of Alessandro F. Cavazza, who executed the same in the purest Cararra marble, in Modena, Italy, in 1872." "Ishmael," says the New York Christian Intelligencer, "in his utter weakness, has loosened his hold upon Hagar's neck, and has fallen back apparently lifeless across her left knee. The relaxed muscles of the lad, his death-like countenance, the agonized look of his mother, and the many other minute details of finished expression, show the artist to have been in full sympathy with his subject, and to have possessed the skill and knowledge (anatomical and ecclesiastical) requisite for its accurate portrayal."

President Woodbridge was authorized to accept the gift and to assure the donors, on behalf of the board of superintendents and the faculty that the gift would be highly appreciated. Later there was received by Dr. Coles and his sister the following:

"GENERAL SYNOD, REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA,

"Raritan, N. J., June 11, 1897.

"I have been directed by the General Synod to forward to you a copy of the following action, taken at its recent session held at Asbury Park, New Jersey. *Resolved*, That the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, hereby assures Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, and Miss Emilie S. Coles, that the gift of the statuary, representing Hagar and

Ishmael, is fully appreciated, and that the thanks of the Synod is hereby tendered to the generous donors.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM H. DE HART, Stated Clerk.

The Lewisburg (Pennsylvania) Chronicle refers to a recent gift, in the following language: "Bucknell (Lewisburg) University has received a very valuable gift in the shape of a life-size bust of Julius Cæsar, a bronze copy of the one in the Louvre, in Paris, France. It is mounted on an Italian-marble pedestal, and has been placed on exhibition in the college library. No other copy like it is believed to be in America. It is the gift of Dr. J. A. Coles and his sister, in memory of their father, the late Abraham Coles, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., an honorary alumnus of the university."

President John H. Harris, D. D., LL. D., wrote to Dr. J. A. Coles:

"Dear Sir: The bust of Julius Cæsar, with pedestal, arrived safely, and has been put in place. The work evokes much admiration, and the feeling of gratitude to the generous givers is universal.

Please accept our hearty thanks for your kind remembrance and generous gift.

Respectfully,

JOHN H. HARRIS,

A letter from Bishop John H. Vincent, chancellor of the Chautauqua University, to Dr. J. A. Coles, reads as follows:

"CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 14, 1897.

"My Dear Doctor: I send to the New York Tribune this evening a copy of the enclosed telegram. The bust and its marble pedestal are beautiful, and Chautauqua does really appreciate your great kindness.

"Faithfully yours,

"JOHN H. VINCENT."

"In connection with a great amphitheatre concert at Chautauqua, under the direction of Dr. Palmer, a life-size bronze bust of Beethoven, presented by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, of Scotch Plains, New Jersey, was unveiled. Just before the unveiling, President G. Stanley Hall, of Clark University, delivered a brief address on music. As the veil was lifted, the amphitheatre gave the splendid Chautauqua salute, in honor of Beethoven, and in recognition of Dr. J. Ackerman Coles and his sister. Immediately following this Mr. Wm. H. Sherwood gave a piano solo,—the Sonata Appassionata, by Beethoven. The performance was brilliant. The Chautauqua salute was also given to Professor Sherwood."

In the Hall of Marble Statuary, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, two of the most valuable works are those recently donated by Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, of Newark, who recognizes, with others, the harmony and community of interests existing between the people of the metropolis of New Jersey and the people of the metropolis of New York.

One gift is the famous statue, known as "The Promised Land," executed in Cararra marble, by the celebrated American artist, Franklin Simmons, at Rome, Italy, in 1874. A beautiful ideal life-size female figure, gracefully robed, is designed to represent the earnest longing of the spirit for "The Promised Land," "The Better Country," "The Celestial City of Zion." Upon the plinth of the statue, which rests upon an elegantly paneled octagonal pedestal of dark Spanish marble, are inscribed four lines of the mediæval Latin hymn, "Urbs Coelestis Sion," by St. Bernard, of Cluny, with its translation, by the late Dr. Abraham Coles, the hymn and the translation being well known to scholars throughout the literary world. Daniel Huntington, the second vice-president of the museum, and chairman of the committee on sculpture, in recommending its acceptance by the board of trustees, wrote:

"I am greatly pleased with the statue. It has a refined and spiritual character, as well as artistic grace and beauty."

The other gift from Dr. Coles, as executor of the estate of his father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles, is a Cararra marble copy, by P. Barzanti, of Florence, Italy, of the antique statue, "Venus de Medici." The original, it will be remembered, was found in the Villa of Hadrian, at Tivoli, in the seventeenth century, and was taken to Rome, and deposited in the Medici Palace, whence it took its name. About the year 1680 it was carried, by order of Cosmo III., to Florence. In 1796 Napoleon Bonaparte sent it, with other works of art, to France, and had it placed in the Louvre, at Paris. Here it remained until 1815, when it was returned to Italy, and is now the chief treasure in the tribune of the Uffizi gallery at Florence. It is of Parian marble, and was executed by Cleomenes, the Athenian, the son of Apollodorus, who flourished between 200 and 150, B. C. From its exquisite proportions and perfection of contour, it has become the most celebrated standard of female form extant.

The copy, with its marble pedestal, given by Dr. Coles, is considered to be equal in every respect to the one in the gallery of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, England. Soon after its proffer to the museum, General Louis P. Di Cesnola, secretary and director, wrote to Dr. Coles as follows:

"I have the honor to inform you that, upon the recommendation of the committee on sculpture, the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have accepted your gift, and have instructed their executive committee to convey to you an expression of their thanks for your generosity. In doing so, I may be permitted to add that these thanks will be constantly hereafter repeated by the people, to whose enjoyment and instruction the Museum of Art is devoted, and to which your gift is a valuable contribution. With high regards, I remain,

"Very sincerely yours,

"L. P. DI CESNOLA,

"Secretary."

Deerhurst, since their father's death, has continued to be occupied by Dr. Coles and his sister. "Back from the house a short distance," says the Boston Transcript, "is the deer park; farther on is the labyrinth, a fac-simile of the Maze, at Hampton Court, near London, England. The mansion itself is substantial, elegant and beautiful, and replete with articles rich and rare, gathered in journeyings through foreign lands. The library is an ideal room. It is open to the roof, the rafters coming down in graceful sweeps, with here and there odd little windows, deeper ones, reaching to the floor and opening upon balconies. On every side are books,—in massive cases, filling deep recesses; on shelves substantially built around corners and supported by ornamented columns, and on daintier shelves, arranged above one's head. A vast and varied collection, in all languages, carefully and



THE "HAMPTON COURT" LABYRINTH—EUTERPE

worthily bound." One very rare volume is remarkable as being the first book printed containing Arabic types, and is entitled, "Psalterium, Hebræum, Græcum, Arabicum, et Chaldæum, cum tribus Latinis interpretationibus. Genuae, Petrus Paulus Porrus, 1516." Folio, half green morocco. This, the first Polyglot psalter, edited by Agostino Giustiniani, is important also, as containing the first printed biography of Columbus. It is printed as a long marginal note to Psalm xix."

"The fine collection of paintings, curios and bric-a-brac, belonging to Dr. Coles," says the New York Tribune, "which has been on exhibition in the art gallery of the Coles homestead building, No. 222 Market street, Newark, for the past two weeks, for the benefit of the

Newsboys' Building Fund, is, without exception, one of the choicest collections in Newark, if not in New Jersey."

The art critic of *The Queen*, says of "The Fall of Man," a very large oil painting by Bouverie Goddard, and exhibited by him at the Royal Academy, London, England, in 1877,—“Second to no picture painted since Sir Edwin Landseer's palmy days, in which animal forms and character have been represented and expressed on canvas is Mr. Goddard's truly noble 'Fall of Man.' In the distance appears the vision of the celestial warrior-guardians of the gate of that blissful garden, no longer the home of the fallen ones, from which, for the first time conscious of the fierce instincts of their nature, various animals are rushing away in amazement and alarm."

"The picture portrays," says *The Academy*, the savagery of the brute nature ensuing upon the disobedience of Adam and Eve.

* * * The difficulty of Mr. Goddard's attempt becomes all the greater, in that he does not represent any actual attack of one animal upon another, but only the moment when the attacking and ravenous impulse arises and manifests itself in gesture and demeanour."

"We have not, for a long time, met with a picture of animals by an Englishman," says *The Athenæum*, "showing so much care, energy, and learning, as Mr. B. Goddard's 'The Fall of Man,' in which the life-size beasts, terrified by the portents attending 'The Fall,' rush from the neighborhood of Eden, new ferocity being manifested by their actions and expressions."

The *London Times* says,—“One is at first puzzled to account for the tremendous commotion among Mr. Bouverie Goddard's wild beasts, carried to its height in a powerfully designed and well painted foreground group of a lion, lioness, and cubs, till we learn, more from the title than from the extract of Milton, appended to it, that, such was the effect produced among the beasts of the forest by the 'Fall of Man.' They are supposed to sympathize with the signs in the heavens, the eclipsed sun, the lowering sky, the muttering thunder, and sad drops 'wept at the completing of the mortal sin.'"

Of the second painting, named "The Combat," or "A Bull Fight in the Vale," (seven feet by four feet,) painted in 1870, and exhibited the same year in the Royal Academy, the *London Times*, of May 30, 1870, said,—“After Sir Edwin's animal pictures, and, perhaps, Mr. B. Riviere's 'Charity,' there is nothing in the way of animal painting here so remarkable for the way the painter has brought landscape and animals into harmonious imaginative conditions as Mr. B. Goddard's 'Combat'—a couple of bulls in deadly encounter on the margin of a river, under a stormy sunset sky, watched by an excited and eager herd of cows. Full of action, original in grouping, and forcible in light and shade, this really is a powerful picture, an excellent illustration of the wealth of subject that lies yet undrawn upon in the wide range of animal life."

A third painting (nine feet by five feet), by Goddard, "A sale of New Forest Ponies at Lyndhurst Fair, England," is regarded by critics as equal in many respects to the "Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur.

The collection includes, also, works by the following artists: G. P. A. Healy, "The Arch of Titus," Rome, 1871 (canvas forty-eight inches by seventy-three inches), in which the poet Longfellow and his daughter are seen standing under the arch, while the artist F. E. Church is seated sketching, with G. P. A. Healy and J. McEntee looking over his shoulder; all excellent portraits; through the arch a magnificent view is had of the Colosseum beyond. J. F. Cropsey (four), "Lake Nemi and Village on the Appian Way, Italy" (six feet by four feet), also three other landscapes. Albert Bierstadt (five), "Mount Hood, in Oregon, at Sunset" (six feet by four feet), in merit and beauty, thought to be equal to his "Rocky Mountains;" "Mount Hood, Oregon, with storm approaching;" "Niagara Falls from Goat Island;" "Mount Blanc, from near Geneva, Switzerland;" "Dieppe, near the Club House, France." Daniel Huntington (two), A. T. Bricher (two), J. F. Kensett (three), F. E. Church, J. E. Freeman, "Scene in the Pyrenees, Spain" (six feet by three feet); Jones, "Niagara;" Edward Moran (two), H. P. Smith, James M. Hart, Julian Scott, Edward Gay, Arthur Parton, J. A. Parker, J. Williamson, "Lake George;" George Inness, W. S. Hazeltine, John Constable, R. A., L. Verboeckhoven, A. Reinert, Paul Jean Clays, Jan Chilmisky, J. Carabain (two), H. De Buel, J. H. L. De Haas, Edward Portielge, J. G. Brown, N. V. Diaz de la Pena, Jean Baptiste Camille Corot, Theodore Rousseau (two), George Jeannin, Eugene Fichel, Georges, Washington, Julian Dupre, Jules Dupre (two), Charles Jacque, G. L. Pelouse, C. F. Daubigny, Karl Daubigny, H. Delacroix (two), F. De Vere, Lazerges, V. G. Stiepevich, Jean Francis Millet, Anton Mauve, Felix Ziem, R. Eisermann, "The Trumpeter of Sackingen" (six feet seven inches, by four feet six inches); others are attributed to Rembrandt, Peter Pourbus (1510-1583), David Teniers, the younger (1610-1690) (two); Dubois, Til Borg (1625-1678), Luca Giordano (1632-1701), "Europa" (six feet by five feet), from Prince Borghese sale, Rome, a fair rival of the artist's painting in the Berlin Gallery; Jean Steen, Gerhard Douw, Hans Memling (1440-1495), the eminent decorator of missals and church books; Jacob Backer (1609-1651), pupil of Rembrandt, "The Antiquarian" (six feet by four feet six inches), remarkable for its realism and as illustrative of the permanency of colors used by the old masters; Ostade, Minderhout Hobbima (born at Antwerp about 1611), a small landscape of much grace and beauty; Holbein (1498-1543), portrait of his patron, Henry VIII, of England; Salvator Rosa, etc., etc.

The marble statuary includes life-size busts of Abraham Coles, by J. Q. A. Ward; William Harvey, by Horatio Stone; Walter Scott, by Chantrey, a copy of the one at Abbotsford; Eve and Charity, by Hiram

Powers; a full-length statue of the Hebrew prophetess, Deborah, by Lombardi; Martin Luther; a large copy of the Warwick Vase, in Cararra marble; the Village Blacksmith, full length figure, by Shakespeare Wood, etc., etc. Among the bronzes are life-size busts of Cicero and Virgil, the first copies in bronze of those in the Louvre, cast purposely for Dr. Coles at the foundry of Barbedienne, Paris, France; Washington and Franklin by Houdon; Madam Le Brun; Mendelssohn and Mozart, first copies in bronze cast by Tiffany and Company, in Paris, especially for Dr. Coles; the Dying Gaul; Othello; the Venus of Melos, half of the size of the original in the Louvre, and cast for Dr. Coles, at the foundry of Barbedienne; also works by Barye, A. Gaudetz, P. J. Mene, A. Mercie, Fournier, E. Pigault, G. Bareau, etc., etc.

Dr. J. Ackerman Coles has presented to Trinity College the life-size bust of Mozart, with pedestal. Dr. Coles, in his letter tendering the bust and pedestal, wrote as follows:

NEWARK, N. J., August, 1897.

REV. JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor of Trinity College.

Dear Sir,—Belonging to the estate of my father, the late Abraham Coles, A. M., M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., is a very beautiful life-size bust of Mozart, the first and only one in bronze cast from the original model. It was made for and imported by Messrs. Tiffany & Company, of New York city. To Trinity, as representative of the Protestant Episcopal colleges in America, I, as executor of my father's estate, my sister, Emilie S. Coles, cordially concurring, will be pleased to give this bronze, with its imported marble pedestal, as a memorial of the affectionate regard that existed between my father and yourself while you were president, professor and chancellor of Trinity, dean of Berkeley Divinity School, chairman of the house of Bishops and Bishop of the Diocese of Connecticut, from which state came the founders of the city of Newark, in 1666.

The correspondence carried on between yourself and my father, relative to the latter's "unequaled translations" of the "Dies Iræ," has suggested the seemingly eminent propriety of giving to Trinity the bust of "that great composer by whose means this immortal poem has come to be worthily wedded to immortal music."

As a graduate of Columbia, I am personally gratified in knowing that my alma mater honored herself in honoring you, in 1851, with the degree of LL. D. Upon notification that the proffered gifts will be acceptable to the trustees of Trinity College, I will have the bust and its pedestal boxed by Messrs. Tiffany & Company, and sent as you may direct, by express, all charges prepaid. Awaiting your reply, I am, with great respect,

Yours sincerely,

J. ACKERMAN COLES, Executor.

Replying to Dr. Coles, Ralph Birdsall, secretary to the Bishop, under date of August 7th, says:

"Bishop Williams thanks you very much for your kind proposition, and when the fall term begins at Trinity College he will send notification, that proper action may be taken in the premises. It would be best not to send the bust until then, as there would be no one to receive it."

Under a later date George Williamson Smith, D. D., LL. D., president of Trinity College, writes to Dr. Coles, as follows:

"A letter just received from Bishop Williams informs me of your kind offer to present to Trinity College 'a life-size bronze bust of

Mozart' from the estate of your father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles. We shall be very glad to have such a valuable addition to our rather meagre collection of objects of art, and place it in Alumni Hall, where the portraits of benefactors and presidents are hung."

September 23d, Dr. Coles replied:

"In response to your kind and courteous note, I have ordered the bronze bust of Mozart, and its marble pedestal, to be boxed and sent to you this day, by express, all charges prepaid. I will be glad to know of their safe arrival in 'Alumni Hall,' Trinity College."

From Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, October 2, 1897, President Smith wrote:

"Dear Sir,—The boxes containing the bronze bust of Mozart and its marble pedestal have been opened and the work is placed in Alumni Hall, where it attracts attention and awakens great admiration. I beg leave to thank you in the name of the college, and will report the gift to the trustees at their next meeting."

The New York Observer says: "Dr. Coles has given princely gifts of art to public and educational institutions, but none more appropriate or better appreciated than his latest donation to the public, of a superb bronze bust of his distinguished father, the late Abraham Coles, physician, poet, author and scientist, which, with its pedestal of historic and religious interest, was unveiled in Newark, July 5, 1897."

Some weeks after the unveiling the following "Tribute," by M. Winchester Adams, appeared in the Newark Daily Advertiser:

With thankfulness for the sweet hymns
To comfort "all the days,"
And admiration in our hearts,
Upon his face we gaze.
He is not dead—no one is dead—
Whose voice speaks through all time
In adoration, faith and love
In ev'ry clime.

The little children whom he loved,
Stop oft to read the song,
"The Rock of Ages," wondrous words,
So true and grand and strong.

It gives the weary pilgrim strength,
"God's mercy standeth fast,"
His promises "from age to age"
For aye shall last.

"Ever with Thee," what perfect faith
Abounds throughout the hymn;
No more of sorrow, night or fear,
Or tears the eye to dim.
'T will comfort many, long years hence,—
Whose lives have shadows gray,—
And they will breathe a prayer of thanks,
As I, to-day.



DAVID MAGIE MILLER, M. D.,

was born May 21, 1858, in Newark, New Jersey, and died December 3, 1895, in Elizabeth, New Jersey. He was the son of Lebbeus B. Miller, superintendent of the Singer Manufacturing Company. His early education was received in the Hasbrouck Institute, in Jersey City, the Betts Military Academy, at Stamford, Connecticut, and the Pingry School, of Elizabeth, where he was prepared for college. From the last named institution he entered Princeton College, where he pursued a three-years course. Having chosen the practice of medicine as his profession, he became a student in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, graduating in 1883. He then filled the position of resident physician in the Elizabeth General Hospital and Dispensary until December 31st of that year, having been then appointed assistant house physician and surgeon at the Colored Home and Hospital, in New York, where he served one year, the last six months as house surgeon.

December 1, 1884, Dr. Miller returned to Elizabeth, and was appointed upon the dispensary staff of the Elizabeth General Hospital, holding this office until 1886, when he became a visiting physician of the same institution. Two years later he was appointed a visiting surgeon of the hospital, which position he occupied until the day of his death.

Since 1888 he had been the attending physician of the Elizabeth Orphan Asylum. He also filled the offices of city physician, coroner of



CHARLES H. STILLMAN, M. D.

Union county, and visiting physician of the county jail. He was a member of the District Medical Society of the county of Union, and of the Clinical Society of the Elizabeth General Hospital and Dispensary.

During these eleven years he was successful in establishing a large practice, and kept in the front rank of the profession, by reason of his thorough study and intimate knowledge of the modern improvements in medicine and surgery. He was also in quite a rare degree a mechanical genius, so that his opinion and advice were often of great value, especially to his colleagues upon the staff of the hospital. He was a man of noble character, with a warm heart and broad views in his various relations in life. While of a modest and retiring manner, he always had the courage of his convictions and never wavered in his loyalty to the right.

He was exceedingly fond of music and played skilfully on several instruments, the flute, on which he was an expert performer, being his favorite. He was a member of the Elizabeth Music Club, in which he took an active interest.

Dr. Miller was married September 17, 1890, to Miss Julia H. Carmichael. He is survived by her and one daughter, now five years of age.

CHARLES H. STILLMAN, M. D.,

of New England ancestry, was born at Schenectady, New York, January 25, 1817, his parents moving to New York state from Westerly, Rhode Island. He was a brother of Thomas B. Stillman, for many years the head of the Novelty Iron Works, of New York, and of W. J. Stillman, the well known art critic and London Times correspondent, whose residence is in Europe. Dr. Stillman early showed excellent mental powers, and entered the sophomore class at Union College, where he was graduated in 1835, at the age of fifteen years. He chose the medical profession, and removed to New York, where for three years he was a student in the office of Dr. Delafield. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons and was graduated therefrom in 1840. During the following two years he was a physician in the New York Eastern Dispensary. In 1842 he established himself in his profession in Plainfield, New Jersey, where he continued to practice up to the time of his death, December 11, 1881.

He was married, in July, 1842, to Mary E. Starr, of Hamilton, New York. Settling in the city of Plainfield, at the age of twenty-five years, and taking at once an active part in public affairs, he filled a large place in the history of the town, outside of the circle into which he was called by his professional duties. As a physician and surgeon he always had a reputation for learning and skill, which placed him in the front rank of his profession and gave him a large practice. No one comes nearer to

the life of a people than a family physician, and a long experience of forty years in a growing community like Plainfield must bring a physician so in contact with that life as to make him, in an unusual sense, part of its history. As a surgeon he was very skillful, and for many years acted in that capacity for the Central Railroad, and many, doubtless, remember his steady hand as a practitioner in an operation.

While his professional labors made his name a household word in so many families of his time, the crowning work of Dr. Stillman's life was the public-school system of Plainfield, which laid the foundation for all that has been done in New Jersey in this direction, and the public schools of Plainfield are still designated as "School District No. 1," showing that they were the first to be founded under school laws which he was instrumental in establishing. His disinterested and unbroken service of thirty-four years in developing that system, and his services during all that time as school trustee and president of the board of education, have won for his memory a most profound regard. Plainfield's school was the first free school founded in the state of New Jersey, and there was not even a law on the statute books of the state to provide for raising money to found and carry on such a school. His first step was to procure the necessary legislation, and in this he met not only the difficulties which always meet one in attempting the passage of important laws, but he soon encountered the difficulties which are more stubborn, namely, those which come from the prejudices of the people. The project of a free school seemed to the citizens an innovation which ought not to be tolerated, and this prejudice had to be combated. He secured at length the passage of a law appropriating one hundred dollars to carry on the school for one year, and the three hundred dollars which the state had appropriated in past years for poor children was also secured, through his agency, for the school at Plainfield, making in all the sum of four hundred dollars to begin work. The offices of township superintendents were also established by this same law, and Dr. Stillman was elected to that position. The school was founded August 16, 1847, but as there was no suitable building in which to hold it, application was made to the legislature and authority obtained to raise two thousand dollars for the purpose of building a school house and defraying other expenses. It was not easy to accomplish this work, for it was necessary, in order to have the law passed, to present to the legislature a petition from all the influential citizens of the community, many of whom were opposed to it, especially among the farmers. To these Dr. Stillman appealed, and it was one of the most trying experiences of his life, for he found them opposed to the scheme, deeming it the absurdest of things to give free schooling to anybody, but fortunately he obtained enough names to secure the passage of the law, and the appropriation was made, with the result that by the following fall a frame building was erected, at the corner of West Fourth and Union streets, (now Arlington avenue), where



JAMES S. GREEN, M. D.

the "Franklin" stands. Chosen, in 1847, as township superintendent of schools, Dr. Stillman held that office for twenty years, or until the office was abolished. He was then elected, under the law, as school trustee, and held that position until his death. The success of his life work is best seen in our public schools, but he also held many other positions of trust and confidence.

He was elected mayor of Plainfield in 1872 and served the city in that capacity two years. He was one of the founders of the City National Bank, and continued as a director until his death. He was a member of the Seventh Day Baptist church and served as trustee therein for many years.

Surviving him are a widow and four children, one daughter and three sons.

JAMES S. GREEN, M. D.

The subject of this sketch was, at the time of his death, and for many years prior thereto, one of the most prominent physicians and surgeons, not only of the city of Elizabeth, but of the state of New Jersey, his reputation, in fact, extending beyond the state; for he was regarded by the profession generally, as a high authority in surgery and in the general practice of medicine.

Dr. Green was born at Princeton, New Jersey, on July 22, 1829. He was a son of Hon. James S. Green, who was one of the most distinguished members of the New Jersey bar, reporter of the supreme-court decisions, published in his name, in 1831-6, and was United States district attorney under appointment from President Jackson, and was also professor of law in Princeton.

Dr. Green's grandfather was Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D., LL. D., a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman, and one of the presidents of Princeton College. His mother's maiden name was Isabella McCulloh.

He received a collegiate education at Princeton College, graduating in June, 1848. His taste leading him toward the medical profession, he became a student of medicine, under the direction of Dr. John Neill, of Philadelphia, and attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, medical department, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D., in April, 1851.

Twelve months prior to graduating he had been appointed resident physician of the Wills Hospital for Diseases of the Eye, Philadelphia. This position he retained for six months after receiving his degree.

In the winter of 1850-51 he was appointed assistant administrator of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, and continued as such for three years. During the summer of 1853 he was resident physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital. In November, 1853, he removed to the

city of Elizabeth and commenced general practice. Having enjoyed exceptionable advantages for study and practice, and having thoroughly improved them, he soon acquired a high professional reputation. For a period of seven years he was associated in practice with Dr. Job S. Crane.

Dr. Green was not only eminent in his profession, but was also a man of large public spirit, and from his settlement in the city of Elizabeth he always manifested an earnest and active interest in its affairs. When the city was incorporated he was made the president of the first city council, and in the development of the city from that date he bore a prominent part. He not only served a number of years in the city council, but in 1878 succeeded Robert W. Townley as mayor. In the administration of the affairs of the city he evinced more than ordinary executive ability, and was instrumental in carrying out wise measures in municipal government. From the beginning he was one of the city's staunchest friends, and through the dark days of its financial embarrassment his advice was invaluable.

In politics Dr. Green was a Democrat, and, while liberal in his views, he was firm in his convictions. He was a leader of the party in this city, and his counsel was often sought and heeded by a large number. In business enterprises his earnest spirit and good sense in executive management made him invaluable. He was the originator and moving spirit in the formation and promotion of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, the formidable opposition to the Elizabethtown Gas Light Company.

Dr. Green was a member of the American Medical Society, the Union County Medical Society, a fellow in the New York Obstetrical Society, a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society, occupying the position of president of that society during the last year of his life, and, at its annual convention at Atlantic City, delivering an address of great interest to the profession, only a week prior to his decease.

For four years Dr. Green was one of the board of managers of the New Jersey Asylum for the Insane, at Morris Plains, and was vice-president of the board,

He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and the first Worshipful Master of Washington Lodge, to which he belonged, and of which he was one of the founders. He was also a member of the Grand Lodge of the state.

It was through the instrumentality of Dr. Green that the Elizabeth General Hospital was founded and has reached its present standard of excellence and prominence. (*Vide* article upon Elizabeth General Hospital and Dispensary).

His death occurred suddenly, at his residence on Westminster avenue, on Saturday, July 2, 1892. On April 27, 1854, he was married to Fanny Winchester, daughter of Samuel Winchester, of Baltimore,



JOHN B. PROBASCO, M. D.

Maryland, who died in May, 1884. He left surviving a daughter and son.

JOHN BUCK PROBASCO, M. D.,

is a native of Greenwich, Cumberland county, New Jersey, where he was born June 12, 1842. He is the son of John S. and Mary H. (Bacon) Probasco, who were natives respectively of Middlesex county, New Jersey, and Cumberland county, New Jersey.

On the father's side there is Spanish blood in the veins, but the ancestor of this branch of the family came direct from Holland to the United States. The mother's family is also an old one in the history of New Jersey. The great-grandparents of the Bacon family in this state came from England to America in colonial times. John S. Probasco was a farmer in the county of Cumberland, where he resided until his death, which occurred in December, 1893. The mother died in 1849. Dr. Probasco was educated in the public schools and in Bucknall University, at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated with the class of 1865. While at college he became interested in the struggle between the north and south, and, with his entire class and the students and professors of the university, joined the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, serving as commissary sargeant and in hospital service. In 1864 he again took part in suppressing the rebellion, and went out with an independent cavalry regiment to crush out the Fishing Creek confederacy, in Benton county, Pennsylvania, which had been organized to aid the southern confederacy and oppose the Union cause.

Soon after leaving college Dr. Probasco turned his attention to teaching, having charge for one year of one of the largest public schools in Cumberland county, New Jersey.

Having always had a desire to be a medical man, he began the study of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, taking a three-years course, and was graduated from that institution in 1869. The practice of his profession was commenced in Plainfield, New Jersey, within the same year, and it has been continued there since that time.

Dr. Probasco ranks high in his chosen profession. He has an extensive practice, covering a wide area of this section of the country. He is the medical examiner of the Provident Life Insurance Company, the Penn Mutual, the New York Life, the Mutual Benefit, of Newark, New Jersey, the Mutual Life, of Portland, Maine, and the Metropolitan Life, of New York. He is also an attending surgeon at the Muhlenberg Hospital, at Plainfield; is a member of the State Medical Society, Union County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has also served as president of the county medical association, and keeps up with the progress made in the science of medicine.

Dr. Probasco has always been deeply interested in educational

matters, and since 1888 has been prominently identified with the board of education of Plainfield. He was elected president of the board in 1894, and is still serving in that capacity.

Dr. Probasco was married, in 1871, to Miss Maria Boice, a daughter of Insley Boice, a farmer of Middlesex county, New Jersey, subsequently a resident of Plainfield. Mrs. Maria B. Probasco died September 26, 1896. Five children were born of this union, three of whom are living: Frank Eugene, Norman Hayes, and Walter Ellsworth.

ERASTUS GAYLORD PUTNAM, M. D.,

was born near Dryden, New York, December 23, 1833. He was the second son of Hamilton Putnam and Jeannette Cleaveland, his wife, (daughter of Brigadier-General Erastus Cleaveland, who was stationed at Sacketts Harbor, New York, and received his colonel's commission during the war of 1812.)

The Putnams were of English descent, tracing back to Simon de Puttenham, A. D. 1199. John Putnam, of Aston Abbots, county Bucks, England, married Priscilla Gould, in 1612, and they came to New England, with their four children, in 1634. They settled in Salem village, now Danvers, Massachusetts. Among their descendants were the celebrated Major-General Israel Putnam, and Brigadier-General Rufus Putnam. Dr. Putnam is descended from their third son, Captain John Putnam, who served in the Narragansett fight, and was deputy to the general court in 1679, 1680, 1686, 1691 and 1692. His great-great-grandfather, Captain Henry Putnam, was an officer in the French war. A short sword or sabre surrendered to him by a French officer at the capture of Louisburg, in 1745, is preserved in the family. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, although exempt from military duty, he was full of youthful fire in the cause. He accompanied the troops, with his five sons (one being Eleazar, the Doctor's great-grandfather), to Lexington, and fell in action, April 19, 1775. His grandfather, Dr. Elijah Putnam, a graduate of Harvard College, moved from West Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1801, and settled in Madison, New York, where he practiced medicine for forty years. He was an organizer of the Madison County Medical Society, July 29, 1806, and "was an excellent physician, a worthy, respected man, and a Christian gentleman."

Dr. Putnam's parents removed to Cortland, New York, where he received his education at the Cortland Academy, and afterwards taught school. At the age of twenty-one he went to Cleveland, Ohio, at the invitation of his uncle, Erastus Gaylord, who was the head of a wholesale drug house. There he studied the business under an English chemist, and subsequently pursued the study of medicine.



ERASTUS G. PUTNAM, M. D.



F. W. WESTCOTT, M. D.

His health was too delicate to allow of his taking an active part in the civil war, but he served, under appointment of Governor Tod, of Ohio, on the sanitary commission, to find wounded Ohio soldiers and return them to their homes. He was offered the position of assistant surgeon but declined.

In 1863 his health broke down, and he went to his brother's home, at Eau Claire, in the pine region of Wisconsin, where he remained three years, with good results. On January 30, 1867, he married Miss Mary Nicoll Woodward, at her father's residence on the Hudson, "Keewaydin," Orange county, New York. They had two sons, and two daughters, who died young.

In the autumn of 1868 he accepted the position of business manager of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, remaining there three years. He removed to Elizabeth, New Jersey, in June, 1872, having purchased the Library Hall drug store. He was appointed on the board of education in 1877, and elected thereto each year until 1887, when he declined renomination. He was president of the board the last year, being successful in establishing the high school that year, an object which he had long desired to accomplish. In November, 1887, he sold out his drug business. The next May (1888), he was elected health inspector, by the board of health, which office he has continuously filled to the present time.

On April 3, 1891, he was elected a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and joined the Elizabeth Town Chapter, No. 1, on its organization.

FRANK W. WESTCOTT, A. M., M. D.

One of the most exacting of all the higher lines of occupation to which man may lend his energies is that of a physician. A most scrupulous preliminary training is demanded, and a nicety of judgment little understood by the laity. Then, again, the profession brings one of its devotees into almost constant association with the sadder side of life,—that of pain and suffering,—so that a mind capable of great self-control, and a heart responsive and sympathetic, are essential attributes of him who would essay the practice of the healing art. Thus, when professional success is attained in any instance, it may be taken that such measure of success has been thoroughly merited. The subject of this review has attained rank among the representative physicians of Union county, and, as he has been essentially the artificer of his own fortunes, gaining his success and prestige entirely through his own efforts, the record of his success is the more gratifying and instructive.

Frank W. Westcott is a native son of New Jersey, having been born at Bridgeton, Cumberland county, on the 9th of July, 1849, the son of Shepard B. and Phebe (Parris) Westcott. His father died when

our subject was but four years of age, and he had attained only the age of fourteen years when he was likewise deprived by death of a mother's care. The orphan boy went to live on a farm, and contributed his quota toward carrying on the incidental work thereof. His ambition to secure an education was early quickened, and he not only availed himself of such privileges as were afforded him as a boy, but began to formulate definite plans which should enable him to compass the desired end—the securing of a good education. His preliminary discipline was secured in the public schools of his native town, and when he had attained his legal majority, depending entirely upon his own exertions for the carrying through of his cherished plans, he became a student in the South Jersey Institute, at Bridgeton, New Jersey, where he remained for a time, and then, in 1874, matriculated in Bucknell University, at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, where he graduated as a member of the class of 1878, securing the degree of A. B. In 1880 his *alma mater* conferred upon the Doctor the degree of A. M.

Thus reinforced in a preliminary way, Dr. Westcott continued his progressive study in a technical or specific line, having determined to adopt the profession of medicine and surgery as his vocation in life. He completed the curriculum of studies in the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1880, receiving the coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. In May, of the same year, he established himself for the practice of his profession in Scotch Plains, Union county, and has ever since continued in this line in Scotch Plains and Fanwood, having gained a support which is of representative order and indicative of his ability as a physician, and his popularity as a man. Dr. Westcott has been a member of the Union County Medical Society about sixteen years, having served for several years as treasurer of said association, and as its president in 1896. In May, 1887, he received the appointment as county physician, was reappointed in 1890 and again in 1896; he is thus, at present, serving his third term in this office.

In his political adherency the Doctor is an uncompromising Republican, and his religious faith is that of the Baptist church. He is a member of the Scotch Plains Baptist church, to which specific reference is made on other pages of this volume, and has served on its board of trustees for the past fifteen years, having also been treasurer of the same for a practically equal length of time. He has maintained an interest in all that conserves the well-being of the community, and has been particularly zealous in connection with the advancement of the public-school system. For the past decade he has served on the board of trustees, and a portion of this period he held the position as president of the board.

On the 24th of June, 1880, Dr. Westcott was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Hendershot, of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, who died on the 11th of May, 1883, leaving one child, Mary E. On the 7th of July,



JOHN J. HENDERSON, M. D.

1894, the Doctor consummated a second marriage, being then united to Esther Ella Fancher, who presides with gracious dignity over the attractive home.

JOHN J. HENDERSON, M. D.,

son of James and Lydia (Myers) Henderson, was born at Vaux Hall, Jefferson Village, New Jersey, September 12, 1810. The father was a native of Scotland, his place of birth and residence being at Ellerslie, near Paisley. He was a papermaker and inventor of paper moulds. In 1798 he came to America, and subsequently located at the place stated above.

Dr. John J. Henderson, the subject of this sketch, read medicine with Dr. David Martin, at Springfield, New Jersey, and attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, during the years 1831-2-3, graduating in March, 1833. He practiced medicine in Newark, New Jersey, one year. On the death of Dr. David Martin, he returned to Springfield and succeeded to the practice of his former preceptor. His health failing in 1854, he gave up the practice of medicine and went into business, becoming soon established in the manufacturing of paper, in the various branches of which he continued until his death, which occurred December 2, 1890.

Dr. Henderson was twice married. His first wife was Phoebe Ann Martin, of Rahway, New Jersey. They had one son, John Martin Henderson. His second marriage was to Abigail Ludlow Martin, also of Rahway, and two children were born of this marriage, William Stuart Henderson and Ann Lydia Henderson.

Dr. Henderson was very fond of traveling, in which he sought both health and pleasure. His life was chiefly passed in Springfield, New Jersey.

ELIHU B. SILVERS, M. D.

The subject of this review is one whose ancestral history touches the colonial epoch in the annals of the nation, and that period which marked the inception of the grandest republic the world has ever known. Through such sources have we attained the true American type, and along this line must we proceed if we would learn of the steadfast and unyielding elements which constitute the basis upon which has been reared the lofty and magnificent superstructure of an enlightened and favored commonwealth. The life history of the Doctor forms an integral part of that indissoluble chain which links the early, formative period with that of latter-day progress and prosperity, and not alone is there particular interest attaching to his career as one of the representative physicians of Union county, but his

is the distinction of having passed practically his entire life in said county and, indeed, in Rahway, the place of his nativity.

Elihu Brittin Silvers was born in that suburb of Rahway which bears the name of Milton, on the 7th of November, 1829, being the son of John and Maria (Brittin) Silvers, the former of whom was a



ELIHU B. SILVERS, M. D.

merchant tailor by occupation and a man of sterling character. He was the son of Judge Noah Silvers. The mother of the Doctor was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, being the daughter of Colonel Elihu Brittin, who conferred upon his grandson, the subject of this sketch, his full patronymic. The paternal ancestors of the Doctor are supposed to

have emigrated to America from Spain or Portugal—more probably the latter—at a period long antecedent to the war of the Revolution, the original name being supposed to have been De Silva. In the maternal line the lineage of our subject is of pure Welsh extraction, the great-grandfather, Captain William Brittin, having come hither from Wales, in 1761, and settled on the outskirts of Elizabeth, New Jersey. He held a captain's commission in the war of the Revolution, serving with his brother, who was one of General Washington's chosen one hundred and fifty. His son, Elihu Brittin, grandfather of the Doctor, was born in Elizabeth, and served as a colonel in the war of 1812, so that it may be seen that our subject gains by heredity the staunchest patriotism and loyalty to American institutions.

In his boyhood Dr. Silvers manifested a distinct predilection for study, early showing a marked taste for pharmacy, to which important line he has devoted his attention for a long term of years. He received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools and prepared for the sophomore class at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, New York, but for financial reasons did not complete the full collegiate course. After learning the drug business he determined to prepare himself for the practice of the allied profession of medicine, and with this end in view he attended the required course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York city, graduating in that institution as a member of the class of 1852. In 1888 he took a post-graduate course at this institution, attending a full course of lectures.

Immediately after his graduation Dr. Silvers returned to his native place, and it is a significant fact that he has ever since continued his residence in Rahway, where he is known and honored as a public-spirited and representative citizen. He forthwith established himself in the drug business there, and has ever since owned and conducted a pharmacy in the city. He is the only survivor of the charter members of the Union County Medical Society, has served a term as president of the same, and has been active in the discussions incident to its meetings, from which he has rarely absented himself during a period of more than quarter of a century. For a long period—ever since the New Jersey State Medical Society inaugurated the provision for permanent delegates—the Doctor has so represented the local society, and the state society has each year accorded him his choice of states in the matter of attending their annual conventions as representative of the New Jersey society,—reports of which are published in their records of annual transactions. In the transactions for 1877 is published a new treatment for diphtheria, which, in the epidemic there, was brought to bear with fine results. Of late years the Doctor has written almost quarterly, on some medical subject, for the Medical World, of Philadelphia, and has made very frequent contributions, on scientific and political subjects, to the local paper.

Dr. Silvers has always maintained a lively interest in public affairs of a local nature, and has been called upon to serve in positions of distinctive trust. He has always figured as a stalwart adherent of the Democratic party, and has been an active worker in its ranks. In 1877 he was elected a member of the common council of Rahway, retaining this incumbency three years and proving unreservedly faithful to the trust imposed. It is worthy of particular note that he took the initiative in the work of deposing from power and seeing properly punished the "ring" whose operations and malfeasance involved the city in bankruptcy; he assisted in the compromise which was found necessary, and is credited with being the pioneer in the financial regeneration of the city, and in making such final adjustment of the affairs of the defunct Savings Bank as to realize to the original depositors the full amount of their respective deposits. For thirty-five years Dr. Silvers has been in some form identified with the public-school system of Rahway, in whose success he has maintained a cumulative interest. On two occasions he served terms of years as superintendent, and one term as member of the board of education. For four years he was president of the local board of health, and was the yearly incumbent as city physician for a number of periods.

In his fraternal relations, the Doctor became a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in 1853, being identified with this organization for a period of thirty-five years. He secured a withdrawal card from his lodge, expecting to deposit the same elsewhere, but this he has never done. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but during his mature years has been an attendant and supporter of St. Paul's church (Protestant Episcopal) in Rahway, his first wife having been particularly active in the charity work of this church, and having served as president of certain of its collateral societies.

On the 31st of March, 1853, at Pierrepont Manor church, Jefferson county, New York, Dr. Silvers was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Mendana Earl, whose father was born in Connecticut, whither he came to Jefferson county very early in its settlement, purchasing largely, in connection with the senior Pierrepont, and founding the town of Pierrepont Manor, their farms having jointly formed the site upon which the town was established. Mr. Earl was a farmer and tanner on a large scale, and he attained a pronounced financial and social success.

Mrs. Silvers was born April 26, 1835, and died on the 19th of March, 1892, leaving two sons,—Earl Brittin Silvers, who was born February 18, 1854, and who is a New Jersey graduated pharmacist; and George Mulford Silvers, who was born August 26, 1857, and who is a medical practitioner, being a graduate of the same colleges as his father.

On the 25th of September, 1895, Dr. Silvers consummated a second



W. H. L. H. H. H.

marriage, being then united to Miss Abbie Ringgold Coombs Reed, who was born in New York city, where she graduated from the Normal College. She is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. Her original American ancestors, on both sides, came from Wales and settled in Virginia at an early period in the history of America.

PETER J. ZEGLIO, M. D.,

is one of the most skillful physicians in the state of New Jersey. He is of Swiss descent, his parents, John and Josephine (Duchini) Zeglio, having been natives of Switzerland, with ancestries embodying all the characteristics of that honest and liberty-loving people.

John Zeglio, inspired with prospects of American citizenship, under American institutions, visited the United States, making his third visit to this country in 1849. This was during the gold-craze period, and Mr. Zeglio joined the throng of gold-seekers, making a stay of a few years in California. He then returned to New York, and in 1860 moved to Cranford, New Jersey, and in 1862, to Mount Bethel, New Jersey, where he continued his vocation as a farmer until his death. Mr. John Zeglio was born in 1818, at Ambri, Canton Tessin, Switzerland, the native home of the Zeglio family for generations. He died at Mount Bethel, New Jersey, April 15, 1866. The mother died February 4, 1894. She was a noble woman and imparted her many good characteristics to her own family, the principal cause, probably, of their eminent success in after life. Their children are David; Pauline, wife of A. D. Taylor; Mary, wife of J. D. Kirch; Joseph and Peter J.

Dr. Zeglio was born in Cranford, New Jersey, May 31, 1860. He received his education in the public schools of Mount Bethel, New Jersey, and might have continued life as a tiller of the soil, had not a sad event occurred, which changed the purposes of his life. When sixteen years of age he fell from a tree, sustaining a fracture of the wrist, which rendered him wholly unfit for that occupation. Having decided upon the profession of medicine, he pursued a regular course of instruction under private teachers, incident to the needs of that calling, and in due time placed himself under the tutorage of Dr. J. D. Van Derveer, an able physician of Liberty Corner, New Jersey. At the age of eighteen years he began a systematic course of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City, and in 1882 received his degree of M. D. from that institution. Dr. Zeglio's practice in his profession has been phenomenal. He began his career in the home of his youth, and liberal patronage welcomed him from the outset of his practice, his income to-day being that of the more successful practitioners in our large cities.

In 1895 Dr. Zeglio moved his office from Mount Bethel to Plain-

field, where his services seemed to be in demand more than ever. He is also a skilled surgeon as well as physician, and has performed some noteworthy operations, a number of which might be mentioned, though one will suffice. This is a case where both feet and the fingers and thumbs of both hands were amputated at once from the body of a man. The time for the operation lasted only seventy minutes, and the patient did well under the treatment.

Dr. Zeglio is very fond of field sports, and, had he time, would be afield with dog and gun, in seasons for that pastime, but the duties of his profession debar these pleasures. He is a member of various medical associations and keeps abreast of the times. He is ex-coroner of Somerset county, New Jersey, is a member of the American Medical Association, a member of the Medical Association of Plainfield, New Jersey, and of the Somerset County Medical Society.

Dr. Zeglio is wedded to the interests of his profession and his close diagnosis of all cases, irrespective of cast, creed or color, has brought for him in part the large practice and the reputation he so well deserves.

MAXWELL S. SIMPSON, M. D.,

is a native of Dayton, Ohio, where he was born December 8, 1856, being the son of Silas M. B. and Henrietta (Dover) Simpson, who also were natives of Dayton.

The progenitor of this branch of the Simpson family in America first settled upon Long Island, coming thither from one of the New England settlements, in the early part of the eighteenth century, removing subsequently to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, where John Simpson, the first of whom a definite record can be obtained, died in July, 1773. His son Alexander, born here, was married and until 1813 lived in New Providence, whence he removed to the home of his son, Moses Simpson, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, at Dayton, Ohio.

Moses Simpson, above mentioned, was born at New Providence, and in 1810 was employed under Jacob Beedel, of Newark, to superintend the construction of a fort opposite the Battery in New York, and later known as Castle Garden. He removed to Ohio at the close of 1812.

Silas M. B. Simpson was in the United States army and participated in the stirring events in California from 1851 to 1856. In an engagement with the Indians on the plains he received a severe arrow wound. He served with bravery and distinction during the early part of the civil war, but was badly wounded in action in eastern Kentucky and retired from further service. He never recovered from his wounds, though he lived till 1887.

John, the son of John, of Elizabethtown, migrated to Montgomery

county, Pennsylvania, and his descendants to Clermont county, Ohio, where a daughter, Hannah, married, in 1820, Jesse R. Grant, and where their first son, Hiram Ulysses, later known as Ulysses Simpson Grant, was born. Dr. Simpson, of Plainfield, was a frequent visitor in his



MAXWELL S. SIMPSON, M. D.

early youth at the home of the father of General Grant, at Covington, Kentucky.

The military history of the family is remarkable, inasmuch as it was represented in all of the colonial and federal wars. The first John served in the French and Indian war, taking part in the expedition to

Crown Point. The second John served through the French and Indian war and the Revolution. Alexander was but thirteen years old and was first a drummer and then a private in Maxwell's Jersey Brigade. Ephraim, a younger brother of Alexander, was a noted scout with General Anthony Wayne during the Indian troubles of the Northwest Territory. Michael Simpson, another scion of the family, as an ensign in the provincial service, was at Braddock's defeat, and later, as lieutenant in the First Pennsylvania Battalion, was in the Quebec expedition under Arnold. As a captain of continental troops he commanded at Long Island, Trenton, Princeton, and Germantown. He was a close friend and admirer of Washington, who stopped with him, on his journey through the country in 1794, at his home on the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania. Moses Simpson served a short while in the war of 1812 and commanded a company during the Mexican war, and his son Silas M. B., as we have stated, was in the civil war.

On the maternal side the grandmother of Dr. Simpson was of the Van Cleve family, the first of whom settled at Flatbush, Long Island, when the New Netherlands belonged to the Dutch, migrating from the Dutchy of Cleves, on the river Rhine, in Germany. Other members of the family and their descendants settled on Staten Island and in and near New Brunswick and in Monmouth county, New Jersey.

Isabrant Van Cleve, who settled on Staten Island, married Jane Vanderbilt, and represented one of the collateral branches of the Boone family. His grandsons, Benjamin and William, sons of Aaron, settled with the Boones in Kentucky. In 1734 Isabrant's son Benjamin settled near Monmouth, now Freehold, New Jersey, where his son John was born. John's son Benjamin was born there at the close of the Revolution, and with his father went to the frontier, where John was killed and scalped by the Indians, on the spot where the court house in Cincinnati, Ohio, now stands, having been a party to the original settlement of that place. Benjamin was in the United States Army through the Indian wars, under Generals Harrison, St. Clair, Wilkinson, and Wayne. His description of the massacre of St. Clair's troops, during which action he was in the quartermaster's department, under his uncle, Captain Benham, is the account usually found in historical collections. In 1792 he left Ft. Washington (Cincinnati) in the night and traveled alone through the Indian country, a bearer of dispatches to the war department in Philadelphia. The journey was made with a great deal of stealth and occupied almost a month. While waiting for the return dispatches he was sent by General Knox to New York with two saddle horses, a present from the government to Captain Joseph Brandt, the Indian chief.

Dr. Simpson's early instructions were received in the public schools of Dayton, Ohio, and his more advanced and classical studies were pursued in private schools. He received the degree of Ph. G. at the Phil-



CHARLES B. HOLMES, M. D.

adelphia College of Pharmacy, in 1879, and the degree of M. D. at the Jefferson Medical College, in 1883, when the faculty of that noted institution of medical learning had among its members the eminent teachers Gross, Pancoast, Da Costa, Bartholow, Wallace, Rogers and Chapman. He was a student under the late R. J. Levis and received the gold medal of honor from the Pennsylvania Hospital for excellence in surgery.

Soon after graduation he went to the southwestern states, and, as acting assistant surgeon under General Crook, took part in the Apache war. While in this service he received a gun-shot wound that forced him to return home. He resided some time at Bordentown, New Jersey, but since 1888 has been a resident of Plainfield, where he has established a lucrative practice in his profession. He is a Free Mason, a member of the Plainfield Medical Association, and has been a member of the Naval Reserve of New Jersey since its inception. He is now surgeon to the Battalion of the East, with headquarters on the United States sailing sloop-of-war, Portsmouth, now anchored in the North river.

Dr. Simpson was the first police surgeon of Plainfield, originating and planning that work and serving without salary, that its police department might be placed upon a municipal standing. He is also the city physician, a position he has occupied for some years, and, besides attending to a large practice, has been in many ways prominently active in the interests of his adopted city. He is an active member of the Citizens' Organized Aid Association and deeply interested in the benevolent work of the community. An only sister died some years ago; a brother and his mother still reside at Dayton, Ohio.

In 1879 Dr. Simpson was married to Miss Lilius V. Turner, of Richmond, Virginia.

CHARLES B. HOLMES, M. D.

There is no field of endeavor in connection with the countless activities of life that places so exacting demands upon those who serve in its confines as does the profession of medicine. There is demanded a most careful and discriminating preliminary training, and unremitting and consecutive study and application through all the succeeding days, and, over and above this, the true physician, who in a sense holds the destinies of life in his hands, must be imbued with that deep sympathy and true humanitarian sentiment which will bear his professional labors outside the mere commercial sphere. He whose name introduces this review is known and honored as one of the representative medical practitioners of Union county, and, maintaining his residence at Rahway, he has gained distinctive professional prestige and the confidence and respect of those to whom he has ministered, as well as of the community in general.

Charles B. Holmes is a native of the old Empire state, having been born at Hamilton, Madison county, New York, in the year 1852, the son of Alonzo and Juliana Holmes. He received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of his native town, pursuing the course of study in the local high school and subsequently continuing his literary education in Hamilton College. Having decided to make the profession of medicine his vocation in life he attended medical schools in Philadelphia and New York city, graduating in 1874, with the coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. The Doctor had little fortuitous aid in his youth, but his was an ambitious and self-reliant nature and it was his determination to excel in whatsoever he undertook. Appreciating the advantages of higher education, he made every effort bend to the securing of privileges in this line, working on the farm and teaching school to obtain the funds essential to completing a collegiate course.

After his graduation Dr. Holmes came to Rahway, where he forthwith established himself in practice, gaining prestige from the start, by reason of his devotion to his profession and his unmistakable ability, his personal characteristics being such as to engender a popularity aside from his specific talents. He has a happy faculty of keeping patients to whom he has ministered, inspiring confidence and respect, while his popularity with young men has been peculiarly pronounced, as he has ever been ready to aid them and to give advice.

The Doctor's practice covers a wide area contiguous to Rahway, and his name will remain on the records as one who has dignified and been dignified by the profession of his choice.

Dr. Holmes is a staunch adherent of the Republican party, has been an active worker and has been honored with positions of public trust and responsibility. He was elected a member of the common council of Rahway in 1894, for a term of three years, being president of the body for the years 1896 and 1897. He was acting mayor from April, 1896, to March, 1897, on the 4th of which month last mentioned he was elected to this chief executive office of the municipality for a term of two years. He is chairman of the eighth congressional district committee, having been chosen such in 1896, and has been a member of the county committee for three years, also serving as president of the board of health three years.

The Doctor is an enthusiastic devotee of "the wheel," and was president of a large bicycle club for six years, being also vice-president of the Associated Bicycle Clubs of New Jersey. As a member of the state board he has done much to bring about wise legislation for the benefit of wheelmen. He is secretary of the Rahway Business Men's Club, and secretary of the New Jersey Medical Club.



NORTON L. WILSON, M. D.,

is a leading representative of the medical profession of Union county, New Jersey, and is a widely known medical man. The family is one that on the paternal side is of English origin. On the maternal side, Woodward was the family name, and the Doctor is connected with those celebrated physicians, Drs. Woodward and Pepper, of Philadelphia. Dr. Wilson was born in 1861, in the city of Elizabeth, and was educated in that noted school taught for many years by Dr. Pingry, at Elizabeth. He was prepared for Princeton College, but owing to business reverses in his family was compelled to relinquish his classical studies and to engage for several years in mercantile business. Subsequently he became

a medical student with Dr. Mack, at Elizabeth, and was graduated in 1884 from the Bellevue Medical College, in New York city. For a year he was in practice at Roselle and then opened an office at Elizabeth. He has been very active in all matters pertaining to medical advancement. He is vice-president of the Clinical Society, is vice-president and ex-president of the County Medical Society and belongs to the Academy of Medicine, of New York city, as well as the New Jersey State Medical Society. He served as house physician and surgeon at the Elizabeth General Hospital; he was one of the staff of the Eye and Ear Infirmary, of the city of Newark, and has done a great deal of work in this particular field,—in fact he devotes nearly all his time to the diseases of the eye, ear and throat. He also does special work in this line as a member of the staff of the Elizabeth General Hospital, and was also connected with the staff of the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. He is a member of the board of health of the city of Elizabeth, and at one time was city physician. He is a trustee of the Elizabeth Public Library and is a member of the Elizabeth Athletic Club. He is married, has two children, and belongs to the Westminster Presbyterian church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias. Dr. Wilson has rapidly risen in his profession, and is recognized as an authority in his special line of work, and also as a very able general practitioner.

JOSIAH QUINCY STEARNS, M. D.,

identified with the early history of Elizabeth, as borough, town and city, came of Revolutionary ancestry, and was born in Starksborough, Vermont, January 10, 1813. After leaving Middlebury College, he married, May 1, 1839, Louise C. Judd, of Litchfield, Connecticut. He then came to New York to pursue the study and practice of medicine, and, after graduation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, removed to Elizabethport, in 1839.

In 1854 Dr. Stearns was elected high sheriff of the borough of Elizabeth, and held the office of coroner many terms, both before and after Union county was set off from Essex, his first election to said office being in 1853. He was connected with the inception of numerous industries now well established, like the Elizabeth and Newark horse-car line, Elizabethtown Water Company, and Evergreen Cemetery, of which latter he was the first secretary. He was a charter member of the Third Presbyterian church, and a trustee therein at the time of his death, which occurred February 2, 1881.

OLIN L. JENKINS, M. D.,

was born in Plainfield, April 23, 1852. He is the son of Joseph B. and Sarah Ann Jenkins, both natives of Columbia county, New York.

His father was a carpenter by trade, and moved to Plainfield about 1843. He died in 1890. William Jenkins, a brother of the Doctor, lives in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Jenkins was educated in the public schools of Plainfield and in a seminary at Kingston, Pennsylvania, graduating at the latter institu-



OLIN L. JENKINS, M. D.

tion in 1871. He then began the study of medicine, completing his course four years later in the Homœopathic Medical College, New York. His professional career was begun in Danielsonville, Connecticut, where he practiced twelve years. In 1888 he came to Plainfield and succeeded to the practice of Dr. South, in which he has since continued. Dr. Jenkins has always taken an active part in everything

that promoted the welfare of the city in which he makes his home. He is a member of the State Medical Society and of the Plainfield Medical Society; is now serving a term of five years as a member of the school board, and was formerly a member of the common council. He is a member of the ancient order of Free and Accepted Masons, and has risen to the degree of Knight Templar and is also a Noble of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Royal Arcanum, the Knights of Honor, and the Knights of Pythias.

Dr. Jenkins was married, in 1881, to Miss Rhoda Hollock, of Plainfield. She is a member of the Methodist church, and active in all its works of love and charity. Dr. and Mrs. Jenkins travel much during the summer months, especially throughout the United States and Canada.

ABRAHAM MORRELL CORY, M. D.,

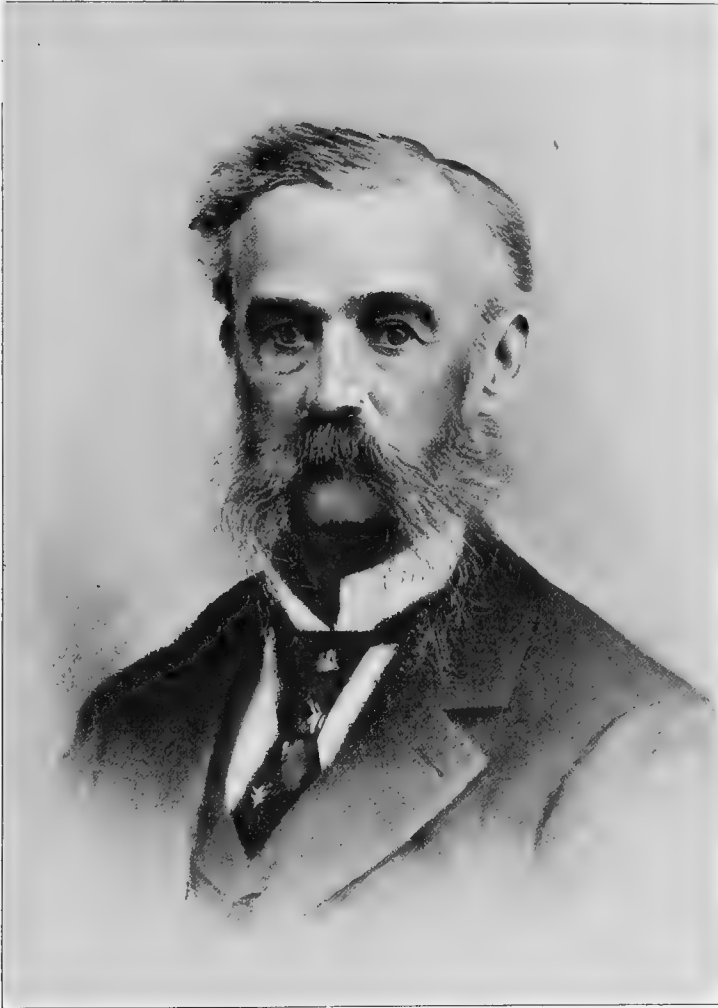
a regular practicing physician of New Providence, is a descendant of Sir Thomas, of England, and of John Cory, one of the Memorialists of Elizabeth Town. He is the son of William Cory, a farmer of New Providence, and (Harriet Laforge) Cory, a daughter of Captain Abraham Laforge, of French Huguenot descent. Four children were born of this union. One son, A. E. Cory is proprietor of a large vinegar establishment (one of the largest works of the kind in the world), at Albany, New York. William R. died, aged fifty-one years; Mary E. married Charles Ulrick, who holds the homestead.

The subject of this sketch was born August 1, 1828, in New Providence, New Jersey. He was graduated at Pennington Seminary, New Jersey, in 1852, and began work as a teacher, a profession in which he labored for several years. Upon the advice of Dr. George F. Fort, ex-governor of the state, he pursued a regular course of instruction in medicine under his tuition, beginning his studies in 1854 and taking his degree of M. D. from the Philadelphia College of Medicine, in 1857.

Dr. Cory was also a local preacher at this time, in the Methodist Episcopal church, but after some years of incessant work, he found it necessary to give up his ministerial labors, both because of a throat affection and because it was impracticable to preach the gospel and to practice medicine at one and the same time.

Dr. Cory began the practice of his profession as a regular physician in 1857, in Windsor, Mercer county, New Jersey. At the call for volunteer surgeons, in 1862, he was commissioned as acting assistant surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant, and went into the service of the government on the general medical staff, subject to orders in any part of the United States, in the field or hospital. Having been ordered to Point Lookout, Maryland, he assisted in the formation of the Hammond General Hospital, and at one time had four hundred soldiers under his

own supervision. Relieved from duty, he returned to his home, and in 1863 located at Hightstown, New Jersey. In 1867 he removed to New Providence, New Jersey, where he was elected a member of the Union County Medical Society, and where he has continued the practice of his profession to the present time.



ABRAHAM M. CORY, M. D.

July 18, 1855, Dr. Cory was married to Miss Emily J. Petherbridge, daughter of Rev. Richard W. Petherbridge, presiding elder, New Jersey conference. They had one son, Cornelius Leveridge Cory, born July, 28, 1856. He died at the age of nineteen years, in the bloom of his youth, it is true, but in the strength of Christian manhood. At the close of

life he said, "Salvation is only in Jesus," "Morality is a social duty," and this significant couplet is the epitaph on his tombstone.

Dr. Cory is a Republican, and has been active in temperance work. He has been connected in an official way with the board of stewards of his church for a number of years, and is president of the board of trustees at this time.

He is a writer of much ability. His collection of historical matter relating to the town of New Providence bears the marks of patient research, and is worthy the attention of the students of American history. He has shown himself possessed of poetic talent. At the request of his *alma mater*, he wrote a poem on the occasion of his graduation, another on the jubilee of his seminary and also an ode, in 1896, both of which latter are of historic value, the last mentioned being in the interest of the State Historical Society of New Jersey.

Dr. Cory is also an inventor of a number of useful patented articles. His astronomical clock, indicating universal solar and siderial time, the lunar and solar cycles, eclipses and the precession of the equinoxes, is adapted to use in every school room in the world. His elucidations, illustrations and discoveries in astronomical science, respecting the motions and laws of the solar system, the solutions of residual phenomena, as in the glacial epoch and the zodiacal light and precession of the equinoxes, are highly important, have the endorsement of the best authorities, and are being prepared as a text book for the press, for use in the schools.

The character of his work may be indicated by an interview with President Thomas Hunter, of the Women's Normal College, New York. After a careful examination of his clock and astronomical delineations, which he commended amply, and the biographical record, he pronounced it (the record) to be the finest collection and arrangement of metaphysical terms ever produced; being far above Gall and Spurzheim. Rising to his feet, he exclaimed with fervor, "Doctor, I admire you! I honor you! You are one of the men who live to benefit mankind! In a spirit of self-sacrifice, to complete these productions, you have labored hard, endured privations and almost self-abnegation; and this is not for money." The reply was made, "Mr. President, there are those who say that money is the incentive to all achievement." He replied, "They do not understand human nature; men who labor for money are incapable of producing works of this character."

JOSEPH K. MAC CONNELL, M. D.,

was born November 24, 1836, near Tarentum, Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. His parents were George and Janet (Stark) MacConnell. The former was born in Richmond, Virginia, January 1, 1795; the latter in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1800. Thomas Mac



JOSEPH K. MacCONNELL, M. D.

Connell and Eliza Watt, cousin of James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, were his paternal ancestors. They were of Scotch origin but born in the north of Ireland. The maternal grandparents were John Stark and Janet Morton, both of Glasgow, Scotland.

The Doctor and the two other brothers, John Stark and Alexander A., after a classical course at college, each entered upon a professional life, the latter two entering the ministry and serving faithfully in the churches to which they were called. The Doctor graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, in February, 1868. Before graduation he held the position of superintendent of the State Prison Hospital, of which he afterward became house surgeon. On June 19, 1869, he located at Cranford, New Jersey, his present home.

Doctor MacConnell was married to Mary E. Mintier, a graduate of Franklin College, New Athens, Ohio. Her parents were Joseph and Eliza (McGrew) Mintier.

Dr. MacConnell has two sons and one daughter living, and one daughter recently deceased, Francis Edith, late wife of H. R. Van Saun. His elder son, Dr. C. W. MacConnell, is located at Cranford, New Jersey, where for six years he has been practicing with his father. His younger son, J. Herbert, is at Auburn Theological Seminary, preparing to enter the ministry. His daughter, Miss Gertrude Janet, was graduated at Houghton Seminary, in June, 1896.

THOMAS S. DAVIS, M. D.,

a physician of Plainfield and prominent among the people of his adopted city, socially and professionally, was born in Philadelphia, in 1852. He is of Welsh extraction and is the son of John and Ann (Roberts) Davis, of Philadelphia, his father being an iron-manufacturer of that city.

Young Davis received his education in the Friends' school, at Wilmington, Delaware. He then entered the office of Dr. Kittenger, of Wilmington, and was under his able instruction for a period of three years. He also attended a three-years course of lectures at the well known Hahnemann College, Philadelphia, and took his degree with the class graduating in 1884.

Upon leaving college Dr. Davis came to Plainfield, where he immediately began the practice of his profession and where he has continued the same, with an ever increasing patronage, to the present time. Dr. Davis is a member of the Homœopathic State Medical Association, and of the Masonic Order, in which he has advanced to the degrees of Royal Arch and Knight Templar, being also a Noble of Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine, of New York city. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the Park Club, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Davis was married, in 1877, to Miss Annie M. Griffith, of Wilmington, Delaware. Three children are the fruit of this union, viz.,

Charles, Helen, and Annie. Dr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church, and are prominent in all the religious movements and workings of that society.

JOHN J. DALY, M. D.

A life full of usefulness has been brought to an end, in the very plenitude of its power, and with a future bright with promise. He was progressive, full of public spirit, and the first to lead in any movement to advance and promote the welfare of the city. The people's confidence in him was never shaken. His greatest pleasure was the approval of the people he served. His friendship was as true as steel; he was tender-hearted as a child, and his sympathy for the oppressed and unfortunate was always prompt and practical. Nothing could daunt or discourage him, once satisfied he was right.

Dr. John J. Daly was born in Rahway, May 26, 1852, and passed his whole life in this city. His early education was received in the public school, and at the age of thirteen he began the study of medicine under Dr. Abernethy, one of the most popular and noted physicians of New Jersey. While with the Doctor young Daly first developed the talent for surgery which so distinguished him throughout his life. He remained with Dr. Abernethy nine years, and in 1870 became a student in the University of New York and was graduated from that institution in the year 1873, when he returned to Dr. Abernethy's office, and remained as his assistant till the latter's death, in February, 1874. Dr. Daly then took up the late Doctor's work and ably filled the place of his old preceptor. He thereafter continued his practice here, and his skill as an operating surgeon and his genial manner made his career an exceptional one, as to prosperity. He reached a popularity in a professional and social way attained by few. He was first elected to the office of mayor of Rahway in 1885, and was four times re-elected. His last election, in 1895, was by the largest majority ever given any candidate for that office in Rahway. He discharged his duties with independence and conscientiousness. He introduced the "ball and chain" as the proper punishment for tramps, and he carried this out so vigorously that the vagrants gave Rahway a wide berth. He was surgeon for the Pennsylvania Railway for years.

Dr. Daly was originally a Democrat, and as such was elected mayor in 1885. In 1886 he was elected on the "Citizens'" ticket, endorsed by the Republicans, because of his dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Democratic party was managing the city finances. In 1887 he was the Republican candidate, endorsed by the Prohibitionists, and was elected. In 1888 he was defeated, but in 1893 he defeated the man who previously defeated him.



HENRY R. CANNON M. D.

Dr. Daly was a director in the Union County Bank, a member of the board of the Union County Roadsters, a member of the Reformatory Commission, a member of the Union County Medical Society, of the Business Men's Club, the Rahway Gun Club and other societies.

As an official the Doctor was unusually active. He seemed to be about at all times and in all places, enforcing the law and attending to the best interests of the city. He often combined police duty with the office of mayor, arresting tramps, compelling his own townsmen to a rigid observance of the city's laws, and forcing companies and corporations to comply with their contracts with the city. The redeeming of the fair name of Rahway from the cloud that hung over it because of the long-standing indebtedness was one of his crowning acts, and only by his supreme efforts was it accomplished. Every channel of the city's supplies or expenses came under his eye, and no jobbery of any kind was possible. He hated everything that savored of trickery and deception. Dr. Daly was appointed, by President Harrison, a member of the board of pension examiners at Newark.

The most feeling resolutions were passed by the various societies of Rahway on the death of Mayor Daly, whose demise occurred April 14, 1896. Dr. Daly's father was the late John Daly, born in Kings county, Ireland. His mother was Catherine Royston. The children were: Mrs. John Farrell, of Rahway; Mrs. Jacob Moeser, of New York; Dr. John J. Daly, and Miss Mary Daly, of Rahway.

HENRY R. CANNON, M. D.,

was born in Franklin township, Somerset county, New Jersey, May 20, 1821. He was the youngest child of the Rev. Dr. James S. Cannon, D. D., and Catharine Brevoort, his wife. His father was born in the island of Curacao, near the coast of South America. He was a clergyman of the Reformed Dutch church and was pastor of the church at Six Mile Run, in Franklin township, for thirty years,—until he was chosen to a professorship in the college and seminary at New Brunswick, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Rev. Dr. Woodhull. The Doctor's mother was a daughter of Elias Brevoort, Esq., of Hackensack, who was a soldier of the Revolution.

The subject of this sketch received his preparatory education in the grammar school connected with Rutgers College, and entered the college in the year 1836, graduating with honor, in July, 1840. He then engaged in the study of medicine in the office of Dr. William Van Deursen, of New Brunswick, with whom he remained three years, meanwhile attending the courses of lectures delivered in the medical department of the University of New York. He received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution in March, 1843, and was

licensed to practice by the Medical Society of New Jersey in the fall of the year 1843. He settled in practice, in October, 1843, at Bedminster in his native county, and continued to discharge his professional duties for nine years, and until the month of September, 1852, at which time he retired from the active duties of his calling and engaged in the drug business at Plainfield, New Jersey. He continued in this business until he was appointed clerk of the new county of Union, in the month of April, 1857. The citizens of the county continued him in that office, by election, until November 13, 1877. Since that time he held the position of tax commissioner for the city of Elizabeth for a number of years, by appointment from Governors Abbett and Green.

JOSEPH B. HARRISON, M. D.,

of Westfield, was born at Clinton, Greene county, Alabama, July 29, 1852. He is the son of Dempsey and Lethe Ann (Brock) Harrison. His father was a native of North Carolina, his mother of Virginia. About 1865 the family moved to Mobile, Alabama, and he was educated in the public and private schools of that city and state. In 1870 he began the study of medicine at the University of Virginia, and graduated from the Medical College of Alabama, in Mobile, with the degree of M. D., in 1875, and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York city, in 1876. He began the practice of medicine in Asbury Park, New Jersey, in the summer of 1876, but in 1877 located at Westfield, New Jersey, and is still engaged in active practice at that place.

Dr. Harrison was married to Miss Adaline Amanda Stitt, daughter of William Stitt, formerly of Meadville, Pennsylvania, latterly of Westfield, New Jersey.

SAMUEL HENRY BASSINGER, M. D.,

a retired physician and prominent citizen of New Providence township, was born in Plainfield township, Otsego county, New York, on the 25th of November, 1817, and is a son of Henry Bassinger, a native of Albany, New York, where his birth occurred on the 4th of July, 1782. The latter died on the 21st of May, 1823, at the age of forty-one years. He was a son of Seffrenes Bassinger, who was born on the 26th of August, 1737, and who died May 20th, 1830.

The father of Seffrenes Bassinger emigrated from Holland about the year 1733, and is supposed to have come from Rotterdam and settled at or near Albany, New York. The mother of Samuel H. Bassinger, Martha Beach, was born October 20, 1787, and married Henry Bassinger on the 31st of December, 1804. The wife of Seffrenes Bassinger was Mary Young, who was born February 18, 1754, and lived in



SAMUEL H. BASSINGER, M. D.

the town of Troy, New York. Ephraim Beach was the son of Josiah Beach, who was the son of Zopher Beach, one of the early settlers of Newark, New Jersey, having been born January 30, 1728. His son, Jedediah Beach, was the father of Martha Beach and was born October 21, 1755. He married Mary Post, on the 31st of December, 1781, at Bottle Hill, now Madison, New Jersey. Seffrenes Bassinger and Jedediah Beach both served in the Continental army during the war of independence, the latter participating in the battle of Springfield, New Jersey, and a number of others in the state, and he was the sole survivor of three brothers.

Samuel H. Bassinger was about five years old at the time of his father's death, and he was reared under the tender administrations of his mother, attending the neighborhood schools and later the academy at Canajoharie, New York, where he finished his literary education. Responding to the predilection of his youth, Dr. Bassinger decided to adopt the medical profession, and with this object in view he studied in Oneida county, subsequently attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Western District, and the medical department of Geneva College, graduating from the latter institution with the class of 1842, and receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Later he took a post-graduate course at the university in New York city, and then began the active practice of his calling in Rome, New York, but shortly afterward moved to La Grange county, Indiana. At both of these places he attained to a high degree of success, but impaired health caused his removal to Prairie du Sac, Wisconsin, and while a resident of that town he was honored with official preferment, being elected to the legislature in 1858. Upon the expiration of his term in that body he retired from active professional life, and in 1861 took up his residence in New Jersey, where he became identified with the construction of the Passaic & Delaware Railroad, in conjunction with his brother, the late J. B. Bassinger. Since 1869 he has resided at Murray Hill, New Providence township, utilizing his time in directing the management of his property, a large amount of which he had accumulated earlier in life. He is public-spirited and has always taken a warm interest in state and township affairs.

Appreciating the fact that Murray Hill was in dire need of a house of worship, Dr. Bassinger had erected at his own expense, in 1891, a suitable building which he deeded to the Reformed Episcopal church, and a few years later he presented the same church with some very valuable property to be used as a home for aged and infirm clergymen, and this is known as the Bassinger Home.

On the 21st of May, 1850, Dr. Bassinger was married, at Lima, Indiana, to Miss Orrelle M. Hobbs, a daughter of Hon. Joshua T. Hobbs, M. D., and she departed this life on the 20th of August, 1893. The second marriage of our subject took place on October 23, 1894,

when he was united to Miss Selina O. Jett, daughter of Rev. W. A. L. Jett, of Washington, Rappahannock county, Virginia.

WALTER E. CLADEK, M. D.,

has attained considerable distinction as a skilled physician in his native city of Rahway, where he is now successfully engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. He was born on the 13th of May 1856, and is of Hungarian lineage, his father being a political refugee, who after the revolution of 1848-9, fled from Hungary, in 1850, and took up his residence in Rahway. The Doctor attended the public schools of his native city, and on making choice of a profession which he wished to follow as a life work, determined on the medical. He began his preparation as a student in the office of Dr. Samuel Abernethy, and completed his studies under the direction of Dr. J. J. Daly. He then entered the medical department of the University of the City of New York, and was graduated with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1877.

For a year and a half thereafter Dr. Cladek was one of the physicians in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, and for six months was in the Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics. He then returned to Rahway, opened an office and has since successfully engaged in practice. His understanding of the principles and methods of medical practice is accurate and comprehensive, and his skill and ability have found recognition in a liberal and constantly increasing patronage. He is also connected with the Newark Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, as one of the attending surgeons.

The Doctor has pleasant home relations, having been happily married, in 1894, to Mrs. Anstes (Van Campen) Cabell. They now have a little daughter, two years old (1897).

DANIEL CORY ADAMS, M. D.,

in the practice of his chosen profession has won distinctive preferment by reason of his skill and ability, and from the faithful performance of each day's duty he gains strength and inspiration for the labors of the next. A close, earnest and analytical student, he has carried his investigations far and wide into the realms of medical science, and has gleaned therefrom many valuable truths which have enabled him to maintain a foremost place in the medical fraternity of Union county.

Born in Somerset county, New Jersey, in 1865, Dr. Adams is a son of Jacob P. and Phoebe E. (Cory) Adams, both whom were representatives of old and honored families of the state. His ancestors lived in the provinces of Alsace and Lorain, and were of French-German stock. Coming to America at an early period in the history of the republic, they



DANIEL C. ADAMS, M. D.

located in New Jersey, where their descendants still reside. Jacob P. Adams was for a number of years a member of the old mercantile firm of Battelle & Renwick, doing business in Front street, New York, and for many years he was treasurer and manager of the fire department of Plainfield, New Jersey. In Somerset county he was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe E. Cory, and located in North Plainfield, where they spent their remaining days. Mrs. Adams also belonged to one of the prominent families whose ancestral history was closely connected with the early events of the state, and whose homestead has been occupied by representatives of the name for an entire century. Her death occurred January 18, 1882, and Mr. Adams, surviving only a few months, passed away on the 3d of December, of that year.

Dr. Adams spent his early years in Somerset county, and attended the public schools until fourteen years of age, when he entered the Plainfield Academy, pursuing his studies in that institution for three years. The next two years were passed as a student in the School of Mines, a department of Columbia College, and after making choice of the profession of medicine as a life work, he pursued a course of lectures in the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, of New York city, in which institution he took his degree of M. D. in 1890. In the same year he located in Plainfield, where he has built up a lucrative practice.

The Doctor takes an active interest in civic societies and is a very prominent Mason, having taken the chapter and commandery degrees in that fraternity, and also joined the Ancient Arabic Order of the Mystic Shrine. He has served as Worshipful Master of the lodge, and Eminent Commander of the commandery, and High Priest of the chapter. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity and to organizations of a more purely social character, including the Park Club, the Plainfield Bicycle Club, and the Crescent Wheelmen. He is also an active member of the board of trade of Plainfield.

In 1886 Dr. Adams was united in marriage to Miss Frances U. Honeyman, also belonging to one of the old families of Somerset county, New Jersey. Two children grace this union: Helen Frances and Daniel Cory. The Doctor and his wife occupy an enviable position in social circles, and their home is a favorite resort with many friends. The Doctor belongs to the First Baptist church of Plainfield, and is a pleasant, courteous gentleman, whose sterling qualities of head and heart make him one of the most popular citizens of Union county.

THOMAS E. DOLAN, M. D.,

city physician of the city of Elizabeth, was appointed to that position in 1896 and re-elected in 1897, and is a worthy representative of his

profession. His father, the late Michael Dolan, and his maternal grandfather, John Rehill, were both prominent railroad contractors.

Dr. Dolan was born in Elizabeth, May 10, 1864. He attended the public schools until fifteen years of age and finished his education in Ireland, the home of his father, and, returning to the United States, began the study of medicine with Professor William H. Pancoast, of Philadelphia. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated at that institution in 1886. He then spent nearly one year in the west, and upon his return spent a year in the Jefferson Medical Hospital. He was appointed physician on the American Line of steamers and was in that service four years. In 1892 he went out to Lebau, Russia, upon the "Indiana," carrying the first load of supplies to the famine-stricken people of that nation.

Dr. Dolan opened an office in Elizabeth in 1893, and has devoted himself assiduously to his profession.

In politics Dr. Dolan is a Democrat, and is one of the counselors of his party in Elizabeth. He has been twice named for coroner. He is a member of the County Medical Society and visiting physician to the Alexian Hospital, of Elizabeth.

THOMAS J. JACKSON, M. D.

It is much to achieve success; it is infinitely more to win the gratitude of the suffering and afflicted. In this community there is, perhaps, no one who in this regard has greater reason for content than Dr. Jackson, of Springfield. Seven years of devoted labor here have placed him among the few who may be said to be at the head of the medical profession in the county, and such has been the cordial, kindly generous manner of his ministration that in the hearts of those who have received it there is a sense of grateful recognition that words can not express.

Dr. Jackson is a native of Maryland, where his birth occurred on the 13th of July, 1853. He acquired his early education in Milton Academy, of that state, and was subsequently a student in the University of Virginia. Determining to make the practice of medicine his life work, he began preparing for the profession and was graduated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, with the class of 1879. In the same year he opened an office and entered upon his professional duties in Harford county, Maryland, where he remained until 1890, when he came to Springfield, New Jersey. In his new field of labor he has won a well merited success, his knowledge of the science of medicine and his readiness in adapting its principles to the needs of suffering humanity, gaining him a skill which assures him a place in the foremost rank among his professional brethren. He is a member of several medical societies, and thereby keeps in touch with the

progress which is constantly being made in the profession. He now belongs to the New Jersey State Medical Society, the Union County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. The Doctor is now serving as president of the board of education of Springfield, and is deeply interested in the cause of the schools, doing all in his power, in his official capacity and as a private citizen, to advance their welfare. He is also vice-president of the board of Millburn and Springfield, and gives an active co-operation to all movements tending to the good of the community. Socially he is a member of Northampton Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Northampton county, Virginia;



THOMAS J. JACKSON, M. D.

belongs to Concordie Chapter, R. A. M., of Baltimore; and to Monumental Commandery, No. 3, K. T., also of that city. He is medical director of Fraternal Union, of Summit, New Jersey. The Doctor was united in marriage to Miss Annie S. Mapp, adaughter of Victor A. Mapp, Sr., of Northampton county, Virginia, and to them have been born three children. His honorable connection with the medical profession and his irreproachable character in all the walks of life have gained him a large circle of warm friends, whose number is constantly increasing.



UNION COUNTY BUILDINGS

CHAPTER XIV.

HISTORY OF THE COURTS OF UNION COUNTY.*



LIZABETH being the county seat of Union county, the public buildings of the latter are all within its limits. The court house, county offices and jail occupy commodious quarters on the site of the old town house. The court room is large and well ventilated, and has an annex library provided by the Union County Bar Association. The jail, in the rear, has all the modern requirements of capacity, cleanliness and security. The rooms of the surrogate and the board of freeholders afford ample accommodations. The county clerk's office has a fire-proof hall of records, constructed of stone and iron.

As early as 1868 mention is made of the town house. Here, on May 26th of that year, the first general assembly of the province met, and it was the meeting place of subsequent assemblies. In those days it was also the meeting house, the Quakers then in possession of the town having no prejudice against their place of worship being used for secular purposes. The act of 1682, for the establishment of county courts, provided that the "County of Essex Session" should be held "in the publick meeting house of Elizabethtown" twice a year. In May, 1671, the first jury trial was held in the town house, a special court having been convened by the provincial governor for the trial of Captain William Hackett, of the sloop "Indeavor," for illegal trading in the province. The defendant was his own counsel. The first jury disagreed and the second convicted, a warning, at the very start of Union county practice, against such conceit or poor economy. The British made a raid from Staten Island on June 25, 1780, and burned the town house and jail, with other buildings. No attempt was made to rebuild until 1789, when, following speculative means used at that time to build the church and academy, a lottery was started to raise the necessary twenty-five hundred pounds. The prizes aggregated seven thousand four hundred and seventy-two pounds, and thirteen thousand eight hundred tickets were sold, divided into three classes, at one, two and three dollars a ticket. There were hitches in the scheme, and it was several years before its affairs were straightened out and the building was erected. In 1808 the building was again food for the flames, and was built again and occupied in 1810. With improve-

* The following history of the courts of Union county is from the pen of Henry R. Cannon, M. D., who was clerk of the county for the first twenty-five years of its existence.

ments, alterations and additions from time to time, it is the court house of to-day. Some few years after the creation of Union county, in 1857, the wing occupied by the county clerk's office, the chamber of the board of freeholders, and the hall of records was added on the site of the old cannon house and fire-engine and truck quarters.

Union county was created by an act of the legislature, approved March 19, 1857; the act to take effect on the second Monday of April, 1857 (April 13, 1857). All the territory embraced in the county was taken from the county of Essex. By the act the sheriff and coroners of the county of Essex were to remain in office until the next ensuing state election, and to exercise their power and authority over the limits of the new county. By a subsequent act of the legislature, approved March 21, 1857, the borough court was abolished. The parties actively interested in the formation of the county entered into an agreement that the officers to be appointed for the new county should be equally divided between the two political parties, and that there should also be an equal division between the friends and opponents of the formation of the county. Under this agreement the following appointments were made, viz.: George W. Savage, of Rahway; Apollos M. Elmer, of Elizabeth; and Theodore Pierson, of Springfield, were appointed judges of the inferior court of common pleas. John Joseph Chetwood, of Elizabeth, was appointed prosecutor of the pleas; Henry R. Cannon, of Plainfield, was appointed county clerk; Jonathan Valentine, of New Providence, was appointed surrogate.

Under the provision of the act, Edward Pierson, sheriff of the county of Essex, was authorized to discharge the duties of that office in the new county until the next general election. The county clerk and surrogate were to hold office until the next election. As an inducement for them to take the offices, the friends of the new county guaranteed their election in the fall. The officers so appointed entered upon their duties April 13, 1857. By agreement the county of Union was placed in the circuit of Daniel Haines, justice of the supreme court. The first term of court of the new county was held on the first Tuesday of May, 1857. Hon. Daniel Haines, justice of the supreme court, presided. Judges Savage, Elmer and Pierson were present. James B. Burnett was chosen foreman of the first grand jury of the county. No business of importance appearing, the court was speedily closed for the term.

The board of freeholders met for the first time in the month of May, and elected the following officers, viz.: James B. Burnett, director; Moses M. Crane, collector; and Oliver Pierce, clerk.

The following is the list of officers of the county of Union from April 13, 1857, to the present time, i. e., January 1, 1897:

PRESIDENT JUDGES OF THE COURTS.—Hon. Daniel Haines, judge of supreme court, from April 13, 1857, to December 4, 1866; Hon. David A. Depue, from December

4, 1866, to September 7, 1875; Hon. Bennet Van Syckle, from September 7, 1875, to the present time.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—George W. Savage, April 13, 1857; Apollos M. Elmer, April 13, 1857; Theodore Pierson, April 13, 1857; Jonathan M. Ropes, October 19, 1860; David Mulford, April 1, 1862; William Gibby, April 1, 1864; Hugh H. Browne, April 1, 1867; George W. Farnham, April 1, 1873; Nathan Harper, April 1, 1881; Lewis L. Hyer, April 1, 1882, until office ceased to exist; James T. Wiley, April 1, 1889, died, and May 17, 1894, was succeeded by John Williams Crane, who served until the office ceased to exist.

PRESIDENT JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Hon. Robert S. Green, April 1, 1868; Hon. Enos W. Runyon, April 1, 1873; Hon. Thomas F. McCormich, April 1, 1878, to present time.

PROSECUTORS OF THE PLEAS.—John I. Chetwood, from April 13, 1857, to the time of his death, December 3, 1861; Robert S. Green, appointed by court to fill vacancy caused by the death of John I. Chetwood; Edward V. Rogers, from February 6, 1862; William I. Magie, from April 3, 1866, to April 4, 1871; J. Augustus Fay, Jr., from April 4, 1871, to April 19, 1881; William R. Wilson, from April 19, 1881, to April 19, 1891; Frederick C. Marsh, by appointment of court January, 1891, October, 1891, January, 1892, May, 1892, October, 1892; Frederick C. Marsh, from January, 1893, to present time.

COUNTY CLERKS.—Henry R. Cannon, from April 13, 1857, to November 13, 1877; James S. Vosseller, from November 13, 1877, to death; John L. Crowell filled vacancy, by appointment, from 188—, to November, 1887; John L. Crowell, from November 15, 1887, to November, 1892; James I. Gerber, from November 15, 1892, to his death, November 15, 1893; William M. Oliver, by appointment, from November 15, 1893, to November 15, 1894; William Howard, from November 15, 1894, to the present time.

SURROGATES.—Jonathan Valentine, from April 13, 1857, to November 13, 1862; Robert S. Green, from November 13, 1862, to November 13, 1867; Addison L. Clark, from November 13, 1867, to November 13, 1877; James J. Gerber, from November 13, 1877, to November 14, 1887; George F. Parrot, from November 14, 1887, to the present time.

SHERIFFS.—Edward Pierson, by appointment, from April 13, 1857, to November 13, 1877; Meline W. Halsey, by election, from November 11, 1857, to November, 1860; Thomas W. Reynolds, by election, from November, 1860, to November, 1863; Nathaniel Bonnel, by election, from November, 1863, to November, 1866; Edgar Pierson, by election, from November, 1866, to November, 1869; Joseph M. Osborn, by election, from November, 1869, to November, 1872; Seth B. Ryder, by election, from November, 1872, to November, 1875; Nathaniel K. Thompson, by election, from November, 1875, to November, 1878; Seth B. Ryder, by election, from November, 1878, to November, 1881; Thomas M. Forsyth, by election, from November, 1881, to November, 1884; George M. Stiles, by election, from November, 1884, to November, 1887; Frederick F. Glasby, by election, from November, 1887, to November, 1890; William H. Hicks, by election, from November 12, 1890, to November, 1893; George Kyte, by election, from November, 1893, to November, 1896; William T. Kirk, by election, from November, 1896, to the present time.

Oliver Pierce was appointed court crier in May, 1857; and continued to hold that position for over twenty years, and up to the time of his death. John Keron has held the position of sergeant-at-arms for many years and still continues to fill the same office. He also acted as court crier for many years, and was succeeded by the present crier of the court, James Ritchie.

The county jail was for many years under the custody of the sheriff,—this continuing up to the time when a jail warden was appointed by the board of freeholders. Abraham A. Ward, of Rahway,

was the first person to receive that appointment, and was reappointed from term to term up to the time of his death. He so conducted this responsible office that he was retained, without regard to the political complexion of the board of freeholders. Under his able management the jail of Union county became the model jail not only of this state, but of all adjacent states. He was succeeded by Frederick



UNION COUNTY BUILDINGS—WARDEN'S RESIDENCE

Dodd, of Plainfield, and he in turn by the present incumbent, John C. Blore, of Rahway.

LAWYERS OF UNION COUNTY.

When the courts of the county were first opened, the members of the bar consisted of the Hon. Benjamin Williamson, Francis B. Chetwood, John I. Chetwood, William F. Day, William J. Magie and

Robert S. Green, of Elizabeth ; Thomas H. Shafer and Edward Y. Rogers, of Rahway ; and Cornelius Boice, Joseph Annin and Enos W. Runyon, of Plainfield. The only survivors at this time are Thomas H. Shafer and William I. Magie. The latter, having served for some years as a judge of the supreme court, has been recently appointed chief justice, after the death of Judge Beasley.

A few years after the county was organized, the whole of lower Rahway was taken from the county of Middlesex and included in the bounds of Union county. A survey of the boundary line between Springfield, in Union county, and Millburn, in Essex county, added a small amount of property to this county.

For a number of years the people of Elizabeth and its vicinity had been desirous of forming a new county, with Elizabeth Town as the county seat, but every effort had been unsuccessful, owing to the strong opposition of the inhabitants of Plainfield, Westfield and other townships. Of all those engaged in the effort to establish the new county no one was more persistent than Moses M. Crane, who, after the act, and for several years thereafter, was known as the "Father of Union county."

CHAPTER XV.

REPRESENTATIVE LAWYERS OF UNION COUNTY.



WHATEVER else may be said of the legal fraternity, it can not be denied that members of the bar have been more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of American people. This is but the natural result of causes which are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify one to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties which are outside the sphere of his profession. Union county has had reason in the past to take pride in the character of its judiciary and bar, and to-day the *personnel* is one which can not but prove, likewise, a source of gratification. This chapter touches upon the careers of able lawyers, both of the past and present, and is most properly incorporated as an integral part of the history of the county.

HON. ISAAC HALSTED WILLIAMSON, LL. D.

Perhaps no figure in New Jersey's history occupies a more conspicuous or more favorable position than that of the Hon. Isaac Halsted Williamson, LL. D.

Born at Elizabeth on the 27th of September, 1768, his boyhood days were spent amid the stirring scenes of the Revolution, and though he was compelled to suffer but little of the hardships that were so universal at that time, his closeness to the scene of so many conflicts, and the excitement incident to the struggle for liberty, taught him many lessons which proved invaluable in after life, and imbued him with a love of country and a patriotism which were evidenced in almost all his public acts. During his career as a citizen, as a legislator and as an executive he strenuously opposed any measure that sought to deprive the people of any of their civil or religious liberties, which had been purchased at such a fearful cost. He had been a witness to the payment of the purchase-price, and no one more fully realized their inestimable value. It was, therefore, his earnest wish and constant endeavor (in the words of the New Jersey constitution) "to secure and transmit the same, unimpaired, to succeeding generations." He was a son of General Matthias Williamson and Sunnah Halsted, and the youngest of five children. He studied law with his eldest brother, Matthias, a prominent practitioner of the

state, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1791 and as a counselor in 1796, and opened an office in his native town, where he continued until his death.

Mr. Williamson's executive ability was recognized by the people of New Jersey when they chose him for their governor and chancellor, in 1817. These offices he continued to hold, through successive elections, until 1829, when he retired to private life, having filled them to the entire satisfaction of his constituents and with distinguished honor to himself.

The first public position occupied by him of which there is any record was that of librarian of the Elizabeth Library Association, "an organization for the circulation of useful books, and for the elevation of the tastes of the people." He was chosen to act in this capacity in 1792, and continued to do so until 1796, when he was succeeded by Dr. Abraham Clark. The selection of Mr. Williamson to fill this position is an indication of the confidence with which the people viewed him, and is a tribute to his literary capacity.

In 1831 and 1832 he served as a member of the state council, and for four years, 1830-33, he served as mayor of the borough of Elizabeth, and although afterward frequently solicited to accept the governorship, he declined, owing to the confinement attendant upon his professional and home duties. He was prevailed upon, however, to attend, in a representative capacity, the constitutional convention which met in Trenton on May 14, 1844, and was there honored by being unanimously chosen the presiding officer. His distinguished services at the convention are too well known to need rehearsing here.

Mr. Williamson died July 10, 1844, after an illness which was attended with great bodily suffering, borne without complaint and with that patient forbearance which marked his whole career. His demise was uniformly mourned, for, through a long and useful life, he had deservedly won many warm personal friends and a host of ardent admirers. His remains were interred in the ancestral vault in St. John's church-yard, Elizabeth.

Mr. Williamson's career as a private citizen, as a member of the bar and as chief executive of the state, was a continued success. A man of affability, of extreme good nature, and of eminent ability, he performed all his duties, no matter how disagreeable or distasteful, with cheerfulness and urbanity. As a lawyer he was wonderfully successful, owing to his keenness of discernment, his power of quickly grasping a situation and applying to it those principals of law with which he was so familiar, and his strong sense of justice. Before a jury his pleasing eloquence had a powerful effect, and he was always listened to with pleasure and respectful attention by all who were fortunate enough to be present when he was speaking. He was a man of distinguished appearance, dignified in bearing, affable and pleasant to

all, no matter how lowly their station in life. He was exemplary in his private habits. From early life an ardent Christian and member of St. John's church, Elizabeth, and for some years its senior warden, Mr. Williamson was a perfect type of the old-style Christian gentleman. After his death the New Jersey bar passed a resolution which embodies, briefly, succinctly and beautifully, an appreciation of those virtues for which he was admired and loved. It was as follows :

The state mourns his loss. In all the relations of life, public and private, he has bequeathed to his countrymen an illustrious example. As a friend he was faithful and sincere ; as a statesman, enlightened and patriotic ; as a judge, profoundly learned, incorruptibly pure, inflexibly just. The inimitable simplicity of his character, the artlessness of his life, the warmth and purity of his affections, endeared him to the circle of his friends ; his high and varied attainments command the respect of his associates. His long and eminent public services, his dignified and enlightend and impartial administration of justice demand the gratitude of his fellow citizens and of posterity.

He married, on August 6, 1808, Anne Crossdale Jouit, by whom he had two sons, the Hon. Benjamin (ex-chancellor) and Isaac Halsted.

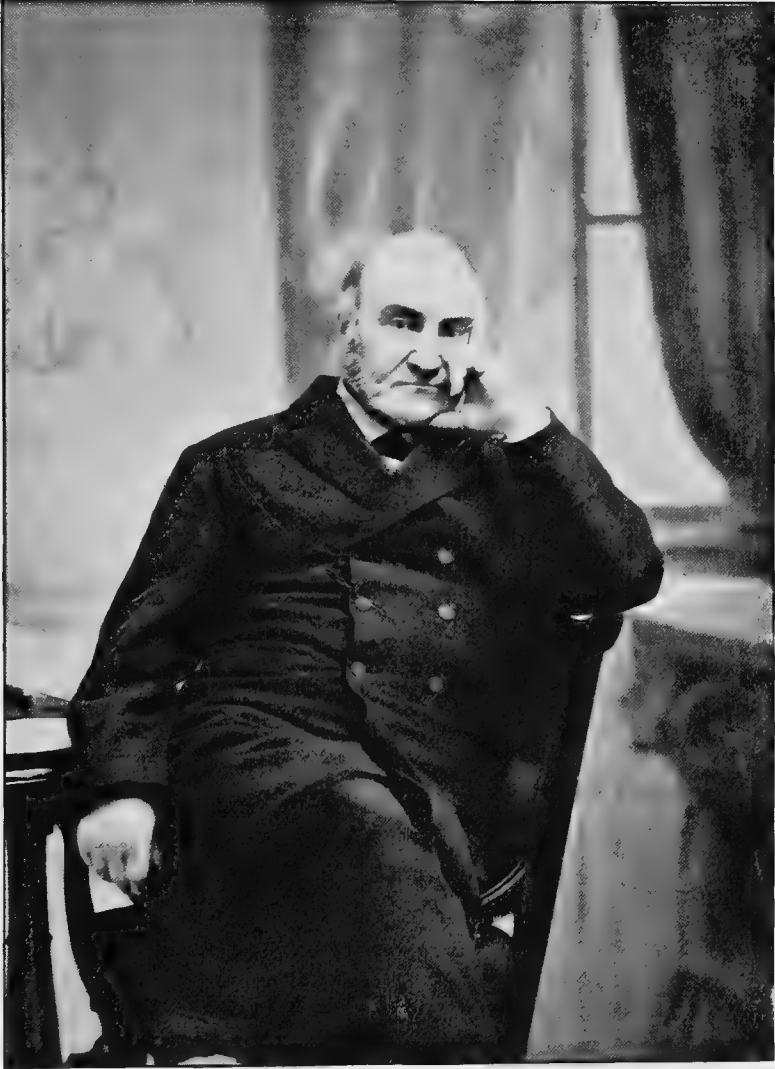
HON. BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON.

There could, perhaps, be no greater tribute paid to the memory of a citizen than that paid to the memory of Hon. Benjamin Williamson when, on January 2, 1893, the Union County (New Jersey) Bar Association unanimously adopted the following resolution :

"*Resolved*, That to the members of the bar of our county Benjamin Williamson had been up to the time of his death a lawyer whose professional advice and instruction were eagerly sought, and from which there was seldom felt any disposition or courage to appeal.

"He was a resident of Elizabeth for nearly all the present century, and during our primary studies, in our early professional struggle, in the triumph and disappointments of professional manhood, we always had Chancellor Williamson as an interested helper, a strong champion and wise adviser.

"We had opportunity to estimate his worth as a citizen, neighbor and lawyer, and his unfailing exhibit of the virtues and beliefs of a Christian, and we can not fail to miss his presence from among us more than that of any other citizen. We have lost the consistent and honorable example of his daily life for all the time that we may live,—his constant kindness, his unfailing urbanity and the stimulus of his professional character. But we recognize that he had 'attained unto the days of the years of the life of his fathers,' and that these years had been filled with usefulness ; and, while we deplore our loss, we should not fail to be keenly sensible that the mind we had admired so long remained undimmed while his life lasted, and that the powers we had so often felt never suffered impairment through his long and vigorous life."



BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON

Mr. Williamson was a son of Governor Isaac Halsted Williamson. Born at Elizabethtown in 1809, his early life was spent in earnest study and preparation for his long and useful career. He entered Nassau College, from which he was graduated with honors in 1827. Upon his graduation he immediately undertook the study of law, for which profession he was eminently fitted, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in 1830 and as a counselor in 1833. He took up the practice of law in his native town and was exceptionally successful for a number of years, when his ability as a lawyer had gained such widespread recognition that he was appointed chancellor of the state, in 1852, to succeed Oliver S. Halsted, which position he filled with distinguished ability until the end of his term. His decisions while occupying this honorable and important office are widely quoted and are masterpieces of keen discernment and brilliant as essays upon the points of law involved. His retirement to private life was much regretted by the members of the bar, who recognized that in him the judiciary of the state had lost a distinguished and learned jurist and an affable, pleasant and impartial judge. He continued to practice law until his death, which occurred December 2, 1892.

Mr. Williamson during his long life occupied many positions of trust, both public and private, and the duties involved were faithfully and honorably discharged. He was for many years counsel for the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and in this capacity he deservedly earned a widespread reputation as a pleader. His distinguished bearing and forcible arguments had a noticeable effect upon the jury, and he met with remarkable success. It is said of him that his knowledge of the law was so great that he frequently successfully conducted the most intricate of cases without preparation or notes.

Though Mr. Williamson never sought public office, his fellow citizens frequently chose him to represent them in distinguished gatherings,—notably: as a delegate-at-large from New Jersey to the national Democratic convention which met at Charleston in 1860, and as a delegate to the famous “peace convention” which was held at Washington, D. C., in 1861, and at which every state in the Union was represented. The object of this convention was to avert, if possible, the impending conflict between the north and south. He was also called upon to act as prosecutor of the pleas of Essex county, before the formation of the county of Union, and in 1863 was prominently mentioned for the United States senate, but was defeated by a few votes. He was interested in many large corporations, and acted for many years as a director and trustee for the Southern Railroad Company. He was also an officer of the Union County Bible Society, and a trustee of the State Normal School.

As a private citizen, as a lawyer and as a judge Mr. Williamson was sincere, conscientious and untiring. He won in early life the



ROBERT S. GREEN

respect and confidence of his fellow citizens, and these were not only retained but strengthened with the passage of years. In his private life he was retiring, and he loved his home and his family more than the wild excitement of the political campaign,—and the affection of his wife and children more than the applause of large assemblies. He was an earnest Christian man, and for a number of years was an officer in St. John's church, Elizabeth, with which he united himself when a young man, but for a few years before his death he was a communicant of Trinity church, Elizabeth, from which he was buried with distinguished honors and in the presence of a multitude of his fellow townsmen, who sought to pay a last tribute to him upon whom they had been taught to look with admiration and love, and who throughout a long life had lived among them, respected, honored and admired, and who then, though cold in death, lived in the hearts of all who knew him in life.

Mr. Williamson married Elizabeth Swan, daughter of the Rev. Frederick Beasley, D. D., an eminent Episcopalian clergyman, who was for many years provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and his quiet devotion to her is perhaps one of the most beautiful illustrations of that characteristic which made him so popular and so loved.

A man of sterling integrity, of broad and liberal ideas, of calm and dignified demeanor, of deep learning and of lovable disposition, the people of New Jersey, indeed, met with a severe loss when God, in His wise providence, gathered his faithful servant to Himself, and Benjamin Williamson will always be pointed to with pride as one of New Jersey's great men.

ROBERT STOCKTON GREEN,

governor of New Jersey from 1887 to 1890, was born at Princeton, New Jersey, March 25, 1831, and died at his residence in Elizabeth, New Jersey, May 7, 1895. His father, James S. Green, was supreme-court reporter from 1831 to 1836. His grandfather was the Rev. Ashbel Green, president of Princeton College, and his great-grandfather, Rev. Jacob Green, was a member of the provincial congress of New Jersey and chairman of the committee of that body, which prepared and reported the first constitution of the state, on July 2, 1776.

Robert S. Green was graduated from Nassau Hall in 1850 and was admitted to the bar in 1853 as an attorney, and in 1856 as a counselor. In the latter year he removed to Elizabeth, and was largely instrumental in securing the passage of the act creating the county of Union. For ten years he was city attorney of Elizabeth, and for five years a member of the city council. He was elected surrogate of Union county in 1862, and was appointed presiding judge of the county courts in 1868. In the succeeding year he was sent by Governor Randolph to the commercial

convention at Louisville, as a representative of New Jersey. He was the solicitor of the National Railroad Company in the famous litigation with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in 1872, and was prominent in the contest, in the succeeding legislature, which resulted in securing the passage of the general railroad law. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Parker, and confirmed by the senate, as one of the commissioners to suggest amendments to the constitution of the state. In this convention he was chairman of the committees on bill of rights, rights of suffrage, limitation of powers of government and general and special legislation.

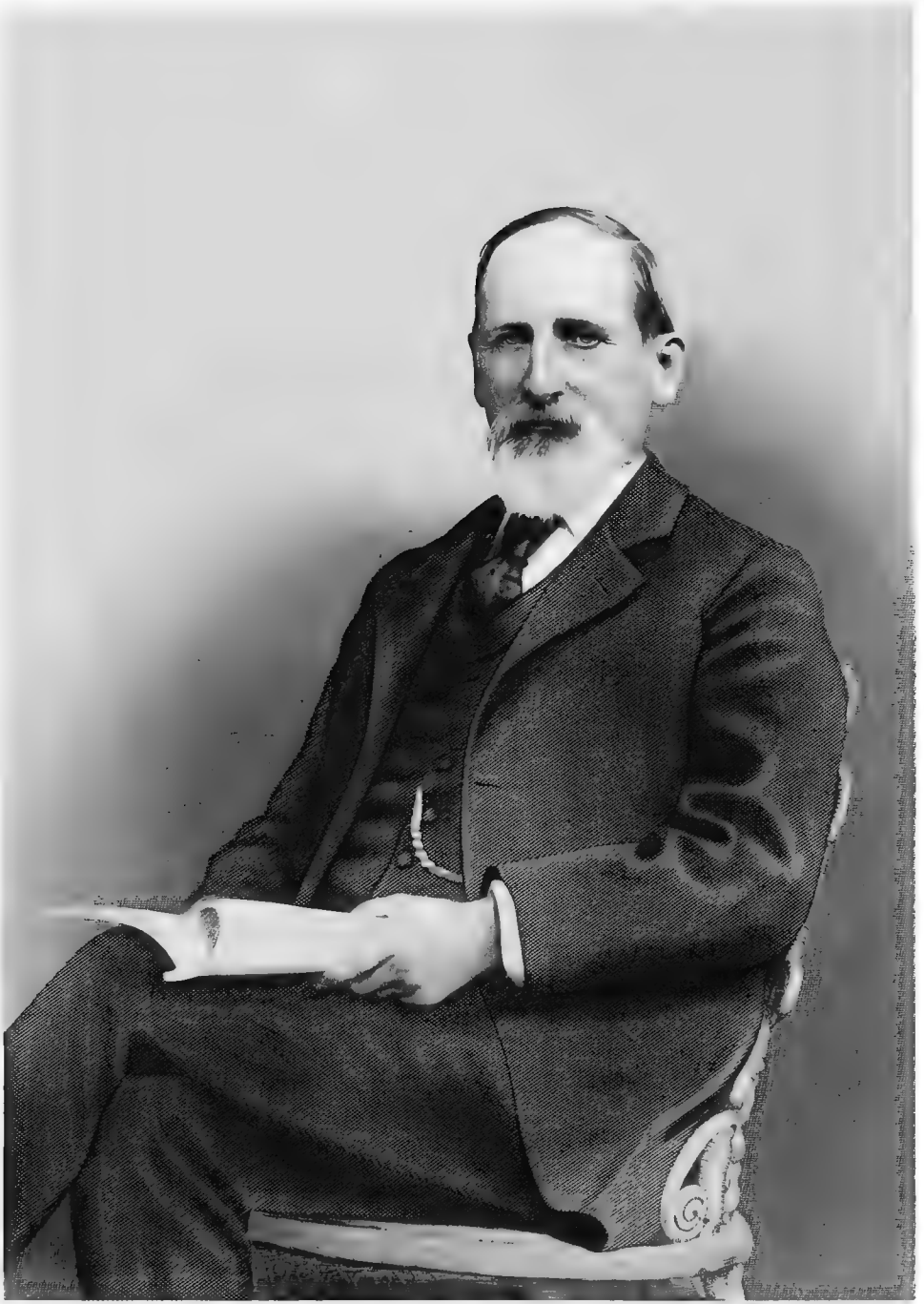
In 1874 Judge Green was admitted to the bar of New York and became a partner in the firm of Brown, Hall and Vanderpoel, which was afterward changed to Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming. He continued in active practice at the New York bar, though residing in New Jersey, until 1884, when he was elected a member of the forty-ninth congress, from the third district of New Jersey, then composed of the counties of Monmouth, Middlesex and Union. Before the expiration of his term he was elected governor of the state, by 8,020 plurality, over ex-Congressman Benjamin F. Howey, of Warren county. Governor Green's administration was characterized by an earnest effort on the part of the executive to reduce the expenses of the state, to maintain the non-partisan character of the judiciary, to preserve the rights of the state in its lands under water, to establish an intermediary prison and to secure a free and uncorrupted ballot by reform in the election laws. He urged this latter reform at each session of the legislature, but it was not effected until after the expiration of his term.

Representing the state, and personally in command of the New Jersey troops, Governor Green participated in the centennial celebrations at Philadelphia in 1887 and at New York in 1889, entertaining, at his residence, in Elizabeth, President Harrison and his party, *en route* to the latter place. Governor Green was chairman of the various meetings of the governors of the thirteen original states to promote the erection of a centennial memorial in the city of Philadelphia.

Governor Green was always identified with the Democratic party. He was a delegate to the national convention, at Baltimore, in 1860, which nominated Stephen A. Douglas for the office of president. He was also a delegate to the national Democratic convention, at Cincinnati, in 1880, and was chairman of the New Jersey delegation at St. Louis in 1888. In 1890 he was appointed one of the vice-chancellors of the state, and in 1895 a judge of the court of errors and appeals.

WILLIAM F. DAY

for many years prior to his decease was one of the most prominent, as well as greatly beloved, lawyers and citizens of the city of Elizabeth.



J. Evans Tracy.

He was born in the township of Union, August 26, 1818, and was the son of Foster Day, of that place.

He was a member of the class of 1833 in Princeton College, but was unable to graduate, owing to ill health. After several years of college life, he read law with Chancellor Halsted, of Newark, and was admitted to the bar of this state, as a counselor at law, in November, 1841. He carried on the practice of his profession in Elizabethtown from that time until the year 1869, with the exception of a year or two, when he resided temporarily in Fort Wayne, Indiana. He was at one period prosecuting attorney for the county of Union. He was tendered a position on the supreme-court bench by Governor Ward, but declined the appointment, owing to his distaste for public life. In his profession he was prominent and successful, and was characterized by strictest integrity, unequaled industry and fidelity to every interest entrusted to him. His clientage was large, but in the latter part of his professional career his time was chiefly devoted to real-estate business, in which he was pre-eminent. He was a man of noble and generous qualities, of wide benevolence and public spirit. He was a wise adviser and faithful counselor, and his death, in the fullness of his powers, was deeply felt throughout the community.

He was a patriot and philanthropist, and throughout the war assisted liberally in furthering his country's cause. In politics he was an ardent Republican, and was a warm friend of the black race at a time when it was unpopular to be so. He was a director of the National Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and vice-president and a director of the Dime Savings Institution, of Elizabeth, besides being connected with various others of the public institutions of that city. He was one of the founders of the Westminster Presbyterian church, and was ever keenly interested in its well-being, but while a communicant of that church, and for several years superintendent of its Sunday school, he was of very catholic spirit, religiously.

In 1869 Mr. Day resigned the arduous duties of his profession, to accept the vice-presidency of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, and he exercised the duties of that important post until the date of his death, which occurred suddenly on April 6, 1870.

On June 8, 1841, he was married to Mary Almira Kellogg, daughter of Elijah Kellogg, of Elizabethtown. He was survived by his widow and five children.

JEREMIAH EVARTS TRACY,

son of Ebenezer Carter Tracy and Martha Sherman Evarts,* was born in Windsor, Vermont, January 31, 1835. He is of an old New England

* Martha Sherman Evarts was a daughter of Jeremiah Evarts and Mehetabel Sherman, and a granddaughter of Roger Sherman, who, among the patriots of the Revolutionary period, has the unique distinction of having been the only signer of all four of the great national compacts, to wit: The Association of 1774, the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, and the Constitution of the United States.

family, being sixth in lineal descent from Stephen Tracy,* who came, in the ship "Ann," from England to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1623.

Mr. Tracy's father was the founder, editor and publisher of the Vermont Chronicle, a religious newspaper of extensive influence throughout the state, which he conducted for more than thirty years, and until his death, May 15, 1862. His mother died April 10, 1889. Mr. Tracy is one of eight children, three of whom have died, one in infancy, and another, Martha Day, at the age of nineteen. The third, William Carter, was an officer in the Union army, and was killed in the war of the Rebellion. He has living one sister, Anna, wife of Rev. George P. Byington, a clergyman settled in Vermont, and three brothers,—Roger Sherman, a physician, now registrar of records of the department of health in New York city; John Jay, a lawyer in Tennessee; and Charles Walker, who is in business in Portland, Oregon.

Jeremiah Evarts Tracy received his academic education in his native state, Vermont. At an early age he began the study of the law in the office of his uncle, William M. Evarts, in the city of New York, and continuing his studies in New Haven, Connecticut, he received from Yale College the degree of LL. B., in 1857, having previously, in 1856, been admitted to the bar in New York, a few days after attaining his majority.

Upon leaving New Haven he became an assistant in the office of his uncle, William M. Evarts, in New York, and June 1, 1859, was admitted to partnership with him in the practice of the law. This partnership with Mr. Evarts and others has ever since continued,—the present business firm being known as Evarts, Choate & Beaman, and consisting of William M. Evarts, Joseph H. Choate, Charles C. Beaman, J. Evarts Tracy, Treaswell Cleveland, Prescott Hall Butler and Allen W. Evarts.

Mr. Tracy was married September 30, 1863, to Miss Martha Sherman Greene, and has nine children,—Emily Baldwin; Howard Crosby, a lawyer practicing in New York city; Evarts, an architect in New York city; Mary Evarts; Margaret Louisa; Robert Storer, who has recently been graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York, and is now an assistant on the surgical side in the New York Hospital; Edith Hastings; Martha, now a student in Bryn Mawr College; and William Evarts, now a student in Yale College.

In 1874 Mr. Tracy removed his residence from New York to Plainfield, New Jersey, which has since been his home. While continuing the practice of the law in the city of New York, he has not failed to manifest interest in the affairs of Plainfield. He has served at

* As follows: Stephen, as above; John², who married Mary Prentice, a daughter of Thomas Prentice, who came from England in the ship "Fortuna," in 1621, and afterwards became governor of Plymouth Colony; Stephen (2d)³; Thomas⁴; Joseph⁵; Ebenezer Carter⁶; Jeremiah Evarts⁷.



Mason Whiting Tyler

different times as a member and as president of the common council of the city, and has been for many years one of the directors of the Plainfield Public Library and one of the governors of Muhlenberg Hospital, located there.

He is a member of the New York city and state bar associations, of the committee of counsel of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York; of the Yale Alumni Society and of the New York Law Institute. He is also a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

COLONEL MASON W. TYLER.

Mason Whiting Tyler was born June 17, 1840, in Amherst, Massachusetts, and is the son of Professor William S. Tyler, who occupied the chair of Greek in Amherst College for sixty years, and is now (1896) living at Amherst, eighty-six years of age.

The earliest American ancestors of the Tyler family came to this country in 1640, when they settled in Andover, Massachusetts. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a descendant of Governor Bradford, of the Mayflower, and of Major-General John Mason, who commanded the expedition against the Pequot Indians in the war in which that tribe was exterminated. She was also a descendant of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, president of Princeton College and greatest of American theologians.

On the father's side the Tylers are descended from Rev. Thomas Thacher, who was the first pastor of the "Old South Church," Boston. Hon. Jeremiah Mason was a cousin of Colonel Tyler's grandfather, and Aaron Burr was a cousin of his grandmother, on his mother's side. His mother is a descendant of Governor John Ogden, of Elizabeth, New Jersey; she is still living at the advanced age of seventy-seven years. His ancestors on both sides were conspicuous in the history of the country from the earliest times.

Colonel Tyler was graduated from Amherst College in the class of 1862, and immediately entered the army, enlisting in July, in Company F, Thirty-seventh Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. This company was raised by himself and thereof he was made second lieutenant. From that office he gradually rose, until he had held every command up to that of colonel. His regiment belonged to the Sixth Corps in the Army of the Potomac; he was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley, and took part in all the engagements of his regiment until the latter part of March, 1865, when he was disabled by wounds. Colonel Tyler was wounded several times. In the battle of Winchester his chin was pierced with a piece of shell, and when at Fort Stedman, before Petersburg, in March, 1865, he was wounded in the knee, causing

his first absence from his regiment. He participated in thirty battles in all. His regiment was among the "three hundred fighting regiments of the war," and lost in its list of those who were killed or died of wounds twelve and seven-tenths per cent. of its entire number.

At the close of the war Colonel Tyler entered Columbia College law school, and later the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate of New York. He was in this office two years as managing clerk, gaining a thorough knowledge of the profession. In 1869 he formed a partnership with General H. E. Tremain, which practically still exists; General Tremain, as counsel, is connected with the present firm of Tyler & Durand, whose offices are in New York. This firm was engaged in many highly important cases, such as the Marie Garrison case, and the famous hat-material suit, which involved millions of dollars; the A. T. Stewart kid-glove cases; the cases involving the rights of sugar importers to exemption from duties by reason of favored nation clauses in treaties, etc.

Colonel Tyler is a director in the Rossendale-Reddaway Belting and Hose Company, of Newark, New Jersey, and a director in the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company. He also was president at one time of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company. He is a member of the Union County Club; and Lawyers Club, and Psi Upsilon Club, of New York.

Colonel Tyler was married in December, 1869, to Miss Eliza M. Schroeder, daughter of Rev. Dr. John F. Schroeder, formerly rector of Trinity church, New York. Mrs. Tyler's mother was a daughter of Hon. Elijah Boardman, United States senator from Connecticut. They have two sons: William Seymour, a student of law at Columbia College, and Cornelius Boardman, a junior in Amherst College. The family are members of the Holy Cross church. Colonel Tyler has resided in Plainfield since 1871. He has a fine residence, in one wing of which he has his library, which contains a large collection of rare and valuable works.

Colonel Tyler has served his city in two important offices,—one, as member of common council, two terms; the other, as member of the board of education, five years. He is member of the Winfield Scott Post, G. A. R., of Plainfield, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, New York Commandery. He is also a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants and of the Society of Colonial Wars. He started the movement for a public library in Plainfield, has always been a member of the board, and is its president.

Colonel Tyler was one of the early trustees of the Muhlenberg Hospital, serving as such several years. He was president of the Music Hall Association when the Stillman Music Hall was erected. He is a member of the advisory committee of the Children's Home, is also a member of the Town Improvement Association and president of the Organized Aid Association of Plainfield, and a member of the New



Charles H. Fowler

Jersey Historical Society. In all movements in behalf of public improvement he has been prominent. He was president of the Plainfield branch of the anti-race-track association. He has drafted many of the city bills for presentation to the legislature.

CHARLES NEWELL FOWLER,

present member of congress from the eighth congressional district of New Jersey, was born November 2, 1852, at Lena, Illinois, being the son of Joshua D. and Rachael (Montague) Fowler, both of whom are now dead. The Fowler and the Montague families are of English descent, and were quite prominent in the earlier colonial days of the republic. The ancestors of the former settled in the state of Vermont in 1632, and within the same year the Montagues settled in Massachusetts. In 1837 Joshua D. Fowler, the father, removed to a farm in Illinois, where he died in 1881. The mother died in 1854.

Charles Newell Fowler was the seventh of a family of eight children. He received at first a common-school education and was then prepared for college at Beloit, Wisconsin. In 1872 he entered Yale University, from which institution he was graduated in 1876. Subsequently he went to Chicago and read law in the office of Williams & Thompson, and was graduated from the Chicago Law School in 1878.

Mr. Fowler commenced the practice of his profession in Beloit, Kansas. In 1884 he came to New York state, settling on the Hudson, but in 1885 he moved to Cranford, New Jersey, and, in 1891 to Elizabeth, where he has since resided.

For ten years Mr. Fowler was engaged in the banking business in New York city; for five years he was chairman of the Republican central committee of Elizabeth. In 1894 he was elected to congress as a Republican, receiving a plurality of six thousand two hundred and thirty-six votes, Mr. Cleveland having received one thousand five hundred majority. He was unanimously renominated, was re-elected by a plurality of eleven thousand six hundred and forty-four, and is at the present time (1897) a member of the committee on banking and currency in the house of representatives of the United States. He is prominently interested in various ways in the institutions of his adopted city. He is president of the board of trustees of the Pingry School, is a member of the University Club, of New York, and also of the Mettano Club, of Elizabeth, and of the Elizabeth Athletic Club.

In 1879 Mr. Fowler was married to Miss Hilda S. Heg, daughter of Colonel H. C. Heg, who was killed at the battle of Chickamauga. Mrs. Fowler received her education at Beloit College, Wisconsin, and in Europe. She is a member of the Westminster Presbyterian church, in Elizabeth. One child, Charles N. Fowler, Jr., was born of this union.

From an admirable sketch of Mr. Fowler in the Bankers' Magazine for the month of June, 1897, we clip the following :

" During the ten years Mr. Fowler devoted to business, to the exclusion of almost every other interest, he became familiar with the conditions and needs of every part of the United States, as he traveled much and was constantly studying the trend of financial affairs and the rapid development that went on from 1884 to 1893.

" Since he is intense in his nature and persistent in his purpose, and when it is known that, even in his college days, he had a great fondness for political economy, sociology and history, it is not strange that, after five years of successful practice at the bar and ten years of even greater success in business life, with a thorough knowledge of business, an intimate acquaintance with all sections of our country, he should have at once commanded the respect of his fellow members in the house, and by his speeches and contributions to the press, upon the financial and currency question, attracted the attention of the whole country.

" His bill for the reform of the currency system is one of the most comprehensive and complete yet formulated, and the thoroughness evidenced in its preparation shows constructive statesmanship of a high order. It has attracted wide public attention, and has commanded the favorable consideration of many merchants and bankers throughout the United States, as well as others who have given thoughtful regard to the subject.

" The bill introduced by Mr. Fowler is not a mere amendment to some section or part of our present faulty banking system, with a view of patching it up, but a measure involving the readjustment of our national finances and a recomposition of our currency, and yet so carefully have the practical and theoretical been blended that no shock can come to the business interests of the country during the transition from our present plan to the one proposed.

" The changes to be effected are such as will eventually work almost a complete reconstruction of our currency and banking systems, placing them in line with the soundest principles derived from experience ; but the steps leading up to this reform are so graduated as to avoid any possible confusion or disturbance to public credit. Each new provision as it goes into effect will tend to more firmly establish every legitimate enterprise, since it will place the credit currency (the life blood of commerce) upon an indisputable basis, and will forever close discussion as to what is meant by a dollar.

" In the preparation of a measure of fiscal reform involving such a wide departure from the existing imperfect system, and to adjust it to the needs of widely separated sections of our country, with the great diversity of interests, traditional predispositions and prejudices, and the complex forms of banking organization, the utmost care has been

required to meet all reasonable demands without the sacrifice of essential principles.

"It is believed that Mr. Fowler's bill meets these difficult requirements. Every attempt has been made to comply with the just demands of the entire country, but no concession has been made to unsound or doubtful expedients.

-- "There is undoubtedly a preponderance of opinion in favor of sound money, but it has heretofore failed to concentrate itself on some distinct proposition. As the measure prepared by Mr. Fowler has taken such a broad view of the needs of the whole country, and is constructed on lines of approved safety, it would seem that it affords a common ground on which all friends of sound currency may meet.

"The prominent part taken by Mr. Fowler at the monetary convention held at Indianapolis, in January, attracted the attention of all those who are in any degree interested in this all important question ; while his address delivered before the Massachusetts Reform Club, in Boston, on Lincoln's birthday, February last, was widely published throughout the country, with favorable comment.

"On April 17th there appeared in the Congressional Record a full exposition of the measure lately introduced by him, which must necessarily add greatly to his reputation as a deep student, a close observer, a clear reasoner, and, above all, a thoroughly practical man. He has considered the question involved so broadly, fully and repletely that every man who is studying the subject of national finance and currency should send to him for a copy of this address.

"In conclusion, it is most gratifying to observe that, however active Mr. Fowler has been in his various vocations of life, he has always identified himself with every public movement that has tended to improve, elevate and ameliorate the conditions of life in the community where he resides. But he has been particularly interested in the future of the boys, and has done much to advance the interests of the Pingry School, a college-fitting academy, of which he is president.

"Should congress pass a joint resolution authorizing the president to appoint a monetary commission, Mr. Fowler is, certainly, especially well fitted for appointment as one of the number.

"Speaker Reed, in placing Mr. Fowler on the banking and currency committee of the house, greatly promoted the cause of sound currency. His study and experience, and his efforts to harmonize opposing elements and crystalize public opinion on the subject of financial reform have caused him to be a valuable member of the committee, and have made his name prominent in connection with the chairmanship of the banking and currency committee of the fifty-fifth congress."

Before the assembling of the present congress, in speaking of the

currency commission, the New York Tribune urged the appointment of Mr. Fowler as a member of that body, should such a commission be created, and said: "As a banker Mr. Fowler is necessarily familiar with the monetary systems of the world, but besides his practical knowledge, he has made a special study of the whole subject, with particular reference to the changes needed in the methods operating here. Mr. Fowler's eminence as an authority has already been recognized in various quarters. Last fall he neglected his own campaign work to do service in the west, and his speeches there attracted great attention. Through the newspapers and magazines Mr. Fowler has also made numerous contributions to the discussion of this problem, and even the strongest opponents of his views concede that the propositions which he advances are supported by him in a tolerant yet forceful and logical manner."

JAMES HERVEY ACKERMAN

left an indelible impression upon the public life of Plainfield, and at the bar of New York won distinguished honors. He was one of the prominent corporation lawyers who live in the memories of his contemporaries, encircled with the halo of a gracious presence, charming personality, profound legal wisdom, purity of public and private life, and the quiet dignity of an ideal follower of his calling.

A native of New Jersey, Mr. Ackerman was born in New Brunswick and lived there through his early years, while acquiring his primary and academic education. Desirous of fitting himself for his life work by thorough mental training, he continued his studies beyond the academic course and entered Rutgers College; but after the death of his father the family removed to New York city, and he completed his collegiate course in the University of New York. A view over the field of business life convinced him that his taste lay in the direction of law, and his preparation for the bar was made in the Albany Law School, where his close application and strong mentality enabled him to take high rank among his fellow students. He began practice in New York, in the office of Benedict & Boardman, a well known firm of that city, and subsequently entered into partnership with a son of ex-Mayor Opdyke. His success was but the natural sequence of his love for his profession, his painstaking preparation and his comprehensive knowledge of the science of jurisprudence. His ability was not confined to one line of judicial practice; he seemed equally powerful in all departments of law and won an enviable reputation in the conduct of varied cases, yet his time was mostly given to civil law, and especially that branch dealing with corporations. For many years he was counsel for the Newark India Rubber Company, and it was during his successful defense of several large law suits connected with



.. HENRY A. DEERMAN

the patent rights owned by this company that he displayed the brilliant legal talent that gave him rank among the distinguished jurists of this part of the country. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1871, and, after his removal to Plainfield, maintained an office in Newark, where he was associated with Vice-Chancellor Amzi Dodd. He threw himself, with all the earnestness and enthusiasm of his nature, into the case at hand, and for the time knew nothing except his duty to his client, whose cause he made his own. He was an untiring and indefatigable worker, conducting cases involving large interests and intricate complications, and was a great lawyer, not only by the qualities of intellect, but also by the more practical test,—the success which attended his efforts.

In 1862 Mr. Ackerman was united in marriage to Miss Ellen R. Morgan, a daughter of Rev. Dr. Morgan, of New Rochelle, New York, and to them were born five children. Soon after his marriage Mr. Ackerman removed to New Jersey and made Plainfield his permanent home. He was interested in both its civic and religious affairs, and was a leader in thought and action here. He viewed with a broad outlook the needs and possibilities of his adopted city, and gave his influence and support to all practical measures for the public good. He was elected a member of Plainfield's common council, and his efficient services in this capacity were recognized by a re-election the following year; he served as president of that body, and in 1874 the city judgeship was dignified by his legal ability. His death occurred September 4, 1885. Few members of the bar of Newark have left a more enduring impression, both for legal ability of a high order and the individuality of personal character which impresses itself upon the community than James Hervey Ackerman. His legal acumen was masterful, his integrity unassailable, his honor irreproachable.

JOSEPH CROSS

was born at Morristown, New Jersey, December 29, 1843. He was prepared for college at Elizabeth, under the tutorship of the Rev. Dr. Pierson, and, entering the sophomore class at Princeton College, he completed the course of study, and was graduated in 1865. He studied law with William J. Magie, at Elizabeth, and took a course of lectures at the Columbia College law school in New York. In 1868 he was admitted as an attorney, and in 1871 as a counselor. He at once formed a partnership with Mr. Magie, under the firm name of Magie & Cross, which lasted until 1880, when Mr. Magie was appointed a justice of the supreme court of New Jersey. The present firm of Cross & Noe was formed in 1884.

In 1888 Mr. Cross was appointed judge of the district court, but in 1891 was legislated out of office in a general political change. In 1893

he was elected member of the state assembly of New Jersey, by a plurality of three hundred and sixty-seven, out of a total vote of four thousand six hundred and twenty-eight, although he ran as a Republican in a Democratic district. He was a candidate against his per-



JOSEPH CROSS

sonal wishes, but those who knew him insisted that he was the man for the emergency. In the house he was chairman of the committee on passed bills, and was a member of the committees on banks and insurance, the sinking fund and the judiciary committees. Upon the resignation of Speaker Holt, during the session of the house of assem-



JOSEPH B. COWARD

bly of 1894, he was chosen to fill the vacancy. In 1894 Mr. Cross was re-elected a member of the assembly for the county of Union, by a plurality of two thousand and ninety-three, and upon the organization of the assembly in January, 1895, was re-elected speaker, receiving the unanimous vote of his Republican colleagues, who numbered fifty-four out of a total membership of sixty.

Mr. Cross made an able presiding officer, and while the business of the house was dispatched quickly, it was accomplished without undue haste. He proved himself an excellent parliamentarian and a skillful manager of men.

He always had the best interests of the state at heart, and it was always his aim to make his administration redound to the benefit of the people rather than to his own political advantage.

At Elizabeth he is a director in the National Fire and Marine Insurance Company and is counsel for that company, as well as for the First National Bank and other corporations. The law firm of Cross & Noe are especially interested in real-estate and commercial law. Mr. Cross is married and is a member of the Westminster Presbyterian church, of Elizabeth, one of its elders and also superintendent of the Sunday school.

New Jersey will do well to keep at the helm of state in future years good men and true, like the Hon. Joseph Cross.

WILLIAM J. MAGIE,

chief justice of the supreme court of New Jersey, was born at Elizabeth, December 9, 1832, being the son of the Rev. David Magie, D. D., a native of the same town and for nearly forty-five years pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of that city. His mother, *nee* Frances Wilson, was also a native of Elizabeth. Young Magie entered Princeton College in 1852 and graduated in 1855; he studied law with Francis B. Chetwood, at Elizabeth, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1856 and as counselor in 1859. For six years he was associated with Mr. Chetwood, and subsequently formed a partnership with Judge Cross. He was prosecutor of the pleas for Union county from 1866 to 1871.

In politics he is a Republican, and has acted with that party since 1861. In 1875 he represented the county of Union in the New Jersey senate, and served three years. In 1880 he was appointed an associate justice of the state, serving in that capacity until 1897, when he was appointed by Governor Griggs chief justice of the state.

JOSEPH B. COWARD.

Joseph Bloomfield Coward, son of John H. and Phoebe E. (Cadmus) Coward, was born in Plainfield, New Jersey in 1836. The father was a

native of Monmouth county, New Jersey, and was a resident of Plainfield and a hatter there from 1835 to 1860. He died in November, 1896, aged ninety-two years. The mother died in 1890. Two children were born of this union,—Deborah C., wife of John B. Arrowsmith, of Monmouth county, New Jersey, and the subject of this sketch.

Joseph B. Coward received his education in the public schools of Plainfield, after which he studied law in the office of Cornelius Boice, one of the most prominent lawyers of that city. He was admitted to the bar in 1858. Within this same year he went to Keyport, Monmouth county, New Jersey, but in 1864, he returned to Plainfield, where he has continued the practice of his profession since that time.

Mr. Coward is a Republican in politics, and has held prominent positions of trust in the gift of that party for many years. He was a member of the assembly from the third district of Union county for the year 1878. He has been prominently identified with the affairs of his city in various ways; he has been a member of the common council, was city clerk from 1890 to 1892, and has been connected with the Dime Savings Bank, as a member of its board of managers, since its organization in 1868. He has also been a director in the City National Bank for many years.

Mr. Coward was married to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Cornelius Boice, in 1859. Three children were born of this union. Their names are Lillian, Harry H. and Helen A. Harry H. Coward is connected with the City National Bank, of Plainfield. Mr. Coward and family are members of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church.

FOSTER M. VOORHEES

was born November 5, 1856, in Clinton, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. At the age of fifteen years he was admitted to Rutgers College, where he was graduated four years later, the second-honor man of his class, taking the prize for moral philosophy and in Greek language. During his college career, his law studies, and until he began to practice his profession, Mr. Voorhees was engaged in the preparation of young men for college. Soon after his graduation he was offered and accepted a professorship of languages in the Rutgers Grammar School, at New Brunswick, where he taught one year, acting as first assistant to the rector, after which he entered the law office of Magie & Cross, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and in 1880 was admitted to the bar.

Mr. Voorhees has never been ambitious for political preferment, but has, nevertheless, held a number of public offices. In 1884 he was elected school commissioner, and took an active part in the establishment of the high school and the training school in Elizabeth. When the city was bankrupt, and needed legislation to help it out financially, for educational as well as for other purposes, he was selected to represent his city

in the house of assembly. He was school commissioner of Elizabeth four years, and was a member of the house of assembly during the years 1888, 1889, and 1890. In 1894 he was nominated by Governor Werts for the office of circuit-court judge, but declined the honor. In 1893 he was elected to the state senate, and was re-elected in 1896. At the close of the first session the leadership of the senate was given to him, the same position having been held by him during his career in the assembly. His leadership was such that the Republican state convention, by resolutions, commended the course of the Republican minority. Mr. Voorhees was a member of the committee assigned to draft Werts' ballot



FOSTER M. VOORHEES

law, and took an active part in all of the deliberations of that committee.

At the close of his service in the assembly, he refused to re-enter politics, but when the state had been almost turned over to the absolute control of trusts, gamblers and the like, and when the people of Union county, under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Kempshall, formed the Citizens' League, Mr. Voorhees joined with the others in that great moral crusade, and was selected as the Republican candidate for senator, and in the election received more votes than any other candidate. On this occasion he was made leader of the senate. He took an active part in the opposition

to the attempt on the part of the ringsters to obstruct the organization of the senate, and in the promotion of various reform measures. Mr. Voorhees was chairman of the senate investigation committee of 1896. He was re-elected to the senate in 1897.

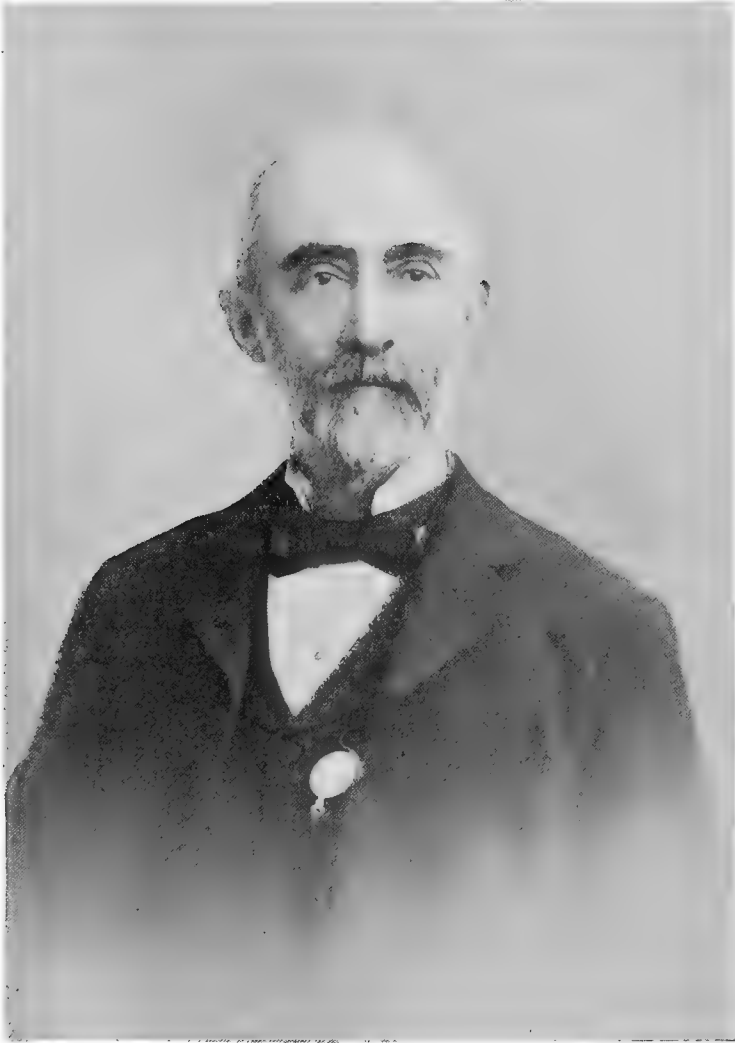
NICHOLAS C. J. ENGLISH.

Englishtown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, received its name from James English, who settled there in 1737. His grandson was James Robinson English, a business man of Englishtown, and his son, the Rev. James T. English, the father of Nicholas C. J. English, was a prominent minister in the Presbyterian church, who removed from that place to Somerset county many years since.

The Rev. James T. English was prominent among the clergy of his church, and filled his only appointment for the long period of thirty-five years. He was a graduate of Union College, of New York, subsequently of the theological seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, and was called to Liberty Corner, Somerset county, New Jersey,—the only pastorate held by him, and one in which he remained till the time of his death. His wife was Mary Elizabeth Jobs, daughter of Nicholas C. Jobs, prominent as a justice of the peace, a member of the assembly for several terms, and postmaster of his town for nearly fifty years. There were born of this union four sons, and one daughter. Of the sons three became lawyers, and one a physician, all prominent in their professions.

Nicholas C. J. English was born at Liberty Corner, Somerset county, November 4, 1842, and, as his parentage shows, came from old New Jersey stock. He received a good common-school education, and was then so thoroughly prepared for college at Basking Ridge, New Jersey, as to enter the sophomore class at Princeton. Basking Ridge was four miles away, but young English went daily from his home to that place, much of the time on foot, until his labors were completed. In 1865 he graduated among the honor men of his class, and immediately afterward commenced the study of the law, under the direction of his brother, James R. English, with whom he has been associated in the practice of his profession since the time of his admittance to the bar. The firm of J. R. and N. English, composed of the two brothers, has done a very extensive business, the members having a high professional standing among the more important leading business men and great corporations of eastern New Jersey. As a lawyer Mr. English has an enviable reputation for sterling honesty, and is esteemed as a counselor in civil rather than criminal cases. His practice, in consequence, is largely in the settling of corporation suits, trusts and chancery cases, in which the firm is most reputably known. He cares little for office or political preferment, but has been, however,

somewhat prominently identified from time to time with the affairs of the city government, and with various enterprises in Elizabeth. He was one of the directors in the extension of the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to New York, is a director of the First



NICHOLAS C. J. ENGLISH

National Bank of Elizabeth, is a trustee of the Pingry School, and is identified with other interests of his city and state.

There is no spot on earth more dear to Mr. English than his home. His was a happy union, in 1870, with Miss Ella J. Hall, daughter of William Hall, Esq., of Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Mr. Hall, now in

the evening of his days, has been one of the most progressive and successful business men of that city.

Two sons were the fruit of this union. One, William H., died before graduating from Princeton College, of which he was a student. The other son, Conover, is now pursuing a course of instruction in the same institution.

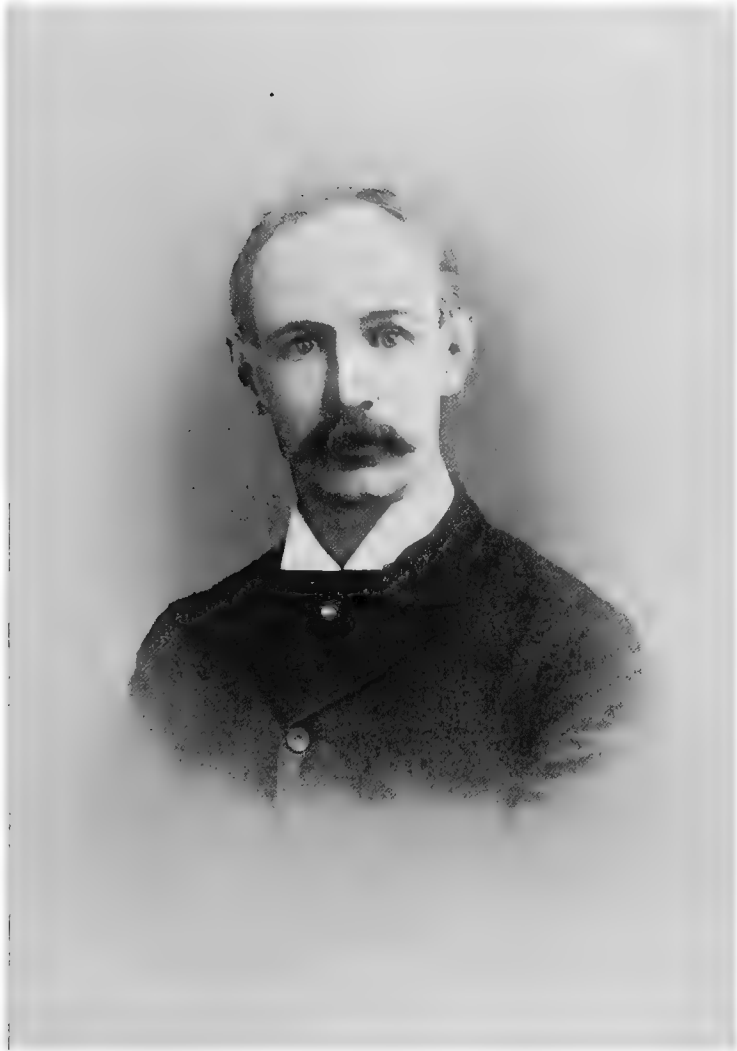
Mr. English is an elder in the Second Presbyterian church, of Elizabeth, and is actively identified with the interests of that society, giving of his means liberally for charitable purposes. Mr. English considers himself identified also with the interests of old Somerset county, as he owns the old homestead farm, at Liberty Corner, where he was born and where he spends part of the time each year. This farm has been owned successively by members of the family for five generations. During the Revolution it was the scene of stormy events, and traditions of Indian, French and British soldiers cluster around it.

WILLIAM M. STILLMAN

was born in the city of Plainfield, New Jersey, of New England ancestry, November 23, 1856. He was the youngest son of Dr. Charles H. Stillman and Mary E. Stillman. His father was one of the best known men of Plainfield, having been a physician in that city for forty years, but his best reputation grew from his connection with the public schools, as he became known as the founder of the present school system of New Jersey. On his mother's side he is a direct descendant of Elder Brewster, of the Mayflower.

William M. Stillman was graduated at the Plainfield high school in 1872, and for one year thereafter was in business at Peter Henderson's seed and plant store, at 32 Courtlandt street, New York. He then entered the freshman class of Rutgers College, graduating from that institution in 1877. In college he took high rank as a student, and in the active business of the institution. He was graduated at the head of his class, besides taking three prizes in composition and literature. He also served as president of his class, was editor for two years of the college paper and was several times elected as delegate to represent Rutgers at inter-collegiate conventions. On his graduation he was elected to the honorary society of Phi Beta Kappa. He then entered the Columbia Law School, which was under the able management of Professor Theodore Dwight, and from this institution was graduated in 1879. Subsequently he entered the law office of William J. Magie, now chief justice of the New Jersey supreme court. He then having been admitted to the bar in 1880, opened a law office in Plainfield, where he has practiced ever since, and where he has built up a large and lucrative business. He has been successfully engaged in a

number of important law suits,—notably, the Job Male case, the Lucy Burlingham and James Brand will cases ; and has acted as counsel and director for the First National Bank for ten years past. At the present time he is executor of the estate of the millionaire, George H.



WILLIAM M. STILLMAN

Babcock, and of the large estate of Peter Wooden. He was city judge of Plainfield during the years 1889 and 1890, and for fifteen years back has been a director and secretary of the board of directors of the Plainfield public library and reading room. He also fills the position of trustee of the American Sabbath Tract Society, is one of

the board of trustees of the S. D. Baptist Memorial Fund, and trustee of the S. D. Baptist church of Plainfield, of which church he has been a member for twenty-five years. He is also counsel and director of the Home Building and Loan Association, a large and substantial society of Plainfield.

Mr. Stillman married Elizabeth B. Atwood March 3, 1886, but has no children. His residence, on West Seventh street, is a home-like and cosy one, and he is the owner of considerable real estate in different parts of the city.

He is a member of the Camera Club, of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and of the Elizabeth Chapter of the same society.

WILLIAM REUBEN CODINGTON,

member of the New Jersey legislature, and formerly city judge of the city of Plainfield, was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, February 24, 1853. He is the son of George W. and Jane (Codington) Codington, and is a descendant of John Codington, who came to America in 1730, and whose descendants settled in New Jersey prior to the Revolutionary war. The father, who was a farmer, resided in Somerset county, New Jersey, until his death, which occurred in 1893. The mother is still living, and is a resident of Millington, New Jersey. Six children, five of whom are now living, were born of this union.

The subject of this sketch was reared in Somerset county, where he attended the public schools. He subsequently took a course of instruction in the State Normal and Model School, at Trenton, New Jersey. In 1881 he began the study of law in the offices of Suydam & Jackson, of Plainfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1883. About this time Mr. Suydam died, and Mr. Codington then formed a partnership with Mr. John H. Jackson, under the firm name of Jackson & Codington.

In 1893 Mr. Jackson's health failed, and the partnership dissolved, the junior member of the firm continuing the business alone, and building up, by his own industry, a large practice. He was associated with ex-Chancellor Runyon in the celebrated Lee will case, one of the most noted of its kind in the state. Mr. Codington has been a hard student, and has become distinguished as an advocate.

In politics he has always been a Republican, and, though not an aspirant for office, was elected city judge in 1889, and served as such one term of three years. In 1895 he was elected to the state legislature and is still serving in that capacity, having been re-elected in 1896, and is the recognized leader at this time in the house. He is chairman of the city executive Republican committee, and is now county attorney, having served several years in that capacity. He is a director and the treasurer of the American Mutual Fire Insurance Company, director, solicitor and



WILLIAM R. CODINGTON

the treasurer of the Plainfield Building and Loan Association, and is also a director of the First National Bank and counsel for various corporations.

Mr. Codington is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he has been a member since his boyhood. He enjoys great popularity, and is noted for his liberality and readiness to give his aid in every effort to promote the public welfare.

Mr. Codington married Miss Rachael Runyon, daughter of Isaac S. and Rachael (Stelle) Runyon, of Somerset county. Her father is a man of worth and high standing in his county. Two children, Martha and Albert Isaac, were born of this marriage.

Mr. Codington is a member of the Mystic Shrine, Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

A. EDWARD WOODRUFF.

The well known name of Woodruff has figured prominently in the history of Elizabethtown from the middle of the seventeenth century, the original progenitor in this country being John Woodruff, who was conspicuously identified with public affairs of his day, and his descendants have in a like manner become important factors in both mercantile and professional circles.

A. Edward Woodruff was born in Rahway, New Jersey, on the 27th of October, 1846, being the son of Jonathan and Alvira (Martin) Woodruff. The maternal grandmother's name was Crowell, and she was a descendant of Edward Crowell, who came to America from Scotland, in the good ship *Caledonia*, and settled in Middlesex county, some time between 1600 and 1700, and there his descendants have attained considerable prominence. Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff had four children, the others being the following daughters: Mrs. Rufus Edgar, now deceased; Mrs. David Jones and Mrs. R. M. Huntting. The subject of this review received his preliminary mental discipline at the private school of Rev. Dr. Pierson, in Elizabeth, New Jersey, supplementing the same by a course of study at Princeton College, and finishing his education in Europe. Upon returning home he entered the Columbia College law school, at which institution he read law under the preceptorage of the late Professor Theodore W. Dwight, received his diploma in 1874, and in the same year he was admitted to the New York bar and at once began the active practice of his profession. Success was his almost from the start, his signal ability, strong mentality, and inherent knowledge of his calling in all its branches, gaining for him a distinct prestige, which he has retained throughout his long career of nearly a quarter of a century at the bar. He has taken a prominent part in the extended litigation between the abutting-property owners and the elevated railroad in New York city, and he has been closely identified with life-insurance cases, especially the rights of policy-hold-

ers in assessment-insurance companies. His office is in the Equitable Building, New York, where he has been located for over twenty years. In his political belief Mr. Woodruff is allied to the Republican party, but he has never sought nor desired official preferment, nor permitted his name to be used in connection therewith, as he has always preferred private life and the devoting of his time to the practice of his profession.

Mr. Woodruff has been a member for upwards of forty years of the Second Presbyterian church, of Rahway, in which his father was an elder for over thirty-five years, and in which he himself was elected an elder, but felt constrained to decline, though fully appreciating the honor of the office. For upwards of thirty years he taught in the Sabbath school of his church, and many of the young men connected with his class are now holding positions of honor and influence in the church and business world.

The marriage of Mr. Woodruff was celebrated in 1874, when he was united to Miss Macie Outen Stanly, daughter of Hon. Edward R. Stanly, of New Berne, North Carolina, and they have become the parents of the following five children : Alvira, Edward Stanly, Graham Crowell, Clifford Stanly, and Harriette Stanly. Of these the three latter survive. Graham, the eldest, is a student at Rutgers College, for which he was prepared at Rutgers Preparatory School, at the early age of fifteen, and he entered the college with the intention of ultimately graduating from Princeton, his father's *alma mater*.

Mr. Woodruff is the owner of extensive real estate in Rahway, his father, Jonathan Woodruff, having been one of Rahway's most influential citizens and a large property-owner. The property includes the handsome Exchange Building, and the old historic Woodruff homestead, on Main street, formerly the Peace Tavern, where General La Fayette, while on his visit to this country, in 1824, was given a brilliant reception and ball by citizens of Rahway.

HENRY C. SUYDAM

was born at Flemington, Hunterdon county, New Jersey in April, 1853. His parents were Daniel and Mary Suydam; the family having long resided in Hunterdon county and being well known residents of that community. The early American ancestors of the Suydam family were among the first settlers of New York, migrating from Holland in the seventeenth century. The subject of this sketch acquired his early education in the public schools at Flemington, was prepared for college at Peddie Institute, Hightstown, New Jersey, and was graduated from Brown University, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the class of 1876. Mr. Suydam studied law in the offices of Vice-Chancellor John T. Bird and George A. Allen, Esq., at Flemington, and was admitted to



Edward J. Savage

the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in 1879, and a counselor in 1884. In 1881 he began the practice of law at Bound Brook, where he has resided since that date, and conducted important legal business for clients in Somerset county, where his acquaintance is extended and his law practice is constantly increasing. Mr. Suydam has always taken an active interest in the affairs of his town and county, being prominent in organizing and carrying into effect the borough form of government for Bound Brook. He has been counsel for the Bound Brook Building Loan Association since its organization, and the association is now the largest and strongest financial institution in the place. Mr. Suydam has never sought or held political office. In September, 1895, he opened a law office in the Babcock Building in Plainfield, and still conducts the same, retaining his office at Bound Brook as heretofore.

In 1881 Mr. Suydam married Emily, the oldest daughter of the late Avery Parker, Esq., of Flemington. The Parkers were early settlers of Middletown, Connecticut, and have been for many years prominently identified with the affairs of that state.

EDWARD S. SAVAGE,

of Rahway, is a native of the city in which he resides, and whose fortunes are identical with his own. He is of sturdy Puritan stock, being a lineal descendant of Samuel Phillips Savage, who was a prominent man in New England before the war of independence, and who presided at the meeting in Boston where it was decided to throw the tea overboard, and which is historically regarded as one of the first overt acts of the colonists asserting their disinclination to further suffer British oppression. His son, Joseph Savage, was an officer in the war of the Revolution, and afterwards commander at West Point.

The subject of this sketch is the third son of George W. Savage, who came to Rahway from New York, in 1852, and resided there for over forty years. For the greater part of his life George W. Savage was prominently identified with the fire-insurance interests of New York, was president of a fire-insurance company, and at various periods was treasurer, secretary and president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. He was twice honored by appointments in the consular service of the United States, serving as consul at Belfast, Ireland, and at Dundee, Scotland, where he died in 1894, being succeeded in the consulship by his son, John M. Savage. George W. Savage left five sons,—George W. Savage, Jr., Joseph W. Savage, Edward S. Savage, Samuel Phillips Savage and John M. Savage,—three of whom are members of the legal profession.

Upon his graduation from Columbia Law School, in 1876, Edward S. Savage was admitted to the bar of New York; he had previously read law in the office of Cortlandt Parker, in Newark, and was

admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1877. He practiced his profession in Newark until 1881, when he removed his office to New York and formed a copartnership with George W. Miller, which continued for twelve years. In 1884 and 1885, he was a member of the legislature of New Jersey, and was chairman of the committees on banks and insurance, and railroads and canals, of that body. In 1887 he was the leading spirit in bringing about the reorganization of the Union County Bank, of Rahway, being elected its president, which position he still holds. The bank has flourished under his supervision, and has become one of the strong institutions of the state. The wide and varied legal and business experience of Mr. Savage, and his enviable reputation as a lawyer, have brought him into relations with the leading men of not only his native state, but of the metropolis of New York. In 1895 he was chosen vice-president of the American Union Life Insurance Company, and was elected counsel of the company (as well as vice-president) in 1897, still holding both offices.

Mr. Savage has been most active in the improvement of Rahway, in which he holds large real-estate interests; he has built a number of houses, opened up a section of the city, and has been instrumental in inducing numbers of people to choose it for place of residence, as well as bringing to it several industrial establishments,—notably the Johnson Signal Company, and the New York Carbon Works. Mr. Savage is a genial gentleman, and with his interesting family occupies a prominent place in business and social life in New Jersey.

CHARLES LEONARD MOFFETT,

the subject of this sketch, is a prominent lawyer of Plainfield, New Jersey. His first American ancestor came to America before the war of independence, and served in the army of the Revolution. His grandfather, John Moffett, was of Scotch descent. He was a farmer residing at Mt. Horeb, New Jersey. He married Miss Sarah Tunison, who was of old New Jersey stock. They had nine children. The youngest son, Dennis Moffett, born in the year 1816, was a farmer, and followed that occupation in Middlesex and Union counties, New Jersey. He is now living in retirement in Plainfield, New Jersey. His wife, Charlotte Wilcox, was of an old English family of Union county, New Jersey. She died in 1889. Of their ten children seven are now living, the youngest of whom is the subject of this sketch.

Charles Leonard Moffett was born in Plainfield township, Union county, New Jersey, September 24, 1865. After receiving a good public-school education, he attended the Rutgers College grammar school, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and afterward pursued the study of the classics and higher branches of mathematics, under the

instruction of a prominent professor, and in these he became very proficient. Subsequently he began the study of law in the office of Hon. John Ulrich, where he remained two years, and afterward spent two years in the office of Nelson Runyon, ex-city judge, when he was admitted to the bar, in February, 1892.

Mr. Moffett has a large and lucrative practice, having made a specialty of the law relating to real estate. Having had considerable experience in this line of practice, he has become recognized authority on legal questions of realty.

Mr. Moffett was married, in October, 1892, to Miss Marian C. Runyon, daughter of the late John C. Runyon, formerly a prominent



CHARLES L. MOFFETT

man of Union county, and editor of the Central New Jersey Times, a leading Republican paper at the time of his death. They have one child, Flossie. Mr. Moffett is a member of the Presbyterian church.

JAMES H. DURAND.

Few men are more prominent or more widely known in New Jersey than this gentleman. He has been an important factor in professional circles, and his popularity is well deserved, as in him are

embraced the characteristics of an unbending integrity, unabating energy and an industry that never flags. He is public-spirited and thoroughly interested in whatever tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of Rahway, where he makes his home ; he stands to-day as one of the ablest representatives of the legal profession in Union county ; and has gained in Masonic circles preferment which places him among the distinguished representatives of that order in the United States.

Mr. Durand was born in Rahway, on the 26th of June, 1847, and is a son of John H. and Catherine S. (Martin) Durand. His father was for many years a prominent carriage-manufacturer of Rahway, where he died in 1886, his wife passing away in 1890. The paternal grandfather was Caleb Durand. The maternal ancestry of our subject can be traced back to an early epoch in American history, at which time the first of the name to cross the Atlantic left their native England and took up their residence in New Hampshire. John Martin, in 1667, removed from the Granite state to New Jersey, and thus for more than two centuries John Martin's family and descendants have been identified with the progress and development of this state. Isaac Martin, the great-grandfather, resided in Woodbridge township, Middlesex county, and married Catharine Skinner, whose father, Richard Skinner, was a captain in the First Regiment, New Jersey Militia, in the Revolutionary war, and was killed by the British, June 29, 1779, at the Six Roads, near Rahway. Britton Martin, the grandfather, married Susannah Burwell, daughter of Robert Burwell, of Rahway Neck, Middlesex county, who was a private in Captain Asher Fitz Randolph's company of the New Jersey militia in the Revolutionary war.

James H. Durand was educated in the Rahway public schools and under the perceptorage of private teachers, and before attaining his majority engaged in teaching for a time, but he sought in the broader realm of the law a field for the exercise of his powers, and began his preparation for the legal profession by reading in the office and under the instruction of Thomas H. Shafer, an eminent attorney of Rahway. In November, 1868, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and for the past twenty-five years has been associated in practice with his former preceptor, under the firm name of Shafer & Durand. During that time he has been connected with much of the important litigation that has been heard in the courts of this district. He is most careful and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, and rests his cause on a plain statement of facts and the justice of our laws. He loses sight of no point that will advance the interest of his client, and is widely recognized as a lawyer of eminent ability and unquestioned integrity.

Mr. Durand has never been unmindful of his duty to his fellow men, and in his life exemplifies the spirit of the ancient and benevo-



JAMES H. DURAND

lent order of Freemasonry. In this fraternity he has achieved distinction and honor. In 1871 he was made a member of LaFayette Lodge, No. 27, F. & A. M., of Rahway, and in 1875 was its Worshipful Master. He was made a Royal Arch Mason in LaFayette Chapter, No. 26, of Rahway, in 1872, and served as its High Priest from 1873 to 1876, inclusive. He held various subordinate positions in the Grand Chapter, including Grand Scribe, Grand King and Grand High Priest, and became Grand High Priest of New Jersey in September, 1879. He is now (1897) chairman of the committee on constitutions of the Grand Chapter. He is also a member of St. John's Commandery, No. 9, K. T., of Elizabeth; of Kane Council, No. 2, R. & S. M., and of all the Scottish Rite bodies in the valley of Jersey City, up to and including the thirty-second degree, in most of which he has been prominent and active. In the Grand Lodge of New Jersey he served successfully as Senior Grand Warden, Deputy Grand Master and Most Worshipful Grand Master, filling the latter position in 1893 and 1894. His two terms in the last named office were characterized as two of the most progressive and prosperous years in the Masonic history of the state, and reflect great credit upon his masterly administration of the affairs of the order. His annual addresses to the Grand Lodge not only present, clearly and concisely, its affairs during the preceding twelve months, but are models of literary skill and scholarly thought. On his retirement from that exalted office, in January, 1895, the Grand Lodge presented him with a valuable jewel, as a token of esteem and appreciation. He is now a member of the committee on appeals and grievances, and is often called upon to address Masonic gatherings throughout the state.

Mr. Durand is a speaker of unusual force and power and an orator of rare attainments. In politics he is a Democrat, and, although never an aspirant for political honors, at the repeated solicitation of many political and personal friends he became a candidate for the mayoralty of Rahway in 1886, but was defeated. He was appointed by Justice William J. Magie one of the commissioners under the "Martin act" to adjust taxes and assessments in the city of Rahway, his colleagues being Judge John D. Bartine, of Somerville, and Nathan V. Compton, of Rahway. The work of that commission has accomplished much for that city, and to it and to the wise and intelligent action of the board of finance, of which Mr. Durand subsequently became a member, by appointment of the mayor, that city is indebted for the restoration of financial credit and for renewed prosperity.

Mr. Durand is president of the National Assured Home Company, of New Jersey, a director of the New Jersey Building, Loan & Investment Company, of Trenton, and is solicitor for the Workmen's Building & Loan Association of Rahway, which is a most carefully managed and extremely successful institution. He is also a member and secre-

tary and treasurer of the advisory board of the Children's Home and Orphan Asylum Association, of Rahway, and is deeply interested in all that has for its basis humanitarian principles. Since 1880 he has been a ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian church, has served as secretary and later as treasurer of the board of trustees, and for seventeen years has been superintendent of the Sunday school. He has also for many years been clerk of the session of that church.

On the 30th of June, 1892, Mr. Durand was united in marriage to Miss Josie E. Blanchard, a daughter of William E. and Mary (Clark) Blanchard, formerly of Brooklyn, New York. They have two children, Elsie B., born in September, 1893, and James Blanchard, born in August, 1896. Mr. Durand finds his chief and most abiding source of enjoyment in his home life. In the pleasures that have their root in family affection he spends the hours spared from professional duties, and in the home circle he finds the needed rest and relaxation from the stress and strain of business life.

FRANCIS E. MARSH,

son of Elston Marsh, was born at Plainfield, New Jersey, November 2, 1845, and has always made his home there. After four years' study at the Flushing Institute, Flushing, Long Island, Mr. Marsh entered Princeton College, in the year 1863, and was graduated there, among the honor men, in 1867.

On leaving college he decided to enter the profession of the law, and accordingly attended Columbia Law School, in New York city, and was graduated there in 1869. At that time the law school was under the charge of Professor Dwight, an instructor of rare ability, and the students during that period came in daily contact with him and were under his personal supervision,—an experience that Mr. Marsh always highly prized. In 1869 Mr. Marsh was admitted to the bar of New York, of which he is still a member.

On March 4, 1871, he came to Newark, New Jersey, and entered the law office of the late Judge Caleb S. Titsworth, who was connected with William H. Francis, the firm being known as Titsworth & Francis. At that time Mr. Titsworth was the prosecutor of pleas for Essex county, and Mr. Francis was corporation counsel for the city of Newark. Mr. Marsh assisted Mr. Titsworth as prosecutor, and also became more or less familiar with the duties of the office of corporation counsel.

In 1871 Mr. Marsh was admitted to practice as an attorney at law in the courts of New Jersey, and in November, 1874, he was admitted as counselor at law. He was subsequently appointed master in chancery, examiner in chancery and special master in chancery, by the chancel-

lor, and was appointed notary public by the governor ; and supreme-court commissioner by the supreme court.

In 1874 Mr. Marsh was admitted as a partner in the firm of Titsworth & Francis, which now became Titsworth, Francis & Marsh. In 1878 Mr. Francis retired from the firm and it became known as the firm of Titsworth & Marsh, and so remained until 1884, when the firm was dissolved, since which time Mr. Marsh has been practicing by himself, in the same building, 758 Broad street, Newark, that he entered as a



FRANCIS E. MARSH

law student in 1871. His practice is a general one carried on in all the courts and covering the general field of law.

Mr. Marsh has always been a strong Republican in politics, and though he has never sought any office he has served as a member of the common council of the city of Plainfield for ten years, during two years of which time he served as president of the council. He has been more or less active in political work in Union county and the city of Plainfield, having served on the Republican city executive committee in Plainfield for several years past.



CHARLES J. McNABB,

a promising young lawyer of Plainfield, of Scotch descent, is a native of Somerset county, New Jersey, and belongs to one of the old families of the state. He is the son of Robert and Sarah (Myers) McNabb, and was born in the year 1873. His paternal grandfather came from Scotland, and settled at Bound Brook, New Jersey. The maternal grandfather, Myers, was a native of Union county, New Jersey, as was also the father of the subject of this review. Robert McNabb was a millwright, and subsequently a contractor and builder, and is now living with his wife at Netherwood, New Jersey.

Mr. McNabb, the subject of this sketch, was educated in the public schools and in the New Jersey Business College, of Newark. He

commenced his business life with the New Jersey Railroad Company, but only remained in that position one year.

In January, 1892, Mr. McNabb commenced the study of law in the office of William A. Coddington, of Plainfield, remaining under his tuition three years, and immediately afterward entered the University Law School of New York, where he completed his course of instruction, and was admitted to New Jersey as attorney-at-law in the month of February, 1896. On June 1, 1897, he entered into a law partnership with Mr. R. M. Clark, of Plainfield, under the firm name of McNabb & Clark.

GEORGE W. BIRD,

the second child and oldest son of Lewis M. Bird and Elizabeth Bird, was born February 21, 1871, at Gallia (formerly Mt. Bethel), Somerset county, New Jersey.

He received his education at the public schools, in the borough of North Plainfield, Somerset county, New Jersey, and from the high school was graduated in June, 1886, at the age of fifteen years.

At the age of seventeen years he engaged as a clerk in mercantile business, holding positions with various merchants in the hardware trade in the the city of Plainfield; also with the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, of New York city. While with this company he attended classes at the Y. M. C. A., in Plainfield, and became proficient in the art of stenography and typewriting.

On October 11, 1892, he entered the law office of Senator Charles A. Reed, who, with City Judge William A. Coddington, subsequently formed the law firm of Reed & Coddington. After serving a four-years clerkship,—two in the offices of Mr. Reed and two in the offices of Reed & Coddington,—he applied for admission to the bar, and on November 9, 1896, he was licensed to practice as an attorney at law.

January 1, 1897, he opened an office in the Shaw Building, 105 East Front street, Plainfield, New Jersey, and commenced the practice of law.

ROBERT MARTIN CLARK,

son of Robert, Jr., and Amanda (Martin) Clark, was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 2, 1875. His grandparents, Robert and Catherine (Williams) Clark, were born in Scotland and emigrated to this country in their 'teens. His maternal grandparents, Daniel Martin and Jeanette (Campbell) Martin, belonged to families well known in the vicinity of Plainfield. Mr. Clark lived in Newark until about eleven years of age, when his father purchased a place near Plainfield, in a suburb now known as Washington Ville, where he has since lived.

Mr. Clark was graduated from the North Plainfield public school in June, 1890, and from Plainfield high school in June, 1893, and in July of that year began the study of the law in the office of J. B. Coward, of Plainfield. He was graduated from the law department of the New



ROBERT M. CLARK

York University, with the degree of LL. B., in June, 1896, and admitted as an attorney-at-law on November 9th following, taking the five counselor's examinations and being at that time twenty-one years and seven days old. January 19, 1897, he was appointed master in chancery. He had commenced the practice of his profession in January, 1897. He

was elected assessor of North Plainfield township March 9, 1897. Mr. Clark is also an attorney, in Union and Somerset counties, for the United Lawyers, Merchants and Manufacturers' Collection Association. On June 1, 1897, he entered into a law partnership with Charles J. McNabb, of Plainfield, under the firm name of McNabb & Clark.

Mr. Clark is a member of the Midmer Glee Club, of Plainfield, and has sung in the choirs of this and other cities.

EDWARD NUGENT,

lawyer and ex-president of the board of education, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, was born in New York city, November 2, 1864. With his parents, John and Margaret Nugent, he resided at Troy, New York, and Harrison, New Jersey, attending the parochial and public schools in both places.

Through necessity he was obliged to leave school at thirteen years of age, and worked thereafter at various occupations until finally he entered the employ of the Singer Manufacturing Company of Elizabethport, New Jersey, in 1879, removing to Elizabeth, New Jersey, the following year. He learned the trade of machinist, and during his thirteen years' employment with that company he attended night school when the opportunity was afforded, and took an active interest in trying to obtain better educational facilities for himself and fellow workmen.

He was on that account elected a member of the board of education from the third ward of Elizabeth for the years 1889, 1890, 1891 and 1892, and during the years 1892 and 1893 was elected president of that board.

In 1891 he married Mary E., daughter of Adam and Magdalen Weirich, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. Through their material assistance and the kindly aid of Richard V. Lindabury, Esq., (then located at Elizabeth), who loaned him law books, and encouraged and assisted him in his studies, he began the study of law and entered Mr. Lindabury's office, also attending the New York Law School, New York city, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar at the June term, 1896, when he opened an office in Elizabeth and is now engaged in successful practice.

In politics he is an active Democrat, and is an attendant of the Roman Catholic church, and connected with a number of fraternal organizations of the city of Elizabeth.

SAMUEL S. SWACKHAMER

was born August 7, 1859, at White House, New Jersey. He attended the district school during his boyhood, and was known more as a lover

of fun than as a student. After entering his 'teens, he began to take a decided interest in study. He was aided by his father, R. S. Swackhamer, an able instructor, who held the office of county superintendent of public instruction for two successive terms. Under his tuition the



SAMUEL S. SWACKHAMER

subject of our sketch advanced rapidly, taking special pains with polite literature, science and ethics. He mingled study ever with his amusements, and joined with several other boys in erecting a building, along the Rockaway river, which they named Ciceronian Hall, and in which they held debates, and incidentally feasted on contributions

levied on the parties at their respective homes. At the age of eighteen Mr. Swackhamer began to teach school, and continued in this vocation several years. Meanwhile he took the Chatauquan University white-seal course. During this period he also organized debating societies, and argued current topics with some of the ablest debaters in the state.

He began the study of law with his brother, Austin H. Swackhamer, of Woodbury, New Jersey, and was graduated from the office of Judge J. D. Bartine, of Somerville, New Jersey, being admitted to the bar in February, 1894, when he began the practice of his profession in Plainfield, New Jersey. He has advanced rapidly, being distinguished as an advocate, in which character he shows dramatic power and oratorical ability. He has the faculty of carrying his opponents' arguments in his mind, thus obviating the necessity of notes. He is a staunch temperance advocate and a well known speaker at church ceremonials and anniversaries.

As a Democratic speaker he has stumped the state in three presidential campaigns. Mr. Swackhamer is a close student of the law and is noted for the thorough preparation of his cases. He took the degree of counselor in February, 1897, and has recently taken into partnership his nephew, W. Gordon Williams. In 1894 he married Miss Lizzie Herr, also a resident of White House, New Jersey, and daughter of Rev. Martin Herr, of that place.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Swackhamer are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They own a charming residence in North Plainfield, where they at present reside.

LEVI E. HART,

a brilliant but unpretentious member of the Union county bar, now living in Westfield, has won a liberal clientage, which well attests his ability, and the important litigation with which he has been connected indicates his skill in handling the intricate and complicated questions of jurisprudence. A son of Ebenezer Hart, he was born in Brooklyn, New York, and is now fifty years of age. His grandfather, Levi Hart, was one of the prominent and early citizens of Brooklyn, and owned a farm which includes the present site of the fountain which now stands at the entrance of Prospect Park. Upon that farm Levi E. Hart was born and spent his boyhood days. His mother was a daughter of Lemuel Hart, an extensive ship-builder of Long Island. In 1860 he accompanied his parents to Union county, New Jersey, the family locating on a farm near Plainfield, but the life of the agriculturist was not suited to his taste, and, at the request of Hon. John A. Lott, one of the judges of the court of appeals of New York, he was admitted as a student in the law office of H. C. Murphy & Sons, one of the leading law firms of the city of Brooklyn, the senior partner being the Hon. Henry C. Murphy.

For six years he continued his studies in that office, and was admitted to practice at the bar of the state of New York in 1867. Later he was licensed to practice in the United States courts and in the courts of New Jersey. In 1869 Mr. Hart was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie L. Pound, daughter of Jackson Pound, of Plainfield, New Jersey. They



LEVI E. HART

became the parents of a son and daughter, but the mother and children have all passed away. For his second wife, Mr. Hart chose Miss Carrie Brown, a daughter of Stephen Brown, a wealthy tanner and currier, of Bound Brook, and by her he has two daughters.

Soon after his second marriage Mr. Hart moved to Westfield, where he has since made his home. He is now largely interested in

real estate there, and owns and handles some very valuable property. In addition he still continues the practice of his profession. He is a man of broad general information and ripe scholarship, and to this he has added a thorough knowledge of the law. Working earnestly for his clients' interests, he has advanced his own; but whether it will be beneficial to him or otherwise, no trust reposed in him is ever slighted. There are many elements in his character essential to success—executive power, determination, and sound judgment of men and events. In his business dealings his methods are above question, and his word is as good as his bond. Kindly in manner, genial in disposition and of sterling worth, he makes many friends, and although a staunch Republican, he has many staunch friends in the Democratic party.

MELVILLE EGLESTON,

one of the leading citizens of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and for many years an eminent lawyer of New York city, is a son of the Rev. Nathaniel Hillyer Egleston, and was born in 1845, at Ellington, Connecticut,—his father's first parish. He is of Puritan stock, his ancestors being numbered among the first settlers of New England. Naturally of strong mentality, he was fitted by most liberal educational training for the duties of life. He pursued a course in Williams College, and then went abroad, continuing his education at the universities of Berlin and Gottingen. Before going to college he had manifested his loyalty to his country by service in the Union army for a time during the civil war, and was mustered out with the rank of adjutant of a Massachusetts regiment.

Preparing for the bar, Mr. Egleston began practice in New York city and soon attained a desirable position as a representative of the legal fraternity in that city. His attention has been especially devoted to corporation law, and for a number of years he has been the general counsel of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, commonly known as the "Long Distance" Telephone Company. He is also counsel of a number of local telephone companies doing business in New York and the surrounding country, and of other corporations.

In 1881 Mr. Egleston was united in marriage to Miss Jane Shelton Dunbar, daughter of the late George Curtis Dunbar, formerly of New York. He is a vestryman of St. John's Episcopal church, of Elizabeth, and takes quite an active interest in the affairs of the city, being president of the board of trustees of the Elizabeth Public Library, and president of the Town and Country Club.

CLARENCE D. WARD

has since his boyhood resided in Rahway, and at the bar of Union county has won a foremost place among the distinguished representatives

of the legal profession. In no calling so much as the law does advancement depend upon individual merit ; mental acquirements cannot be gained through influence, but must come as the result of earnest, persistent effort, and in this quality Mr. Ward is particularly rich. He was born in the city of Newark about forty years ago. His



CLARENCE D. WARD

parents were Captain Samuel D. and Rebecca M. (Miller) Ward, the latter a daughter of Isaac Miller, a farmer who for some years resided in the outskirts of Newark. The paternal grandfather, Jacob Ward, was an agriculturist living in Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey. During his boyhood Clarence Ward accompanied his parents on their

removal to Rahway, where the father engaged in the carriage business until his death, which occurred in 1883.

Residing continuously in Rahway, Mr. Ward, of this review, has witnessed much of its growth and taken an active interest in its progress. Its public schools afforded him his early educational privileges, and later he attended a private academy here. Determining to make the practice of law his life work, he entered the Columbia Law College, of New York, and was graduated with the class of 1877, after which he was admitted to practice at the courts of the Empire state. He also studied law in the office and under the direction of J. R. & N. English, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in November, 1877, and as a counselor in November, 1881. In the former year he entered into partnership, for the practice of law, with ex-Senator B. A. Vail, and the relationship has since been maintained, the firm taking high rank in professional circles. He is careful and exact in the preparation of cases, clear and forcible in the presentation of his points, concise and logical in arguments, and seldom fails to convince. The litigation entrusted to his care has been of a very important character, attesting his ability before judge or jury.

Mr. Ward has been concerned in the management of various enterprises which have been of material benefit to the city, and is now one of the managers of the Rahway Savings Institution, a director of the Workman's Building & Loan Association, of Rahway, and counsel for the Union Savings & Loan Association. He has also been prominently connected with municipal affairs, and in 1883 was elected a member of the common council of Rahway, which position he filled in a most acceptable manner for three years, when he declined a further nomination. He was also counsel to the board of chosen freeholders of Union county for five years, from 1887 to 1892. During that time he, with several others, was instrumental in securing the passage of the act known as the county-road act, in the state legislature, whereby boards of freeholders were enabled to construct macadam roads at the expense of the county within which the roads were located. Under this act, and while Mr. Ward was counsel to the board of freeholders, the macadam roads in Union county were constructed,—a system of roadways unsurpassed by any in the state. Mr. Ward has ever been deeply interested in the movements tending to promote the welfare of the county, and has done all in his power for the material progress and culture of the community.

Mr. Ward has always given his political support to the men and measures of the Republican party, and gives of his time and influence for the furtherance of the cause. His home relations are very pleasant, and he and his family occupy an enviable position in the social circles of Rahway. He was married in June, 1886, to Miss Pauline Schu-

macher, a daughter of Frederick Schumacher, of Rahway, and they now have two children, a son and a daughter.

HARRY CHASE RUNYON

was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, on April 16, 1869, being the youngest son of the late John Calvin Runyon, who, up to the time of his death, was publisher of the Central New Jersey Times. His mother, whose maiden name was Harriet M. Chase, came from Delaware county, New York state, and was the youngest daughter of Colonel Edward Chase. Mr. Runyon's mother is still living, and is a descendant of Richard Chase, who came to this country with Governor Winthrop and settled at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in 1638. On his father's side Mr. Runyon's forefathers were among the first settlers in New Jersey, and located at Elizabeth Town. One of them, Ruene Runyon, a surveyor, because he refused to swear falsely in regard to the boundary line of Elizabeth Town grant, was compelled by the English to flee by night from the settlement, and took his wife and family to Piscataway township, Middlesex county, where he located a home, and it is from this branch of the family that the subject of our sketch comes. Mr. Runyon was educated in the Plainfield public schools and took a large interest in history and geography. He also had a large bump of argumentativeness, which showed itself early in life and caused friends of the family to predict his future profession and a brilliant career.

He left school at the age of fourteen and apprenticed himself as a compositor in his father's printing offices. At the age of seventeen he went to Newark, New Jersey, and accepted a position in a store, but tiring of the long hours and the arduous duties, his early desire to study law was soon gratified, and he accepted a position with Morrow & Schenck, a firm of Newark lawyers. After several years of study in that city he returned to Plainfield to continue his studies with Senator Charles A. Reed, until his admission to practice, in February, 1892. Here he has since been established, and has built up an excellent business in the line of his profession.

Mr. Runyon is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Improved Order of Red Men, and at present holds the position of Prelate in the Improved Order of Heptasophs.

Mr. Runyon is an earnest worker in the church and in the cause of temperance, and is a member of the Park Avenue Baptist church, of Plainfield.

On December 28, 1896, he was married to Miss Louisa Baker, daughter of Genio S. and Amy J. Baker.

Mr. Runyon is a man of small stature, but well proportioned; he is athletic and takes a lively interest in all manly sports and recreation.



HARRY C. RUNYON

His manner is prepossessing and his social qualities have won him many friends. He is genial and witty, and possessed of marked conversational powers, being conversant with general topics and a master of general literature.

CHAPTER XVI.

FORMER FRENCH RESIDENTS OF ELIZABETH.

[BY WARREN R. DIX, A. M., LL. D.]



HERE was a slight sprinkling of French in the first settlement of this ancient town. Governor Carteret was from the Isle of Jersey, whence our goodly state was named Nova Cæsarea, and he, as most of its inhabitants, was French, although the island was always English governed. In the ship *Philip*, in 1665, came with him several persons of the old Jersey stock and one real French gentleman, Robert Vauquellin by name, *Sieur des Prairie* by title, who was from Caen, Normandy. He had much prominence in the infant period of the colony, of which Dr. Hatfield, in his elaborate work, has given some account, but the dark nimbus of an indistinctly recorded antiquity leaves little to be known, much to be guessed at, of that initial time. But about a century later came in here the distinguished French Protestant Huguenot family, the Boudinots. One of them, the Hon. Elias Boudinot, was a brilliant star in Elizabeth history. He was a member of the first and president of one congress, and a leader in every good word and work, both in church and state. As an evidence of his liberality and good taste, we may mention a pair of heavy, glass chandeliers, which he imported from Paris and presented to the First Presbyterian church in this town. For sixty or seventy years they hung from the ceiling of the church, not less ornamentally than usefully, but are now (1870) suspended in its stairways. But not until the close of the last century, and the expatriating, life-hunting period of French history was *La Belle France*, represented in Elizabeth in any mentionable degree. From that time on until as late as perhaps 1810 or 1814, when the Bonaparte dynasty was overturned, this place was a nucleus of many highly respectable and intelligent French families of the *regime ancien*. They were principally Catholics in religion, but not bigots in social life, and we may safely infer that, what with the sympathetic gayety of spirit, *bonhomie empressement*, and being not without that universal passport, *la monnaie*, they obtained a pleasant social position in their American home and were a very acceptable addition to the old borough circles.

* * * * But they have left no souvenirs behind, scarcely in the grave, and where they lived, scattered around the town, is known by few living. They were worthy property-holders, and in the registry office at Newark you will find the only full record of their names. * *

* * The warm inter-attachments of those worthy refugees is

attested by an incident first mentioned to me by a very respectable gentleman, one of our citizens, who states that about the year 1810, at which time those remaining here were much embarrassed in means by the fluctuation of affairs in France, several returned thither to obtain the desired relief. Passing one day the house next below St. John's church, then occupied by one of these families, he was witness to an affecting scene, when those going on this pressing embassy to their perturbed native land,—a future reunion so uncertain,—and those left behind found it hard to tear themselves from one another's arms in the midst of tears and tender adieus. My venerable informant himself could not recall this little incident with an unmoistened eye."

The foregoing is taken from a series of articles written by the Rev. William Hall and published in the Elizabeth Journal in 1870. Mr. Hall mentioned a number of names, but very properly states that he is by no means sure that the orthography is correct. Among them are De Maroles, Terrier de Laistre, D'Anterroches, De Touchimbert, Vergereau, De Clot, De Ponte, Du Buc, Cahierre, Godet, Triyou, Malherbes, Cuyer, Dufor and Almond. A writer in the New York Evening Post, some years ago, in an article about old Elizabeth Town, speaks of the French refugees in part as follows:

"Among them are the residences of many noble French refugees who, during the Reign of Terror and the Directory, made their way to America and found a safe retreat in Elizabeth Town, induced to do so, probably, by its healthful situation, cheap living and cultivated society. When I name among the refugees the Duke de Lauzu, Vicomte de Caradeux, de Crevicaur, d'Alembert, de Laitre, Macon, de Bellegarde, d'Anterroches and their families, while a few miles out of town M. de Malesherbes lived in his retirement, the Budens, de Marolles and others, no one can doubt that cultivation and refinement adorned the social gatherings of Elizabeth Town. Generally these refugees were poor, and many of them were obliged to teach for their living. Thus it was that the younger members of the American families became good French scholars, proficient in music, drawing and dancing, besides embroidery and every kind of fancy-work, which these lively and accomplished people taught so pleasantly. Many of the chevaliers could embroider as women, and excelled in that art, lately revived after a lapse of years, called crewel work. This faculty of speaking pure Parisian French procured for one young man of Elizabeth Town a most agreeable friendship. He had entered the English navy, and was a midshipman on board the ship Euryalus when that vessel was sent to bring to England the royal family of France. No officer on board could speak French well enough to interpret for the royal guests, when some one suggested that young R. spoke the language fluently. He was sent for from the cockpit, and acquitted himself well, conversing so agreeably that the Princesse Royale, Duchesse d'Angouleme, took the greatest

fancy to him, and would take his arm to walk the deck. Many years afterward, when Louis XVIII. occupied the throne, Lieutenant R. visited Paris; he was invited to dine at the Tuileries with the royal family, and there invested with the order of St. Louis. * * * * * A lady who had been 'dame d'honneur' to the queen, sent to New York for a priest, and had her baby girl christened 'Marie Antoinette, Charmante Reine, que je t'adore,'—the whole sentence. Occasionally friends from New York or Philadelphia would pass a few weeks in the town, and add to the pleasant circle. Monsieur Otto, a friend of Lafayette, on one of these visits became attached to Miss Eliza Livingston, then staying with one of her sisters, and married her. M. Otto was the first French ambassador to England during the short peace of 1801. * * * * * Many of the French refugees returned to France previous to the restoration of the Bourbons; a few families remained until that period and then left Elizabeth Town forever."

So far as known to the writer, none of the French families mentioned by Mr. Hall or the author of the article in the Post have left any descendants in Elizabeth, save only Joseph Louis, Count d'Anterroches, and as his descendants are through his daughters the family name has disappeared from the land. His second son, Paul, named after his kinsman, Lafayette (the latter's letter acknowledging the compliment is in the writer's possession), went to France and married his own cousin, the daughter of Jean Blaize Vicomte d'Anterroches, lieutenant-marshal of France, and left a number of descendants in France. The history of Joseph Louis d'Anterroches—particularly his early life and marriage—is romantic and interesting, but lack of space prevents more than a reference to it here. Any one interested in the subject will find the story charmingly told in an article, entitled "Two Old Jersey Weddings," published in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for August, 1893. He appears to have been the first of the French colony here, and in some sense their leader. He came to America during the Revolutionary war, and marrying Mary, daughter of Captain David Vanderpoel, of Chatham Bridge, ultimately settled in Elizabeth Town. After the war was over and communication with Europe restored, the consents of parents, as required by French law, were obtained, and a second marriage ceremony performed at the chapel of the French legation in New York city, according to the laws of France and the rites of the Holy Roman church, as stated in the certificate, a lengthy document certified by the very Count Otto above referred to, a copy of which is in the writer's possession. The Chevalier d'Anterroches, as he then was, visited France in 1789, and with his little son, Pierre, was presented at the court of Louis XVI., the child wearing a French officer's uniform, which is still preserved in the family. The Chevalier—later he became baron and count—purchased property here, and seems to have been instrumental in bringing his compatriots here

—many of them from the West Indies. Belonging to one of the most ancient and prominent families of the kingdom of France, his residence here was, no doubt, known to many, thus calling attention to the place. An old French resident used to tell of hearing Elizabeth Town spoken of in the West Indies, early in this century, by people who knew no more of the United States than this place, which had become celebrated as a pleasant city of refuge from the trouble in their own land. The writer has in his possession a letter from Thomas Jefferson, then our representative in France, to la Comtesse d'Anterrockes de Chaunac, the mother of the Chevalier, advising her how to communicate with her son at Elizabeth Town, and as the Chevalier later on had his only brother, the Vicomte, and an uncle, the bishop of Condom, among the *emigrés* who accompanied the Bourbon princes when they fled to England, no doubt Elizabeth Town was known to many of the nobility.

In 1798 Chevalier d'Anterrockes bought for M. Paul de Malherbes, of Martinique, a "plantation" of ninety-six acres on the road to Rahway, at what is known as the Wheat Sheaf, and built for him a fine house, still standing. Copies of the Chevalier's letters to M. de Malherbes relative to the purchase, and to the bankers in London through whom the funds were transmitted, are in the writer's possession. M. de Malherbes was evidently a man of large wealth,—the business transactions between him and the Chevalier involved thousands of pounds sterling,—and he is said to have lived in the mansion at the White Sheaf in grand style. There is a tradition that when entertainments were given, the road to Elizabethtown—some three miles—was illuminated at night. There were others also of large means who lived in great style. A recent writer, speaking of them, says: "Many brought slaves with them from the West Indies, and there is a picturesqueness and a foreign flavor about their life in the town that hangs like an attractive atmosphere around some shabby mansions, stranded on old highways or in neglected corners of the modern city."

Though bred for the church, the Chevalier was a soldier by choice, and was a consummate tactician. In the Whiskey Rebellion he was the adjutant-general of the mounted troops from New Jersey, and won the hearty praise of military leaders, among them General Harry Lee, as evidenced by an official order, a copy of which has been preserved. His letters to his wife during the rebellion are very interesting. Later he was given a captain's commission by President Adams, when war was threatened. His uncle and brother dying in London, his presence was required on the other side, and while there his father and mother also died, and while seeking to settle his affairs he too died, early in the century. He was, of course, a Roman Catholic, and when the children were to be baptized a priest was brought from New York, as in the case of the queen's maid of honor above mentioned, but later on one or more of the younger children were baptized in St. John's Epis-

copal church, and at least one of the children, the writer's grandmother, was advised by her godmother, Mrs. Mariah Pryse Campbell (*née* de Rouselet) to attend St. John's, as there was no Roman Catholic church here, and, judging from the tombstones in St. John's yard and the church records, others too turned to St. John's for the offices of the church.

The following extract from the church records and inscription on one of the tombstones must close this sketch :

BURIALS.

1793, July 26th, Was interred in St. John's churchyard at Elizth Town the Remains of Anne Renée Desverger De Mauperluis, widow De Marc Antoine Nicholas Gabriel, Baron De Clugny, late Governor General of the Islands of Guadeloupe and dependencies, in the presence of the following witnesses—Jean Gabriel Prevost De Touchimbert, Relative of the Deceased, Guardian to her Daughter and Executor of her Last Will and Testament; Joseph Lewis Chev^r D' Anterrockes, Marc De Labretesche, Inhabitants and Citizens of Elizth Town, State of New Jersey, in North America, and Pierre de Falquieres, Captⁿ of Grenadiers of the Guadeloupe Regmt who had accompanied the said Anne Renée Desverger De Mauperluis, Widow De Marc Antoine Nicholas Gabriel Baron De Clugny, to this place in the capacity of a friend, and was intrusted with her interest.

Witnesses :

Jean Gabriel Prevost de Touchimbert.
J. L. Ch^r. D' Anterrockes.

Marc De La Bretesche.

P. Defalquieres.

Sam'l Spraggs,

Rector of St. John's Church,
Elizth Town.

Here lies Demoiselle Julie DuBuc de Marcucy, born in the Island of Martinique, on the 21st of May, 1750, and Deceased at Elizabeth Town, in the State of New Jersey, on the 11th of July, 1799. Her brother, Abraham Du Buc de Marentille, recommends the respect and the care of this tomb to the hospitable inhabitants of this Town.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE CITY OF ELIZABETH.

THE first charter of the city of Elizabeth was granted March 13, 1855, by act of the legislature of New Jersey. The proposition was submitted to the people, for their ratification or rejection, at a special election in April, of the same year, and the city government went into operation on the 1st of May following. By an act of legislature, approved March 4, 1863, the charter was revised and enlarged, and, from time to time since, there have been amendments, as necessity demanded.

The city government is in the hands primarily of a mayor, city council of sixteen members, and a sinking-fund commission. The last was created by an act of the legislature, and consists of the mayor, comptroller, and three commissioners, appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the city council. There is a board of education, the sixteen members of which are elected by the people. The members of the board of health are appointed by the mayor, and confirmed by the city council. The board of excise consists of the mayor and three commissioners elected by the city council. The officers of the city government have their offices in the City Hall, a commodious brick structure erected in 1865, at a cost of eighty thousand dollars. In the building are also a commodious public market, and police headquarters and lock-up. The city offices and council chamber occupy the second floor.

The mayors of Elizabeth since its incorporation, in 1855, have been : Elias Darby, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1860 ; James Jenkins, May 1, 1860, to May 1, 1861 ; James B. Burnet, May 1, 1861, to May 1, 1862 ; Philip H. Grier, May 1, 1862, to January 1, 1871 ; Francis B. Chetwood, January 1, 1871, to January 1, 1873 ; William A. Coursen, January 1, 1873, to January 1, 1875 ; Robert W. Townley, January 1, 1875, to January 1, 1878 ; James S. Green, January 1, 1878, to January 1, 1879 ; Robert W. Townley, January 1, 1879, to January 1, 1880 ; Peter Bonnett, January 1, 1880, to January 1, 1882 ; Seth B. Ryder, January 1, 1882, to January 1, 1883 ; Joseph H. Grier, January 1, 1883, to January 1, 1890 ; John C. Rankin, Jr., January 1, 1890, to date.

POSTAL FACILITIES.

That Elizabeth has the best postal facilities, is best evidenced by the fact that it enjoys unusual transportation facilities to and from all points



CORNER OF BROAD STREET AND ELIZABETH AVENUE, 1889

of the compass, thus insuring prompt and efficient service all over the world. The United States government postoffice building in this city is regarded as a model one in point of convenience and arrangements for postal purposes. This fact, coupled with good management on the part of the postmaster, in all of the ramifications of the office, denotes executive ability and discipline of a high degree of efficiency. No more efficient or courteous corps of employes is to be found in the service of the government.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In the matter of fire protection, no city not having a paid department can boast of a better equipped or a more efficient corps of volunteer fire-fighters than can Elizabeth. The apparatus and appliances comprise six engines, each manned by sixty men, and two trucks, manned by fifty men each, and having about fifteen thousand feet of hose. August Gerstung is the chief, John R. Reitmeyer and William T. Cox, assistant chiefs. Although it is a volunteer service, many acts of courage and heroism have been performed, and the losses have been very small.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The policing of the city is divided into two precincts. The first precinct, located at Scotch Place, is under the charge of the chief; the second, on Elizabeth avenue, between First and Second streets, under the charge of the captain. The force comprises fifty men, who are in the regular employ of the city, thirty-eight of them being patrolmen, one keeper, three sergeants, two detectives, two desk men, one license sergeant, one lieutenant, one captain and one chief. Booths have been placed in the various sections of the city, and have proven of incalculable benefit to the department. The record of the department is one of which the city can be proud, and the individual members have the respect and good will of the entire community, and Elizabeth is extremely fortunate to have such an able and efficient set of officers.

PUBLIC WORKS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The city council is composed (1897) of the following gentlemen: President, John B. Barr; members, John J. Gardner, John T. Brady, James Oakes, Robert G. Houston, George E. Van Voorhis, George L. Daubner, Paul N. Noll, Jr., William D. Jenkins, Francis Engel, William J. Carlton, Samuel J. Berry and Robert L. Patterson. The city officials are John C. Rankin, Jr., mayor; John D. Barr, councilman-at-large; James J. Manning, city clerk; Albert B. Carlton, comptroller; James Morrison, city treasurer; Edward S. Atwater, city attorney; Ernest L. Meyer, city surveyor; N. K. Thompson, street commissioner; George C. Tenney, chief of police; Charles Kurtz, chief of fire department; William Eckerson, overseer of the poor; Dr. E. G. Putnam, health

officer. These gentlemen comprise, in their entirety, a body of men under whose capable management the interests of the city are sure to prosper and grow.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

In frequency of trains, rapidity of communication with the business section and cheapness of commutation and fares, none of the cities that furnish homes to business men of the metropolis can offer railroad facilities that can for a moment be compared with those of Elizabeth. Its union depot being situated at the junction of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central Railroads, distant from New York by the former 14.2 miles, and by the latter 13.5 miles, trains may be obtained by one road or the other with almost the frequency of city street cars, and certainly without the trouble of even consulting a time table.

The New Jersey Railroad & Transportation Company's line, now held under lease and known as the Pennsylvania Railroad, was opened for traffic through Elizabeth in 1836.

In 1835 Colonel James Moore located the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey from Elizabethport to Somerville, and it was opened from the latter point to Broad street early in 1836. The construction of the extension of the same to New York was begun in the fall of 1862. The Newark-bay bridge was completed and the road opened to New York, including Communipaw ferry, August 1, 1864. The Perth Amboy branch, formerly the Elizabethport & Perth Amboy Railroad, began its construction early in 1871, and opened for business, in connection with the New York & Long Branch Railroad, as far as Long Branch, on June 28, 1875.

THE NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Probably there is no city of equal size in the United States which has more adequate and satisfactory telephone service than Elizabeth. This condition is due to the progressive spirit of the citizens in endorsing modern improvements, and to the efficiency and activity of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company and its agents. This company established its office in Elizabeth in 1880, and has made continued and steady progress to the present time. A special list of Elizabeth subscribers, issued March 1, 1897, shows an increase of over one hundred names during the preceding two months; this is suggestive as indicating the healthful growth of the company's business. This continued increase is attributed by the management to the completion of the metallic-circuit system by which all long-distance service is rendered satisfactory, and to a system of charges which places the service within reach of every one. Elizabeth has the distinction of having the first long-distance subscribers to The New York & New Jersey Telephone Company, as well as of being among the first in

adopting and enjoying many of the improvements in telephone construction and methods. The company has lately introduced what is known as the selective system,—an approved method by which several subscribers can be placed on the same wire without interfering with each other. The territory of the New York & New Jersey Company includes all of Long Island, Staten Island and northern New Jersey, while through its connection with the long-distance system it reaches all points served by telephone. Most of its subscribers are equipped with long-distance instruments, and an Elizabeth subscriber can communicate as readily with Baltimore, Boston or Chicago, as with New York, Newark or Plainfield. The demand for telephone service has long since outgrown an entirely local system, and the present subscriber feels the necessity of connection with different points. The main offices of the company are at 16 Smith street, Brooklyn. The officers are as follows: Charles F. Cutler, president; W. D. Sargent, vice-president and general manager; Joel C. Clark, secretary; H. S. Snow, treasurer; J. C. Reilly, general superintendent.

The New Jersey division is under the superintendence of H. G. McCully, while the affairs of the Elizabeth office are directly managed by Charles M. Root. Other exchanges operated in Union county, by the New York & New Jersey Company, are at Plainfield, Rahway and Westfield.

LIBRARY HALL AND ELIZABETH PUBLIC LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The first attempt to establish a public library was made through the incorporation of the Elizabeth Library Association, by a state charter, February 14, 1856. At the first election of officers, Benjamin Williamson was made president, and John T. Gilchrist was made secretary. The following year the erection of the present large building was begun, and it was completed at a cost of fifty thousand dollars, and ever since that time, under the original and subsequent boards, it has been used partly as a public library.

The Young Men's Christian Association came into existence and the rent of rooms was given it under the condition that a public library be maintained. When this association passed out of existence the books reverted to the original association.

The Elizabeth Public Library and Reading Room occupies two commodious rooms on the second floor. This institution owes its origin to the efforts of Rev. W. S. Langford, formerly rector of St. John's church, who founded a public reading room in the "Arcade" in 1880. In 1883, in answer to the promoter's appeal, several thousand dollars were raised and an adjoining room added and fitted up with shelves. On November 12, 1883, a public reading room and library, with fifteen hundred books, was opened to the free use of the citizens, this same being under the care of the librarian, Thomas Bergen. Later the association was incorporated.

In 1887 the library outgrew its original quarters, and at the invitation of the trustees of Library Hall, the rooms in that building once belonging to the Y. M. C. A. were offered free of rent; these were refitted and the books of the old Y. M. C. A. library added to the volumes in the public library. The support for the library becoming inadequate and debt accumulating, a special effort was made by the president, Dr. R. Wescott, and the board of trustees, and a fund was raised by the citizens generally which relieved the library from all embarrassment.

The present officers of the Elizabeth Public Library and Reading Room are Melville Egleston, president; Miss Jane Leigh Mahan, secretary; Howard Richards, treasurer; Mary E. Brittin, librarian; Ellen C. O'Brien, assistant librarian. In addition to the library the building includes a hall for public meetings and theatrical performances. The late Charles Howell became secretary of the Elizabeth Library Association in 1862 and continued to hold that office, with that of manager, until his death, in 1878, when his business partner, Jonas E. Marsh, became the incumbent. The present officers of the Elizabeth Library Association are as follows: J. Williams Crane, president; James C. Ogden, vice-president; Meline W. Halsey, secretary and treasurer.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

The public schools of Elizabeth are a special pride to its citizens. The number of public schools comprised in what is called the graded system is ten, besides four parochial schools, under the supervision of the Roman Catholic church, and numerous private schools.

The officers of the board of education are: Wyckliff B. Sayre, president; Joseph D. Lowden, secretary; W. J. Shearer, A. M., superintendent. There are in the public system five primary, three grammar, one high and one normal school,—the latter two being in the same building.

Public School No. 1, is located on Third street. The building was erected in 1855. B. Holmes is principal. Public School No. 2 is located on Morrell street, and the building was erected in 1858. N. W. Pease is principal. Public School No. 3 is located on corner of Second avenue and High street. The building was erected in 1872. W. D. Hyer is principal. Public School No. 4 is located on Cherry street. The building was erected in 1885. W. F. Robinson is principal. Public School No. 5, a primary school, is in a brick building on Fourth street. Miss L. E. Braun is principal. Public School No. 6 is also a primary school, the building being on Adams avenue. Miss M. E. Parrot is principal. Public School No. 7 is located on Grier avenue, the building having been completed January 15, 1894. The school known as the Grier Avenue Annex was transferred to this building February 1, 1894. Miss J. R. Meeker is principal. Public

School No. 8 is located on the corner of Sixth and Fulton streets. Miss K. A. Hughes is principal.

Battin High School is located on the corner of South Broad and South streets. By a deed bearing date March 20, 1889, with the name of Joseph Battin signed thereto as a grantor, the city of Elizabeth was made the recipient of the most magnificent gift in its history, at the hand of one of its citizens. The property deed embraces a tract of one hundred and fifty-five feet on South Broad street, the entire frontage on South street to Williamson street, and one hundred and seventy feet on the latter. On this land is built one of the largest and most magnificent private residences in the state, widely known as the "Dimock Palace," erected by Anthony W. Dimock, just previous to the panic of 1873.

The deed of this property, as a gift from Mr. Battin, was given into the hands of the mayor on March 25, 1889. The building is an extensive three-story brown-stone structure, with spacious halls and rooms *en suite*; the floors, casements, stairways, doors, mantels, and fittings being of the most costly natural woods. Its original cost was two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and on the day it was handed over to the city it was perfect in every appointment.

N. W. PEASE,

ex-county superintendent of schools in Union county, and principal of public school No. 2, of Elizabeth, first engaged in educational work in 1854, in East Long Meadow, Massachusetts. He was born in what is now the town of Hampden, Massachusetts, and was prepared for his work in the Wesleyan Academy and the Wesleyan University. He taught two terms in Springfield, Massachusetts, and then removed to New Jersey, in the fall of 1857, and was engaged to take charge of the schools at Rahway, where he remained nearly ten years. In March, 1867, he removed to Elizabeth, to take charge of school No. 2, and has since remained in that position.

Mr. Pease was appointed county superintendent in 1868, and served in that capacity practically twenty-one years. When first appointed, he found the whole educational field in a comparatively unorganized condition—district boundaries poorly defined, schools, school management and methods of instruction at a very low standard; trustee boards poorly informed both as to their duties and responsibilities under the state school law. By consolidation and centralization he reduced the school districts from thirty-five to twenty-one, thereby giving better schools to outlying and small districts. His first object was, after forming new district lines, to have a uniform course of study propounded, and such a course having been discussed in trustee and township board meetings, was adopted by each township board separately. This was done in 1878, and it resulted in great improvement to the schools.

Principals were put in charge of these consolidated schools, and whenever a slight change in the course was deemed necessary he met with the trustees and principals and discussed the subject until an agreement was reached in the matter.

This course, still in use and slightly changed, has unified the educational work of the county and has been followed quite extensively even in other states, being introduced by teachers from this county or by teachers who had learned of it through them.

Calls for copies of the course of study, even from points far distant, were of frequent occurrence, until it was found impracticable to respond to them. It is but just to say here that a few other counties in New Jersey, about the same time, evolved and put in operation similar courses of study. Thus it was demonstrated that country schools could be successfully graded and their needs met by a uniform course.

In connection with the course above mentioned a system of annual examinations for the issuance of certificates for primary and grammar, and a diploma for high-school pupils, was provided for, and lists of questions were prepared by committees of principals, appointed by the county superintendent, and adopted after a full discussion, by vote. Times for examinations were assigned, and the county superintendent knew just what was going on in every school at any hour during the examination. The principals also helped grade all examination papers.

School libraries were also established, under the law, during Mr. Pease's term, and all the school buildings of the county, except two, were rebuilt or remodeled.

Mr. Pease has been an active worker in county and state teachers' associations; also in the National Teachers' Association, and frequently in the National Council of Education.

He is the son of a New England farmer, and is descended from one of the early families of that region. He was married, in Union county, to Alice Howard, by whom he had two children, both of whom, however, are deceased.

THE LANSLEY BUSINESS COLLEGE

was established in Elizabeth in August, 1872, and the following year was incorporated, and located at the head of East Broad street, on the corner of Jefferson and Magnolia avenues, where it still remains.

There are provided for its patrons, several independent courses of study, of which may be mentioned: First, a business course; second, a college-preparatory course; third, an eclectic course; and fourth, a stenographic and typewriting course. Pupils of either sex are admitted, and they often remain for years in this college,—here completing their education. Dr. James H. Lansley, proprietor and principal of the college, is a thorough instructor, as well as a rigid

disciplinarian. By his extraordinary abilities he has made of this institution an educational centre of Elizabeth, especially for a thorough business education, as an evidence of which may be noted its many graduates now holding responsible positions with banks, railroads, lawyers and business men, both in and outside of the city.

THE PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF THE PAST.

On the 22d of October, 1746, the charter of the "College of New Jersey" was granted to Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and others. Dickinson was the first president, and taught his pupils in the old parsonage on the south side of that part of the old Rahway road, now known as Pearl street, between Washington avenue and Race street. "It was a frame building covered with shingles and painted red; in form it was long, two low stories in front, and the roof declined to the rear in a long slope, terminating at the height of one story above the ground." Upon Dickinson's death, in 1748, the college was removed to Newark, and the Rev. Aaron Burr, became its president. In 1756 President Burr moved it to Princeton, its present site. Passing on to a period which reaches the memory of the present generation, we have Mr. Coudert's school established near the "Wheatsheaf." Of this school no records are at hand. In 1806 the "Adelphian Academy" was erected in what was then called "Horse Hollow," which place it occupied until it was removed to give way to the present market house, on Elizabeth avenue. The teachers remembered are Mr. Periam, Mr. Ross, Mr. Stickney, Mr. Woodruff, Mr. C. J. Luster, Mr. Smith, Mr. Root and Mr. A. D. Rowe.

THE MASSIE SCHOOL.

Peter Massie, whose decease occurred in 1840, left, in his will, the sum of five thousand dollars for the education of the needy poor. From the avails of this fund a small building was erected on East Jersey street, in which, under successive teachers, a school was kept under the provisions of the will until 1862. With the approbation of the chancellor, the avails of the original bequest were transferred to the educational department of the Orphan Asylum; and they are still applied to the salaries of the teachers in that institution. The building is now occupied by the Hope Mission, on Olive street.

MR. FAY'S SCHOOL.

Julius A. Fay, a graduate of Williams College, came to this city in 1845. He had been principal of the Stockbridge (Massachusetts) Academy, the Freehold (New Jersey) Academy, and for eight years head of a leading classical school in Baltimore. This last named he transferred to this city, opening a school of high order in "The

Chateau" on Rahway avenue. The school was continued until 1864, but Mr. Fay owned "The Chateau" until his death, in 1887.

MR. FOOTE'S SCHOOL.

Frederic W. Foote, well known as a teacher, and afterwards editor of the New Jersey Journal, commenced his labors as teacher in connection with St. John's parochial school, during the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Noble. On the discontinuance of this school Mr. Foote became teacher of the public school in the North End school house; then, in 1833, the principal of his own private school, which was conducted with honorable success until he became editor of the New Jersey Journal, in 1863. His useful life was brought to a sudden termination in 1879.

THE PINGRY SCHOOL.

Among the private schools of to-day should be mentioned the Pingry, an institution of the highest repute, founded in 1861 by Rev. John F. Pingry, Ph. D. The school is in a flourishing condition to-day.

Mr. Young's School was established by John Young, who came to this city in 1854. In 1860 he built a dwelling house, on West Jersey street, where he now (1897) resides, and where he has carried on his work to the present time. Miss Ranney's School was established in 1861 by Miss N. D. Ranney. In 1881 she resigned her school to Miss Purviance, who, in 1889, resigned to Miss Hunt. The Union School, afterward known as the Elizabeth Institute, for young ladies, commenced its sessions in 1861. It subsequently became known as Miss Higgins' School, and under the wise management of this teacher is still held in well deserved repute. The well known and efficient institution, on North Broad street, known as the Misses Sargent's School, was established in 1867. Two years later the Misses Vail and Deane's English and French School for young ladies was opened by Miss Hayward, near Jefferson park. In 1877 it was moved to North Broad street. The management changed hands in 1866. Mrs. C. B. Knapp's Home School for young ladies and children was opened in 1889. Rev. John T. Halsey taught a private school in Elizabeth for many years. He was born in 1797; was graduated at Union College, New York, in 1816, and died, at Elizabeth, in 1842.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

conducted by the sisters of St. Dominic, was first opened on April 18, 1876, by Rev. Mother Dominica, with five other sisters. They had been called hither by the Rev. Father M. Gessner, rector of St. Patrick's church, Elizabeth, and until 1892 utilized a frame building on the corner of First and Wall streets. As the number of the pupils rapidly increased, the necessity of a larger and more appropriate build-

ing was more keenly felt, and on the 11th of June, 1892, the cornerstone of the present handsome and commodious building was laid, and completed and ready for the reception of scholars in September, 1893.

PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS.

St. Patrick's Parochial School is located in Court street, and is the oldest Catholic school in the city. It was established in 1860, by Rev. Father Werzefeld. A two-story building, containing ten rooms, was erected, and an addition was made by Father Hennessey some years later, but the wants of the parish became so great that in 1883 the Rev. Father Martin Gessner opened a new building, next to St. Patrick's church, that was one of the finest in the state. The building is three stories high and is fire proof. There are fourteen class-rooms, and four rooms for offices, library, etc. The cost was sixty thousand dollars, and the school has a seating capacity for twelve hundred pupils. There are now enrolled one thousand students.

St. Mary's Parochial School is located on Washington avenue, and was built by Rev. Father Howell, about 1861. Rev. Father O'Neill is principal at the present time, being ably assisted by Rev. Father Brady and the sisters. The school is supported by the parish. There are six rooms and six teachers, and on the roll three hundred pupils. St. Henry's Parochial School is located on Magnolia avenue, and consists of several class-rooms, over which preside four sisters from the convent adjoining. The school was established by Rev. Henry Lemke, in 1869, and was first located in the nunnery, but in 1872 the present building was erected. The Rev. Father Wirth is in charge, and the school is supported by the parish. St. Walburga's Select School is connected with St. Henry's parish, and is presided over by two sisters. The School of the Church of the Holy Rosary is under the charge of Rev. Father J. J. Smith, assisted by the Sisters of Charity. This is a new parish and is located on First avenue.

FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL.

In Elizabeth are five banking institutions,—the First National Bank, National State Bank, Citizens' Bank, Union County Savings Bank, and Elizabethport Banking Company,—each of which is provided with ample capital.

The First National Bank was chartered in 1864; capital, \$200,000; surplus fund, \$152,781.02; organized as a national banking institution in 1864. President, William R. Thompson; vice-president, M. W. Reeve; cashier, Edward L. Tillou. The National State Bank was chartered in 1812; organized as a national banking institution July 13, 1865; capital, \$350,000; authorized capital, \$1,000,000; surplus profits, \$280,000. President, John Kean, Jr.; vice-president, Julian H. Kean; cashier, James Maguire. The Elizabethport Banking Company



THE ELIZABETHTOWN WATER COMPANY—GATE HOUSE AND DAM AT URSINO LAKE

was chartered in 1890; capital, \$50,000; surplus, \$30,000. President, Frederick Heidritter; vice-president, Lester Davis; cashier, Walter O. Smith. The Citizens' Bank was chartered in 1890, with a capital of \$50,000; surplus and profits, \$70,000. President, Amos Clark; cashier, Edward A. Faulks. The Union County Savings Bank receives deposits from one dollar to five thousand dollars. Deposits draw interest from first days of January, April, July and October. President, Job S. Crane; vice-president, E. C. Woodruff; treasurer and secretary, Meline W. Halsey.

THE SUBURBAN ELECTRIC COMPANY.

This corporation began its career in 1891. The premises occupied by the company cover about thirty-five thousand square feet of ground, located at 71-77 Murray street. The main building is 70 x 224 feet in dimensions, and the boiler-house has a stack one hundred and fifty feet in height, and contains six boilers, with a combined capacity of twelve hundred horse-power. The power house is connected with the most distant points of the city,—including Roselle, Cranford, and Westfield,—there being nearly four hundred and fifty miles of wire required for this service. One hundred and fifty-five arc lamps are constantly used, the full capacity being two hundred and twenty-five, while the incandescent-lighting capacity of the plant is fifteen thousand lamps, fourteen thousand and sixty-seven of which are in daily use, besides two hundred and ninety-nine electric fans, the horse-power of motors installed being one hundred and forty. Besides the current necessary for the above lighting purposes, an immense quantity is generated daily for motive-power purposes and other needs, the concern being prepared to furnish electricity for cooking, heating, etc. The officers of the company are A. M. Young, president; Henry Hayes, vice-president; B. G. Bryan, treasurer; E. H. Stevens, secretary and general manager.

THE ELIZABETHTOWN WATER COMPANY.

This company was founded and incorporated in 1855. It is furnishing the citizens of Elizabeth over four and one-half million gallons of water a day, the same being conveyed through seventy-six miles of mains. They also have two hundred and sixty-one hydrants, six thousand taps, and sixty meters, with large independent mains for manufacturing purposes, offering special low rates to manufacturers.

The pumping system is located on Westfield avenue, near Harrison street. Here they have seven pumping engines of the Worthington system, with four boilers, of four hundred horse-power capacity. A new plant has just been completed, two and one-half miles from the city. In the hummock forty-six wells were sunk, at depths ranging from two hundred and fifty to five hundred and eighty feet, and a supply of water furnished, which, on being analyzed by Professor Leeds, is pronounced



ELIZABETHTOWN WATER COMPANY—ENTRANCE TO IRVINGTON AVENUE RESERVOIR

to be the purest and finest that nature can afford. The cost of the entire plant will be about two hundred thousand dollars. The capital stock of the company is two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars. The officers are as follows: John Kean, president; Julian H. Kean, vice-president; J. W. Whelan, secretary and treasurer; and L. B. Battin, engineer.

ELIZABETHTOWN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

This company was organized and incorporated in 1854. Its capital stock is three hundred thousand dollars, and its gas is supplied through nearly every street and thoroughfare in the city, while miles of pipe are laid through two-thirds of the entire county. There are about one hundred miles of pipe and eight hundred street lamps. The capacity of the plant at present is five hundred thousand cubic feet a day, and employment is furnished to from fifty to sixty men. The price of gas has been reduced from four dollars and fifty cents per one thousand cubic feet when the company started, to one dollar and fifty cents per one thousand, as at present. The officers of the company are John Kean, president; F. K. Price, secretary; Julian H. Kean, treasurer; and Francis Engel, superintendent.

MANUFACTURING.

Experience has shown manufacturers that it is far more economical and convenient to locate factories in Elizabeth than in New York, and this accounts for the many large business interests here, with offices in that city. In this connection the Kill-von-Kull and Staten Island sound, constituting one of the greatest water-ways in the world, together with the freight facilities by rail, should be mentioned, as the prosperity of Elizabeth is, in a commercial sense, indebted to these highways of traffic. Commerce at the port amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars annually, while the railroad facilities of Elizabeth render it unnecessary to unload any car destined for any port in the United States or Canada. There are but two systems of freight traffic here, but they are comprehensive.

The fast-freight lines of the Pennsylvania system are the Union, National, Empire, and Erie and Western Lake and Rail or Anchor, direct track connections being had with the Lehigh, New York, Susquehanna and Western, and West Shore. Over the tracks of the New Jersey Central run the following freight lines: White, Red, Blue, Nickel Plate, Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company, Interstate Dispatch, Erie, American Express, New York, Lake Erie & Western, Traders' Dispatch, Lehigh Valley, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and West Shore & Housatonic.

Among those early in Elizabeth Town as manufacturers should be mentioned the name of John Ogden, one of the founders of the town.



ELIZABETHTOWN WATER COMPANY—IRVINGTON AVENUE RESERVOIR, LOOKING TOWARD THE CITY

He early erected a dwelling on the town plot, and was the first to operate a mill. His house, it is thought, was erected on Elizabeth avenue, near where Robert Ogden, his great-grandson, and Colonel Barber afterward lived. John Ogden was appointed justice of the peace, on October 26, 1665, and was the representative of Elizabeth Town in the legislature in 1668. His water mill was near the dwelling house of Governor Carteret. "This mill," says Hatfield, "was located immediately west of the Broad-street stone bridge, and, with the dam across the creek just above, was doubtless constructed by Mr. Ogden, whence the creek was frequently called Mill creek, or Mill river. The governor's house was located east of the bridge and north of the creek, on the ground latterly occupied by the Thomas house."

Timothy Ogden, a descendant of John Ogden, was a tanner by trade, and during the Revolutionary period operated a tanyard on what is now Elizabeth avenue, near Spring street, and in close proximity to his house. His son, John Ogden, father of James Ogden, the undertaker, carried on the cabinet trade.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The immense plant of this company is located at the corner of Trumbull and First streets, where is utilized an area of about fifty acres, with a water frontage on Newark bay of sixteen hundred feet, and a building frontage of about one mile in length. The buildings occupy in their entirety nineteen acres of floor space.

This is one of the largest industrial establishments in the world, and the company employ from four thousand to six thousand operatives in the manufacture of the celebrated Singer sewing machine, now sold in all parts of the world. The first Singer machine was made in Boston, in 1851, and the firm of I. M. Singer & Company (Edward Clark being the "company"), was formed that year, whereupon the business was moved to New York city. Subsequently a large factory was built on Mott street in that city, but in 1863 the enterprise passed into the hands of the above named company, and the selection of the present site in Elizabeth was made. Ample facilities, both by water and rail, have been obtained, there being over four miles of railroad track within this yard alone.

The main office of this company is located at 149 Broadway, corner of Liberty street, New York, and the officers of the company are Frederick G. Bourne, president; William Proctor, first vice-president; Douglass Alexander, second vice-president; E. H. Bennett, treasurer; C. A. Miller, secretary; L. B. Miller, superintendent of the factory.

BROOKLYN & NEW YORK RAILWAY SUPPLY COMPANY.

Besides street cars, this company manufactures car trucks, either for its own or cars of other makes. They are also the makers of the L.

& F. passenger-fare register, which was the first fare-register to be manufactured. It registers one hundred thousand fares, and is up to date in every respect. Bronze trimmings for car or other work are also a product of this plant. The company utilizes a splendid brick building, covering fifteen thousand square feet of floor space, and located at the corner of Third and Pine streets, Elizabethport. The enterprise was started as Lewis & Fowler Manufacturing Company, in 1885, and incorporated about that year, but on December 5, 1895, it was reorganized, and the firms of Lewis & Fowler Manufacturing Company and James A. Trimble consolidated and reincorporated under the present firm name, having a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars. Since the reorganization of the company they have increased their facilities and added every improvement of the latest design. They have, when running at full capacity, from four hundred to six hundred employes, but with the increase of business from the revival of trade, their working force will be largely increased. The power of the plant is furnished by two boilers with a capacity of three hundred and fifty horse-power, and two engines, one of one hundred and fifty and one of two hundred horse-power. The official corps is as follows: James A. Trimble, president; W. L. Brownelle, secretary; C. L. Cammann, Jr., treasurer.

THE BALL & WOOD COMPANY.

The remarkable progress made in engine-building in recent years has made this branch of industrial activity one of more than ordinary interest, and to no single firm is the mechanical world more indebted for this advancement than to the reliable, well established Ball & Wood Company. The plant of this company of engine-builders occupies a very large ground area, upon which have been erected two handsome brick structures, one of them 200 x 90, and the other 60 x 20 feet in dimensions. Besides these there are numerous outbuildings. These buildings are filled with the most modern machines and tools known in the manufacture of high-grade engines, and the plant is a model one in every respect. Employment is furnished to ninety skilled mechanics in the various branches of the business. The engines built by this company are for all classes of work, and are simple and compound, horizontal and vertical automatic cut-off engines, one of their recent productions being an engine by which the direct connection of the dynamos can be made. The shops were built expressly for their work and are fitted up with the latest improvements, among them being an electric crane. The advantage derived by buyers of their engines are: simplicity, absence of parts requiring frequent adjustment, regularity in speed, the limited space for engines and fly wheel, a compact form insuring rigidity in all parts, the use of short belts in place of long ones, the avoidance of gearing to produce high speed, and the extraordinary saving in room, building and foundation. The company is incorporated

under the laws of New Jersey, and its officers are: Thomas E. Wood, president; Charles R. Vincent, vice-president, and Langdon Greenwood, Jr., secretary and treasurer. The plant is located at Elizabethport.

S. L. MOORE & SONS COMPANY.

The Samuel L. Moore & Sons Company, was founded in 1854, and incorporated in 1886, with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars. This well established company occupy fifty-eight city lots, upon which are erected machine shops, one brass and two iron foundries, besides numerous outbuildings and sheds, these being filled with the most modern machinery known in the iron and steel workers' art, many of them being of the company's own design and invention for the special purposes of their business, in the production of chemical works, machinery oil, machinery, engines, mining machinery, copper furnaces, etc. The numerous machines manufactured by the company are all made from new and improved patterns. The company employ in the various departments of their business about three hundred skilled mechanics; the products are shipped to Mexico and Cuba, and from Maine to California. The power of this immense plant, known as the Crescent Iron Works, is furnished by five engines, having a combined one thousand horse-power, connected with a suitable battery of boilers. The officers of the company are Douglass G. Moore, president; Albert B. Moore, vice-president; M. F. Moore, treasurer and secretary; and W. W. Ackerman, assistant secretary.

HENRY R. WORTHINGTON.

This concern in its entirety is the most extensive of any here devoted to the manufacture of machinery in general. The first Worthington engine was built over forty-two years ago, and applied to the water-works service in the city of Savannah, Georgia. Six years later the improvement known as the duplex-valve motion was invented, and from that time Worthington engines have been so extensively introduced for the supply of water for the cities and towns that to-day there are more of them in use than all other types combined. Of the three higher classes of the Worthington pumping engine, upward of two hundred and forty have been built and furnished to water-works in all parts of the world. Henry R. Worthington received a medal and highest awards on twenty-four types of pumping engines, steam pumps, etc.; also a special award for their general exhibit. This was the award of the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. The main offices and hydraulic works, covering many acres of floor space, and having numerous buildings for the various departments, where they employ one thousand hands, are located at Van Brunt and Rapelyea streets, Brooklyn. A branch plant is located in this city at the foot of Trumbull street, and covers six acres of ground, on which there are numer-

ous buildings used as foundries, pattern shops, pattern store houses, brass foundry, core shop, crane shed, sand and core shed, numerous outbuildings, and they have just added a new store house and core shop. They furnish constant employment to five hundred mechanics in this city. So extensive is the plant and so well equipped is it that the largest orders can be executed in a very short time. Founded in 1845 it was incorporated in 1891, under the laws of New Jersey, and at the present time has branch offices in every leading American and Canadian city; also in all the principal cities throughout the world. The officers upon whom devolves the management of this immense concern are C. C. Worthington, president, and Theodore F. Miller, treasurer and secretary.

ELIZABETH ICE COMPANY.

The business was founded in 1866 by Reeve & Company, and was known as the Elizabeth Ice Company; incorporated in 1887, with a capital stock of sixty thousand dollars, and is now known by the same name. The growth of the business can be best shown by the statement that the company when first started gathered all of their ice from the surrounding ponds, but upon the erection of the water works they began to cut and buy ice from them. Besides the cutting of ice they have a Blymyer ice machine for making artificial ice, manufacturing and storing about five hundred tons in winter, and running from April 1st to December 1st, day and night, in order to supply their immense trade. The machines have a capacity of thirty tons a day, and the company manufacture about nine hundred tons a month. The water used in making their ice is condensed steam, condensed by running cold water over tubes containing steam, and is not subject to the atmosphere from the time it enters the boiler until it reaches the can. The company have three boilers of eighty horse-power each, and employ from twenty-five to thirty men, running from ten to twelve wagons. The officers of the company are M. W. Reeve, president; C. H. K. Halsey, treasurer; R. S. Williams, superintendent.

BOWKER FERTILIZER COMPANY.

This meritorious industry was established in 1880, and was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, and is now operated on a capital stock of one million dollars. The company are to-day one of the largest manufacturers of fertilizers and phosphates in the country. The grounds of the company cover over seven acres, most of which is occupied by buildings of various sizes, scattered in different parts of the premises; main buildings are three to four stories high, and have a frontage on Staten Island Sound of one thousand feet, with a depth of water abreast the works of about eighteen feet. The yards are interwoven with a network of switches connecting with the Central Railroad and, through

it, reaching any trunk line in the country. The company are manufacturers of about fifty or sixty standard brands of fertilizers, among them being the celebrated Stockbridge manures. Another product is a special feed for fowls and animals, which includes animal meal, ground beef scraps and ground oyster shells. They are also manufacturers of sulphuric acid. Mr. Bowker was the first one to introduce into this country the method of using pyrites instead of brimstone with sulphur burner, as formerly. They have an elegantly equipped plant for the production of sulphuric acid, sparing no expense, the lead alone used in this plant having cost twenty-five thousand dollars. There are four sheets of this material used in each tower, being eleven feet three inches wide and twenty-six feet high, weighing five thousand eight hundred pounds each. They have in various departments of this establishment about one hundred and twenty-five employes, and have a shipping capacity of six hundred to seven hundred tons a day, if needed. Their output is shipped to all portions of the United States, but principally to the section east of the Mississippi river. The company have, besides the factory in this city, a very extensive one at Brighton, Massachusetts. The officers of the company are: W. H. Bowker, president; and Henry F. Coe, treasurer. G. H. Gustin is superintendent of the Elizabeth factory.

COOKE BROTHERS.

One of the most prominent concerns engaged in this line is that of Cooke Brothers, manufacturers of animal oils. Their plant occupies about three and one-half acres of land, on which is erected a main building, 300 x 450 feet, besides numerous outbuildings and sheds; the company have a large dock frontage, which enables them to ship goods by water as well as rail. The firm are manufacturers of animal oils for lubricating purposes, including high grades of lard, tallow and meats, foot oils and stearine for soap and candle-makers' use. The low temperature of these oils is their specialty, the products being so manufactured that they run freely in cold weather. The plant was entirely destroyed by fire in 1892, and has been reconstructed on a large scale, with all the latest conveniences and appliances. The works are run night and day—having both day and night shifts. The firm was started in 1865 as Cooke Brothers, later becoming Cooke Brothers & McCord, then again Cooke Brothers. The individual members of the firm are C. A. and H. C. Cooke.

EUGENE MUNSELL & COMPANY.

The Manhattan Stove Works are located on Fulton and Marshall streets, between First and Second. The business was established in 1840 by Munsell & Thompson, at Crescent, New York. In 1860 it was removed to this city and at the start utilized the factory now occupied by Graff & Company. The present factory was built by

Munsell & Thompson, and occupied in 1870. The foundry building is 200 x 75 feet, with two additions 100 x 40. This firm manufacture heating and cooking stoves, furnaces, fire-place heaters, brick-set and portable ranges, gasoline and oil stoves, etc., and are proprietors of the Manhattan stoves. Their trade extends all over the United States and to foreign countries, and they employ a large force of men constantly. The firm is composed of Eugene Munsell, Lewis W. Kingsley and Franklin Brooks.

CRESCENT SHIP YARDS.

In 1895 Mr. Lewis Nixon, formerly constructor of the United States navy, leased the Crescent Ship Yards, Elizabethport, from the Samuel L. Moore & Sons Company. The company was at once reorganized, with Arthur L. Busch, construction manager, and C. C. Bowers, superintending engineer, and during the past twelve months they have built vessels to the value of seven million five hundred thousand dollars. It was at the Nixon Ship Yards that the yacht Free Lance, now acknowledged to be the finest craft afloat, was built. The record made on her trial trip was twenty-one miles an hour. During the last year the company have built twenty-four vessels and repaired fifteen others. The yard is situated on Staten Island Sound and covers about forty-eight and one-half acres. They employ a working force of five hundred expert mechanics.

THE NEW JERSEY DRY DOCK & TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

is located on South Front street, and was incorporated in 1883. It has a most excellent establishment for the building of wooden vessels, and the repairing of both iron and steel ones. Three hundred skilled mechanics are furnished constant employment in the various departments. The entire establishment covers two hundred and fifty thousand square feet, with a frontage of one thousand feet on Staten Island Sound. The officers of the company are Henry D. Heissenbutter, president and secretary; A. L. Alpers, treasurer; Thomas Dunn, general manager.

THE SANFORD CLARK COMPANY.

This company was founded in 1892, by Sanford Clark, and incorporated in 1894. The company are probably the largest dealers in masons' supplies in the city, and they employ six workmen for the handling and delivering of their goods. The officers of the company are Sanford Clark, president; and H. A. Bushnell, secretary and treasurer.

W. C. Arzt, manufacturer of wagons used by merchants for delivery purposes, entered into this business in 1892. His factory is located on South Spring street. Twelve workmen are employed. Alfred S. Campbell, art photographer, was formerly in business with

the late Sarony, in New York. In 1886 he removed to Elizabeth where he began in a small way a business which has now grown to large proportions. He employs from three hundred to four hundred expert workmen, and last year manufactured over one hundred million stereoscopic pictures and photographs of distinguished celebrities, mostly for the Sweet Caporal brand of cigarettes. The works of W. H. Rankin are at the foot of Elizabeth avenue. He is a manufacturer of painted felt, roofing pitch, three-ply brown felting and tarred single, and two-ply and three-ply roofing. Eight different kinds of roofing paper are made in these works, from woolen rags. Under the name of the Empire Target Company, Mr. Rankin manufactures annually about ten million flying targets, or clay pigeons, for sportsmen's use. The business was established in 1873.

A. & F. Brown are manufacturers of power-transmitting machinery. Three buildings, on Third street, Elizabethport, are occupied in the manufacture of shaftings, couplings, hangers, and iron pulleys. Motive power is derived from a two hundred horse-power engine. The firm was founded in 1855 by Adolph and Felix Brown, and at that time they employed about thirty men. They now employ two hundred and fifty skilled mechanics. On the death of Adolph Brown, in 1881, Felix Brown, Sr., assumed full charge of the business.

The Pacific Rubber Company occupies a building on East Jersey street, in the manufacture of mackintoshes, rubber cement and coat cloths, for corset and hat manufacturers and for hospital sheetings. The business was commenced in 1893, and it now gives employment to more than eighty operatives. The officers of the company are: S. G. Hartshorne, president; J. E. Gates, vice-president; and F. M. Hartshorne, secretary and treasurer.

Charles Spittlehouse, whose large establishment is located on East Broad street, is successor to Tower & Spittlehouse, who began the plumbing business in 1862. From a small beginning this business has grown to its present proportions, and now about twenty workmen are employed.

James H. Faulks, also a skillful plumber, occupies a large building of his own on West Jersey street, and gives employment to about twenty men. Mr. Faulks began in 1873, with L. C. McCabe. He makes a specialty of the "Triumph King Heater."

The manufacture of awnings, tents, etc., was commenced in 1890 by R. G. Laggren, at 8 and 10 Julian Place. In 1891 he was joined by Mr. John Ball. The premises occupy over twenty-three thousand square feet of floor space, utilized for manufacturing purposes. Employment is furnished to twelve men. Reilly & Purcell began business as boiler-manufacturers and sheet-iron workers in 1894. The plant is on Trumbull street and employment is furnished to ten skilled mechanics.

The firm of F. J. Blatz and Brother had its inception in 1865, when



NORTH BROAD STREET, FROM WESTFIELD AVENUE

it bore the name of Schreiber & Blatz. The plant of the firm is located at the foot of High street and occupies four buildings. From sixty to seventy-five skilled male workers are furnished employment in making the best grades of gloved kid, exclusively of goat skins, and the product is chiefly used for uppers in ladies' shoes.

Benjamin F. Straus, the proprietor of the Elizabeth Wagon Works, began the manufacture of wagons in the city in 1886, and his business since that time has grown until to-day his wagons are shipped to every part of the United States and, in fact, of the civilized world. He now furnishes from twenty-five to thirty skilled employes steady work the year round.

The Peter Breidt City Brewery is located on Pearl street, near Rector. This enterprise was started by Eller & Bayer in 1864. In 1882, after the buildings had been unused for years, Mr. Breidt purchased the premises and began to rebuild the entire property. The company was incorporated in 1885. The water used in the manufacture of the beers, ales and porters of this company is secured from a well six hundred and seven feet deep. The plant has a capacity of twenty-five thousand barrels annually, and employment is given to thirty workmen. The immense business of the Rising Sun Brewing Company had its inception on March 21, 1887, the plant being located at the corner of Seventh and Marshall streets. The output in the first year was fifteen thousand barrels, and in 1896 the output was fifty thousand barrels. Charles Seeber is president.

ELIZABETH POTTERY WORKS.

This ably conducted establishment was set in operation under its present management in 1879, succeeding the old company which had been in existence from 1835. The premises occupied for manufacturing purposes comprise buildings covering fully an acre of ground. The products of the company are semi-granite druggists' ware, jardiniers, etc. They employ one hundred and fifty men. George S. Morley is manager; L. B. Beerbower, sole proprietor.

AMERICAN GAS FURNACE COMPANY.

This well equipped plant is located at Lafayette, Spring and Elizabeth streets, and was established in 1879 and incorporated in 1887. The company are manufacturers of the American oil-gas machine, gas-blast furnaces, forgers, burners, etc. They make a specialty of installing complete fuel-gas plants for all manufacturing purposes, and in 1894 they were awarded a medal by the city of Philadelphia, on the recommendation of the Franklin Institute. This company was started in an extremely small way, about fourteen years ago, but their business has so grown from year to year that to-day all their pattern and foundry work has to be done by other firms. The officers of the company are: E. P. Reichhelm, president, engineer and manager; George Machlet,

vice-president and factory superintendent; Robert Von Cleff, treasurer; F. Dieffenbach, secretary.

GRAFF & COMPANY

are manufacturers of high-grade furnaces, heaters and ranges. The foundry is an extensive one, located at Elizabethport, the whole plant occupying an entire block, and being equipped with every modern appliance for producing first-class work. They employ a force of more than eighty skilled workmen, and their products are shipped to every part of the United States. The members of the company are John M. Graff, W. M. Seymour and John H. Forsheaw. Frank Dakin is superintendent.

A. HEIDRITTER & SONS.

The lumber business of Heidritter & Sons was established in 1860, but the senior member of the firm was here engaged in mercantile pursuits many years before. The main office, planing mill, etc., are on the New Point road and Point avenue. The sons, Frederick L. and Augustus Heidritter, Jr., are the present members of the firm. The yards and mills are well located so far as railroad facilities are concerned. Sidings run into the yards, and lumber, coal and other material are received in cars direct from the timber-cutting districts and the mills and mines of the west and south, without being rehandled. The firm have extensive lumber yard, warehouse and wharves on the Elizabeth river, near Staten Island Sound.

THE BORNE-SCRYMSER COMPANY

are manufacturers of mineral lubricating oils and grease, and are located on Staten Island Sound. Starting in 1883, they have gradually increased their plant until to-day it covers fourteen acres and consists of various buildings, scattered throughout the grounds. There are about sixty iron tanks used for storing oils and ranging in capacity from fifty to two thousand barrels each. The company manufacture about one hundred different grades of oils. The crude oil used is run through pipes from the oil regions. They have a barrel run of over one thousand feet in length, and there are always to be seen huge piles of empty barrels, occasionally numbering as many as ten thousand. All sections of the buildings are connected by a system of pipes, and there are seven stills, with a capacity of twenty-five to six hundred barrels each, and they have one tank holding thirty-five thousand barrels and two holding fifteen thousand barrels each. One section of the buildings was destroyed by fire about four years ago, entailing a loss of one hundred thousand dollars. This has been entirely rebuilt, and their facilities greatly enlarged. The plant is admirably adapted for shipping purposes, having docks on the water front and switches from the railroad running directly into the

works. The company originally started in Brooklyn with a small experimental plant, capable of producing four hundred and fifty barrels of manufactured oil per month. They increased their capacity from year to year till 1883, when, on the destruction of their plant by fire, they removed to this city and built their present works; to these they have been constantly making additions until to-day their capacity is one thousand one hundred barrels of finished oils per day. They employ forty workmen in their various departments. They have for the sale and handling of their manufactured products offices and agencies in every civilized country in the world, with offices at 80 and 81 South street, New York. The officers of the company are: J. E. Borne, president and treasurer; Charles E. Renshaw, secretary; Theodore G. Sullivan, general manager; George H. Kline, superintendent of works.



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CHURCHYARD, AND CHAPEL

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE CHURCH HISTORY OF ELIZABETH.



THE early religious history of the town of Elizabeth is involved in uncertainty. As early as 1667 Dr. Hatfield, from whom we quote liberally, says it is quite probable the sturdy men here wended their way to Newark to hear their venerable pastor, Abraham Pierson, who, with large accessions from Branford and Guilford, Connecticut, had taken up residence with them in that new settlement. Mention is made of the town house as early as June, 1671. The "Town House" and the "Meeting House," were one. It is quite probable that this house was erected about the year 1665; for as early as February 19th, of that year, they held a "meeting court," at which the whole town was present, and sixty-five men took the oath of allegiance and fidelity. The lot on which the house was built included the present burying-ground of the First Presbyterian church, extended on the west of the river and contained about eight acres. The earliest survey of the lot bears date of June 5, 1732, and was made by Joseph Mann, surveyor.

The meeting house occupied the site of the present church, but was much smaller. Graves were sometimes dug on ground now occupied by the church building, and the whole area of the First church probably is occupied with the remains of the first two or three generations of the people of the town. Rev. Thomas James, pastor of the church of East Hampton, Long Island, was chosen, in 1667, first minister of the town, and had consented to cast his lot with them, but was persuaded by his people to abandon the enterprise. The Rev. Jeremiah Peck, son of Deacon William Peck, of New Haven, Connecticut, born near London, England, in 1622 or 1623, became a freeholder of this town in 1668, and about this time, on invitation extended by the people to serve them in the ministry, became first pastor of the church in this place.

According to Cotton Mather's statement, Jeremiah Peck was graduated at Harvard College in 1654, but his name is not included in the Harvard catalogues. He was employed as a teacher at Guilford, Connecticut, where he married Johannah, daughter of Robert Kitchell, of that town, November 12, 1656. He was minister to the people in Saybrook, Connecticut, from 1661 to 1665, when he returned to Guilford, and with his father-in-law, many of the Guilford people, and the greater part of Branford, with Mr. Pierson, their aged minister, came to Newark, in the autumn of 1667, becoming one of the founders of that town. His house

lot was on the east corner of Market and Mulberry streets, adjoining that of his father-in-law, on the latter street. It is probable that he served the town in the ministry until Mr. Pierson's arrival, on October 1, 1667. Mr. Peck was known extensively as a minister of the gospel, and applications for ministerial services were made at different places. In 1678 he accepted an invitation to settle with the people of Greenwich, Connecticut, in the ministry, and here he remained till 1690, when he went to Waterbury, Connecticut, where he died, in 1699.

Rev. Seth Fletcher became the second minister in the town, in 1680. His death occurred in August, 1682. He was a graduate of Harvard, in 1645; was the first minister of Middletown, Connecticut, in 1664; subsequently of Wells, Maine, where, owing to the laxness of his views on the sanctification of the Sabbath, he was dismissed, in October, 1660. He was a man of scholarly attainments and of much zeal for the truth. There was no settled pastor of the church from the death of Rev. Mr. Fletcher, until the year 1687, when a call was made to and accepted by the Rev. John Harriman, a native of New Haven, Connecticut. This worthy minister was trained under the rigid old Puritan, the Rev. John Davenport, by whom he had been baptized. In his thirteenth year he came under the instruction of Jeremiah Peck, at that time principal of the grammar school at New Haven, and afterwards the first pastor of this town. He received his college education at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in 1667. After his graduation he returned to New Haven and taught the Hopkins Grammar School several years, and in 1674 accepted a call to preach at Fordham, continuing in the ministry till his death, which occurred August 20, 1705. On the day of his death, he preached, and told his people, says the Boston News Letter, "that his time of departure drew near, and exhorted them to peace and unity with one another, and to stand fast in the covenant, that they had engaged themselves to." Mr. Harriman was a man of great exactness and of large business. He had a hundred-acre lot "in the plains," and this he cleared and cultivated. He leased and operated the old mill which John Ogden had built, at the bridge on the creek. In 1698-1701 he built his house in Meadow street, north of Jersey street, and he had also a cider press, an agency for furnishing glass to his neighbors; now and then he surveyed lands, and was elected as a deputy to the legislature in 1693, 1695 and 1698, and kept a boarding school also. Mr. Harriman dealt largely in real estate and also in slaves (at least for his own use.) "We bought the negro, Toney, August 14, 1697, from Charles Tooker, Jr., for forty-eight pounds." Again, "October 28, 1701, he bought of Mr. James Emot an Indian girl, named Hagar, for nineteen pounds, ten shillings."

It was during Mr. Harriman's ministry that the Episcopal church in the town was formed. At first the rival church services were held at Colonel Townley's house, but afterward in the church building. Mr. Harriman held the first, beginning at eight A. M.,—the established

custom of meeting on the Lord's day,—ending at ten, A. M., after which the house was used by the Episcopalians, but with the proviso that they should not read any of the prayers of the church. They were permitted, however, to read the psalms, lessons, epistle and gospel, and says the Rev. John Brooke, the first minister of St. John's church: "I said all of the rest of the service by heart."

Rev. Samuel Meylen, son of Jacob Meylen, one of the founders of the town, was the next pastor. He was a graduate of Harvard College, in 1696, after which, in 1700, he taught the grammar school at Hadley, Massachusetts. It is probable that he came here in 1702, and at the decease of Mr. Harriman was left in charge of the congregation. His ministry was short, his sun going down behind a dark cloud, about the year 1708. He was accused of some immoralities, unfitting him for the pulpit. He resided in the town until his death, which occurred in 1711.

Rev. Jonathan Dickinson was the next pastor. He was born April 22, 1688, at Hatfield, Massachusetts. He was a graduate of Yale, in 1706, came here in 1708, and married Miss Meylen, sister of Rev. Samuel Meylen, in March, 1709. His ordination took place Friday, September 29, 1709, and his death occurred October 7, 1747. By common consent Mr. Dickinson was the greatest man whose name adorned the annals of his town. He was a voluminous writer, and Tracy, in his "Great Awakening," calls him one of the greatest and safest men of that age. Dr. Sprague says: "It may be doubted whether, with the single exception of the elder Edwards, Calvinism has ever found an elder more efficient in this country than Jonathan Dickinson," while the Rev. Dr. John Erskine, of Edinburgh, said, "the British Isles have produced no such writers on divinity in the eighteenth century as Dickinson and Edwards."

Such was the minister who began his labors, as a mere youth, in a town whose field of labor had begun to stretch out in every direction. During his ministry his church changed from independency to Presbyterianism, and at the meeting of the newly constituted synod of Philadelphia, September, 1717, his name is enrolled as the youngest member of that body. In the synod of 1721 he was chosen moderator. At the meeting of the synod in 1727 it was proposed to require of every minister and candidate a hearty assent to the Westminster Confession and catechism. Mr. Dickinson, the ablest and most influential member of the synod, as Dr. Hodge calls him, at once took grounds against the proposition. His reasons for rejecting it were afterward printed, April 10, 1729, by Zenger, at New York—a copy of the document having been found in the old South church library, Boston. Having been placed on the committee to whom the proposition was referred, he succeeded in uniting the whole synod in the support and adoption of the measure thenceforward known as the "Adopting Act." The period in which Mr.

Dickinson served his church, was noted for the prevalence of skepticism. To breast and beat back these waves of error he prepared and preached to his people a series of discourses, which were soon afterward printed in a convenient manual edition. He wrote many books. In 1733 the presbytery of east New Jersey was formed out of the presbytery of Philadelphia, and Dickinson at once became the head of the new presbytery. In 1738 he and his church became connected with the presbytery of New York.

Monday, October 19, 1739, the Rev. George Whitfield visited Elizabeth Town and preached to upwards of seven hundred people, in Mr. Dickinson's church, and in the spring the gifted Whitfield preached for them again. In the year 1740 occurred the well known revival, with manifest and marvelous benefits to Mr. Dickinson's congregation as well as to those elsewhere. In the month of June "near about sixty persons have received a saving change in this congregation alone," writes the pastor to the Rev. Foxcroft, of Boston.

Mr. Dickinson had long felt the necessity of a collegiate institution more accessible than Harvard or Yale, and mainly through his efforts a charter was granted, October 22, 1746, for the College of New Jersey. The first term it was opened at Mr. Dickinson's house, on the south side of the old Rahway road, directly west of Race street. Mr. Caleb Smith, a graduate of Yale College, was the first tutor. The first graduates of this institution became prominent men in the church, having received their education for the ministry from the instruction of Mr. Dickinson and his tutor. In the midst of these laborious employments Mr. Dickinson died, of pleurisy, October 7, 1774, in the sixtieth year of his age.

The Rev. Elihu Spencer, born at East Haddam, Connecticut, February 12, 1721, was graduated at Yale College in 1746; ordained September 14, 1748; was employed about the 1st of May, 1749, first as a stated supply, then as pastor of this church. Owing to the absence of the church records, nothing can be learned of the fruits of his ministry, which terminated in 1756, about seven years from the time of its commencement. Rev. Abraham Kettletas, a graduate of the class of 1752 at Yale College, served the church at "at £1.10.0 per Sabbath" as a candidate for six months, "at 130 Lite Money." He was inaugurated September 14, 1757, and his ministry continued till the month of April, 1760.

The pulpit now remained vacant more than one year and a half, during which time not less than twenty-one different ministers of the gospel preached in the church.

In November, 1761, Rev. James Caldwell, a Virginian, received a call which was accepted. On the 14th of March, 1763, Mr. Caldwell was united in marriage to Hannah, the daughter of John and Hannah (Sayre) Ogden, of Newark. Her father was the great-grandson of John Ogden, the planter, who came to this town in 1664. Mr. Caldwell was

a graduate of the College of New Jersey, in 1759, and was licensed to preach July 29, 1760. The ministry of Mr. Caldwell was a memorable one. During his time the great war of the Revolution was fought, and his participation in that struggle gave him a national rather than a local reputation. He was the patriot minister of that church giving his life, at the hands of a murderer, upon his country's altar, November 24, 1781. His wife, too, the greatly beloved Mrs. Hannah Caldwell, in one fatal moment, was shot down by a British ruffian, instigated by malice, deliberate and infernal, on June 8, 1780. Mr. Caldwell's ministry was fruitful of some great revivals in religion. The apostolic Whitfield preached twice in this church on November 27, 1763, and he himself alludes to the "four sweet seasons at New Jersey College, and two at Elizabethtown on my way hither."

A great revival occurred in 1796, and many additions were made to the church during the years of 1771 and 1772, in particular. Mr. Caldwell had an ardent temperament, and dared all that a man could dare for his country, in the rush of events precipitating the war of the Revolution. His patriotism appeared in all of his prayers, often in his sermons and exhortations, and, in consequence, no society in the land took a bolder, nobler stand than that of Caldwell. Among his congregation at the commencement of the Revolution were such men as William Livingston, the noble governor of the state; Elias Boudinot, afterwards president of the continental congress; Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; the Hon. Robert Ogden, speaker of the assembly at an earlier day, with his three sons, Robert, Matlinas and Aaron,—the last two becoming distinguished officers in the United States army; the Hon. Stephen Crane, speaker of the assembly; Elias Dayton and his son Jonathan, both of whom subsequently became general officers of the army, and the latter, speaker of congress; William Peartree Smith, one of the most distinguished civilians of the day; Oliver Spencer and Francis Barber, both of them colonels of the New Jersey Brigade; and others,—amounting in all to forty-two commissioned officers and about one hundred officers and privates in toto, who went forth, inspired by the shepherd of this flock, to fight the battles of independence. In April, 1776, Colonel Dayton's regiment, made up of many officers and privates of Mr. Caldwell's congregation, was ordered to march to the relief of the northern army, then besieging Quebec. Mr. Caldwell accompanied this regiment, as its chaplain, preaching for them ordinarily twice every Sabbath, and always taking an active part in the military operations. During the absence of this regiment British troops took possession of Staten Island, which greatly alarmed the people of this town for their personal safety. Early in the autumn Mr. Caldwell, therefore, returned to his family and people, his services being here pressingly needed. In November of 1776 he took his family up into the mountains, and found

a retreat for them in a place then called Turkey, now New Providence. From this time forward Mr. Caldwell was occupied more or less continually in the service of his country, to the close of his life. The journals of congress show that on March 15, 1777, two hundred dollars were ordered to be paid Rev. James Caldwell, of Elizabeth Town, for extraordinary services. On the 27th, \$4,873.54 were ordered to be paid Rev. James Caldwell "for the services of a company of light horse of Essex county, in the state of New Jersey, commanded by Captain Jacob Wynans, their horse hire and expenses."

At various times, during the war, Mr. Caldwell not only served as chaplain of the Jersey Brigade, but as assistant commissary-general, and his salary from April, 1777, to April, 1779, consisted only of what his congregation gave in the Sabbath-morning collections. On February 25, 1779, the parsonage was destroyed by the torch of the enemy. During the year 1778, Mr. Caldwell resided in Springfield, and in the summer of 1779 he removed to Connecticut Farms, in order to be nearer his people, it not being safe for him to reside at a nearer point.

The church was destroyed by fire on the night of January 25, 1780, and the services were thenceforth held in Colonel Hatfield's "Red Store House," nearly opposite the site of the old parsonage, which was situated on the lot west of Race street, fronting on the Rahway road, and nearly opposite Sherry. It was probably while preaching here—Mr. Caldwell preached with his pistols lying on either side of him in the pulpit, and sentinels had to keep watch during the time of service—on June 8, 1780, that his beloved wife was killed at Connecticut Farms. The house was plundered at the same time, and what was not carried off was destroyed. Many of his papers were carried to New York and some of his correspondence published in Rivington's Gazette. No one save Governor Livingston was more feared and hated by the Tories and the British than Mr. Caldwell. Gladly would they have kidnaped him if they could, and, doubtless, they would have done it had he continued to reside in the town. In the fall of 1780 he was chosen a member of the state council, and he continued in these several capacities until the autumn of 1781, when he too was murdered, as before stated, November 24, 1781.

The circumstances attending this mournful event were as follows: "Mr. Caldwell being informed of the arrival, at the Point, in a flag-ship from New York, of a lady whose family had been peculiarly serviceable to our unhappy fellow citizens, prisoners with the enemy, proposed waiting on her, and conducting her to the town, as a grateful acknowledgment of the services offered by her family as above mentioned. He accordingly went to the Point in a chaise for that purpose, and after the young woman had been seated in the chaise, the sentinel observed in her hand a handkerchief tied up in a bundle, and told Mr. Caldwell he must seize it in the name of the state; on which Mr. Caldwell jumping out of

the chaise, said if that was the case he would return it to the commanding officer who was then present ; but as he stepped forward another imperintently told him to stop, which he immediately did, but notwithstanding this, the soldier, without further provocation, raised his gun and shot him dead on the spot."—[New Jersey Journal, November 28, 1781.]

The lady whose advent occasioned the calamity was Beulah, daughter of Robert and Mary Murray. The villian who did the shooting was immediately seized and secured. His name was Morgan. As there was no cause for the murder, it was commonly believed that he was bribed by the enemy. He was found guilty of murder and was hung, at Westfield, on Tuesday, January 29, 1782. The body of Mr. Caldwell was carried to the Public House at the Point, and from there brought to town in an ambulance, a crowd of people, greatly excited, gathering by the way. The people seemed to be crushed under the sad calamity. The funeral services were performed on Tuesday, the 27th, the whole town suspending all business and gathering, in uncontrollable grief, at the house of Mrs. Noel. The Rev. Dr. Alex. McWhorter, of Newark, performed the services, preaching from Ecc. viii:8. His body was laid by the side of his wife's remains, and over the graves was placed a marble slab, with the following inscription:

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. James Caldwell and Haannah his wife, who fell victims to their country's cause, in the years 1780 and 1781. He was the zealous and faithful pastor of the Presbyterian church in this town, where, by his evangelical labors in the gospel vineyard and his early attachment to the civil liberties of his country, he has left in the hearts of his people a better monument than brass or marble.

STOP, PASSENGER !

Here also lye the remains of a woman who exhibited to the world a bright constellation of the feminine virtues. On that memorable day, never to be forgotten, when a British foe invaded this fair village and fired even the temple of Deity, this peaceful daughter of heaven, retired to her hallowed apartment, imploring heaven for the pardon of her enemies. In that sacred moment she was, by the bloody hand of a British ruffian, dispatched, like her divine Redeemer through a path of blood to her long-wished-for native skies.

Mr. Caldwell left nine children, four sons and five daughters, with but a scanty patrimony at the best. The Hon. Elias Boudinot cheerfully took upon himself the administration of the estate and the care of the children. Rev. James Francis Armstrong the next pastor took charge of the congregation in June, 1782, but his labors closed in April, 1784. The new church was dedicated about the 1st of January of this year, and during the next two years the congregation was again visited with a special outgoing of the spirit of God. In 1786 Rev. William Adolphus Linn accepted an invitation to supply the pulpit, but in six months from the time of his installation, to the regret and indignation of the people, this excellent preacher without much hesitation or delay, accepted a call to the Collegiate Reformed Dutch church, of New York. During this ministry the grant of a lottery was obtained from the legis-

lature, "towards finishing a building erected by the Presbyterian congregation in Elizabeth Town."

September 9, 1788, the Rev. David Austen was ordained pastor of the church. During his ministry the graceful spire was erected, and subscriptions for the purchase of a bell obtained. Mr. Austen began, in 1790, the publication, by subscription, of the "American Preacher,"—a serial containing some of the choicest discourses of living American divines, without respect to denomination. Four volumes were issued, between the years of 1791 and 1793. In the meantime Mr. Austen's attention was directed to the prophecies of the Bible. Indeed, about this time men everywhere were studying the remarkable events of the period in which they lived, under the inspiration of the wonderful movements of divine Providence, and the pulpit throughout the land began to resound with earnest utterances against Babylon, and in prophecy of the speedy coming of the millennial reign of Christ and his saints. In pursuing the study of these sublime and mysterious oracles, the excitable temperament of Mr. Austen gracefully yielded to the current of general belief that seemed to sweep everything before it.

In the spring of 1793, first in his own church and again, on April 7th, in New York, Mr. Austen preached a sermon that produced a profound sensation. The title was "The Downfall of Mystical Babylon, or a Key to the Providence of God, in the Political Operations of 1793-4." Adopting the theory that the days of prophecy are years of Providence, and the twentieth chapter of the Apocolypse are yet entirely in the future, he persuaded himself and most of his congregation that the latter-day glory of the church had already dawned, and that the Redeemer would soon return to earth, and reign personally and visibly over all mankind.

This was becoming more and more, from day to day, the absorbing topic of his thought, remark and effort. Finally he became perfectly convinced that he had ascertained the precise day of the second advent of the Lord Jesus Christ. He delivered a series of sermons on this topic, from the sixtieth chapter of Isaiah, in language of surpassing eloquence, deeply moving his congregation, who, for the most part, were carried away with the holy fervor of their beloved pastor. At length, on the Sabbath of May 8, 1796, Mr. Austen announced that the Lord would surely come on the ensuing Lord's day,—the 15th. A prodigious excitement followed this announcement. In the midst of this ferment Mr. Austen made all his arrangements to receive his adorable Lord in a becoming manner. There were selected several young females, for whom white raiment was prepared, that they might attend upon the Lord at his coming. Much of the time during the week was occupied with religious exercises. On the evening of Saturday, the 14th, a crowded and deeply agitated meeting was held in the Methodist church. The long-expected, dreaded, wished-for day

arrived; the church was thronged. The church-going bell tolled long, but the heavens gave no sign. Mr. Austen, after long and wearisome waiting, took the desk, taking for his text, "My Lord Delayeth His Coming." A slight error, it is said, in the computation of dates satisfied some of the congregation, but the more substantial portion were disaffected and deeply grieved. The congregation met April 19, 1797, at which time measures were taken for dispensing with his future services.

In June, 1799, the church gave a call to Rev. John Giles, and he was installed pastor on Tuesday, June 24, 1800, but, on the 7th of October following, he applied to the presbytery to be released from his charge, and, the congregation offering no objection, it was granted.

Rev. Henry Kalloch was the next pastor. He was ordained December 10, 1800, but in 1803 was removed. The pulpit was again vacant, by the removal of the pastor to another charge. On the 29th of July, 1804, the congregation voted a unanimous call to the Rev. John McDowell, D. D. He graduated with honor at the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1801, professed religion in September, 1802, and was licensed to preach in 1804. A few weeks after his installation he married Henrietta, daughter of Shepherd Kalloch, and sister of his predecessor in the pastoral office.

He continued as pastor of this church for a period of twenty-eight and a half years. The attendance on his ministrations steadily increased until it reached the full capacity of the church edifice; so that, in February, 1820, measures were adopted for the gathering of a second Presbyterian church. The number added to his church during his ministry, on profession of faith, was nine hundred and twenty-one; on certificate, two hundred and twenty-three,—in all eleven hundred and forty-four. The baptisms numbered fourteen hundred and ninety-eight, of which two hundred and eighty-two were conferred upon adults. He was in high repute both as a preacher and an author. As a trustee of the College of New Jersey and as a director of the theological seminary at Princeton, he rendered the most important services to the cause of education and of religion. Calls were extended to him at different times from all quarters of the country, but were not entertained. He was chosen a professor in the theological seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and in the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia. He was also appointed secretary of the board of missions.

In pastoral labors he ranked among the most useful ministers of the church. In April, 1833, a call was extended to him by the Central Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, and was accepted. His death occurred February 13, 1863.

The Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D., succeeded to the vacant pulpit almost immediately. He was a native of Ireland, born in that land December 25, 1802. His parents were Roman Catholics and he was

trained in the dogmas of popery until nine years of age. Then his mother's sister took charge of him, his father having died when he was but three years of age. At twelve years of age he entered a store as clerk, but the brutal treatment of his employer was such that, at the age of fifteen years, he left the place, and soon after emigrated to America. In New York he found employment in the printing establishment of the Messrs. Harper and boarded first with their mother. About this time he was induced by some of his religious associates to hear the Rev. John M. Mason, and was cured of his popery. His development, both mentally and spiritually, was such as to lead several of his godly friends to urge upon him a preparation for the gospel ministry.

In the winter of 1821-2 he began his study of the languages, and in the autumn of 1822 entered the freshman class of Williams College, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, graduating at that institution in 1826. He entered the theological seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, November 9, 1826, and completed his course there May 7, 1829. He was installed here July 23, 1833. His ministry extended through a period of nearly twenty-eight years. He entered fully into the round of pastoral labor to which the people had so long been accustomed, and made full proof of his ability. In the presbytery his influence was second to none. His counsels were highly valued in the synod and general assembly.

His labors resulted in the steady growth of the congregation, so that at the close of his ministry, January 1, 1861, for the first time in the history of the church, it was declared out of debt, with about four thousand dollars in funds for the poor, in hand. Dr. Murray obtained fame as a writer. He wrote for various publications, but became most widely known, however, through a series of twelve essays on popery, which were subsequently published in book form and excited no little inquiry. A second series followed, on the "Decline of Popery, and its Causes," preached in reply to Bishop Hughes, and these were published widely also. Having revisited his native land, extending his travels to Rome, in 1851, on his return he published a series of letters entitled "Romanism at Home," addressed to Chief Justice Taney, and these appeared in 1852. Besides writing many books for publication, Dr. Murray filled many important and useful positions in his church at large until his death, which came somewhat suddenly. He was called to his eternal home February 4, 1861. At his funeral, on Friday, the 8th, all business was suspended, and a great multitude, including many clergymen, attended the services. His wife and four children survived him.

REV. EVERARD KEMPSHALL, D. D.

September 18, 1861, Rev. Everard Kempshall was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian church, of Elizabeth. Dr. Kempshall was born at Rochester, New York, August 9, 1830. His father, Thomas Kempshall, was elected member of congress, in 1838, representing



Everard Kempshall

western New York, in which section of the state he was interested in nearly every large industrial enterprise.

Dr. Kempshall attended Williams College from 1848 to 1851, entered Princeton Theological Seminary in 1852, and was graduated in 1855, receiving the title of Doctor of Divinity from both colleges in 1870. He was ordained at Buffalo, in 1855, and served his first pastorate in Calvary church, of that city, where he spent two and one-half years. He then went abroad for several months, and on his return was called to a church at Batavia, New York, where he served until called to the vacant pulpit of the old First Presbyterian church of this city.

In a private journal, dated September 8, 1861, Dr. Kempshall wrote the following : " I have received and accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church of Elizabeth, New Jersey, made vacant by the death of Rev. Dr. Murray. I trust I have been guided in this step by the spirit and providence of God. The congregation is large and scattered, and there is, I am told, opposition on the part of some to my being settled there as pastor, but if I am in the path of duty which God has marked out for me, He will sustain me, and I trust my decision has been made in the fear of God, and with a sincere desire to follow His leading. It is not without fear and trembling that I enter upon this service, but I cast myself upon God, and lean upon His promises ; that is all I can do. "

At the time Dr. Kempshall entered upon his duties as pastor of this church,—now thirty-five years ago,—the population of Elizabeth was twelve thousand, and in appearance the city was but a quiet little village. There was not a single paved street, and only on Broad street a partially flagged sidewalk, while at the depot one hack, with its single white horse and venerable colored driver, was the only public conveyance then to be found for passengers through the muddy streets of the city. At that time an old brick wall shut off the church from the road way. A row of venerable buttonwoods stood guard over the church-yard, under which trees 4th of July celebrations were held.

The installation exercises of Dr. Everard Kempshall as pastor were opened by the reading of the eighty-fourth Psalm, by Rev. Mr. Edgar, of Westfield, after which an impressive prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Magie. Rev. Dr. McIlvane, of Princeton College, preached the sermon, taking for his text the sixth verse of the third chapter of Second Corinthians.

On the twenty-fifth anniversary of his pastorate of the old First church, public services were held and his Sunday-school scholars gave him a valuable gold watch and chain. On the thirtieth anniversary they gave him thirty pieces of gold, and when his health broke down under the combined strain of his pastoral duties and the anti-race-track crusade, his people sent him abroad, supplied his place and continued his salary. He was a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian

council in Belfast, and has often been a representative to the general assembly.

"Dr. Kempshall," says a writer, "is a man of very marked ability. His position on any question is never uncertain. His yea means yea, and his nay, nay. What his hands find to do he does with all his might. His sermons are practical and marked with directness, thought and vigor. He has much local pride and interest and is prominent as citizen as well as clergyman."

His sermons denouncing race-tracks and gambling were begun in the spring of 1890. These anti-race-track crusade sermons began about one year before Governor Abbett dropped a hint one Saturday afternoon that unless the people objected, he would sign a race-track bill which the legislature had just passed. The next day a call for a union meeting was read from all the pulpits of Elizabeth, and in the evening all but two churches were closed, and the people met in a monster anti-race-track gathering in St. John's Episcopal church. The immense building could not contain the throng, and an overflow meeting was held in the old First church. On Monday a large delegation from Elizabeth, Rahway, Plainfield, and other towns appeared before Governor Abbett to protest against the bill, and Dr. Kempshall delivered what was known as the "Coon-skin Speech." The bill was not signed.

On the same day the State Citizens' League was formed, with Dr. Kempshall as president. In 1892 a bill giving the state five per cent. of all race-track gate receipts, was introduced into the legislature. It was persistently opposed by the Citizens' League, and it died in the committee. In 1893 the race-track men controlled both branches of the legislature and turned a deaf ear to all remonstrance and petitions against their proposed schemes. But the opposition of the people to the race-track element culminated in a public gathering of the citizens of New Jersey in the city of Trenton. This was the result of a call of Dr. Kempshall, chairman of the Citizens' League, to all the citizens opposed to the race-track power to meet on this date for the purpose of a hearing by the senate then in session. About two thousand citizens of the state responded to this call, but upon entering the capitol, they found the doors of the assembly rooms closed and locked. This seemed to them a crowning evidence of the determined purpose of the legislature to refuse the people a hearing in any form. A cry was raised "Burst the door!" but the janitor, having received direction from the proper authority, opened the door, when the citizens instantly took possession of the assembly rooms, and placed Dr. Kempshall in the speaker's chair. His opening remark was as follows: "FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE AS YET FREE AND SOVEREIGN COMMONWEALTH OF NEW JERSEY: We are met here to-day not by the permission of Speaker Flynn, but under the right of eminent domain."

After organization the meeting adjourned to the opera house, where addresses were made by Chancellor Bird, Dr. Scott, president of Rutgers College, and other eminent men. At this meeting it was resolved that an appeal should be made to the people of the state to overthrow the race-track power at the ballot box. A circular was issued to every minister in the state, and the pulpit and the press united in the effective attack upon this monster evil, resulting indeed, in a revolution of politics throughout the state.

The outcome of this agitation was the utter rout of the race-track power in the next session of the legislature, whereas the Republican party, which had not elected a governor for a quarter of a century,—the ordinary majority of the Democratic party having been from eight thousand to twelve thousand,—gained through this agitation a plurality of twenty-three thousand, with control of both branches of the legislature. In that session of the legislature all previous enactments in aid of the race-track interests were repealed, and statutes were enacted which make it practically impossible to conduct race-tracks in the state after the system which hitherto existed. To crown all and make sure that this work of the people, for the people, should not be undone, an amendment to the constitution forbidding all book-making, pool-selling, and gambling of any kind, and forbidding the repeal of existing statutes against the race-track gambling, was passed by the legislature and was submitted to the people for their action, and was unfortunately defeated. The aim of this crusade, of four years' continuance, under the leadership of Dr. Kempshall, was to free the state of New Jersey from the humiliating tyranny of gamblers who had gained control of the legislature, and to remove from its citizens the temptation to indulgence in a most demoralizing vice.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

So numerous were the accessions to the old church during the revival of 1813, that the Sessions house, on the rear of the parsonage lot, and fronting on Washington street, was opened for worship on September 10th of that year. The great revival of 1817 made it necessary to take measures for the organization of a second church.

On Tuesday, February 29, 1820, application having been made to that effect, arrangements were consummated, whereby the Sessions house might be used on the Sabbath, free of rent for five years, by such persons as were desirous of forming a second church. The house was enlarged in the summer following. Separate Sabbath services were commenced March 26, 1820. A religious society was organized by the election, October 26, 1820, of Messrs. David Meeker, John Humes, James Crane, Richard Townley, Elijah Kellogg, William Brown and Elihu Price as trustees. A church of forty-one members, all but one from the First church, was constituted on Sunday, December 3, 1820,

when Elihu Price, James Crane and David Meeker were set apart as elders. The same month they called as their pastor the Rev. David Magie. He was the great-grandson of John Magie, who came over from Scotland during the period of persecution, 1685-7, and the father of Justice Magie, of the supreme court of the state. His ancestors were noted for their piety and stanch Presbyterianism.



SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

David was converted in the revival of 1813, and in June of that year was received as a member of the First church. He prepared for college under the supervision of his pastor, and graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1817. He at once entered the theological seminary at Princeton, New Jersey, and the next year was appointed one of the tutors of the college, holding the post for two years. In the spring of 1820 he was licensed by the presbytery of New Jersey, and preached his

first sermon on April 28th. He began his work in the ministry October 1, 1820, was ordained and installed on Tuesday, April 24, 1821. May 7, 1821, he married Ann F. Wilson, the daughter of James Wilson, deceased. April 30, 1821, measures were taken to build a new house and on June 20th following, the corner-stone of the new church was laid. The house was dedicated May 1, 1822.

This was Mr. Magie's first and only charge, and he continued to labor as a faithful minister of the gospel here among his own townsmen nearly forty-five years, declining promptly several calls and appointments to other fields and spheres of labor. In 1842 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Amherst College.

The additions to the church during his ministry were six hundred and fifty-one on profession, and five hundred and ninety-six on certificate. He departed this life May 10, 1865, greatly lamented, as he had been greatly loved.

Rev. Dr. W. C. Roberts, associate pastor with Dr. Magie, succeeded him and remained until 1866, when he resigned to become pastor of the new Westminster church, in another part of the city; a number of members also going to form the new church.

Rev. James Patterson was the next pastor and served ten years. Rev. Eben E. Cobb was installed in 1887, and under his pastorate the church has now become one of the most flourishing churches of the city. Dr. Cobb is a native of Auburn, New York, and was graduated at Hamilton College, New York, in 1875. From this institution he secured his degree of Doctor of Divinity, in 1895.

THE GREYSTONE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

[BY ELIAS D. SMITH.]

This organization has just completed its half century of existence, and celebrated its semi-centennial in 1896 in a fitting manner. Organized in 1846, as the First Presbyterian church and congregation of Elizabethport, and commonly known, for many years after the town became merged into the city of Elizabeth, by the more distinctive title of the Marshall street Presbyterian church, it marked its jubilee by taking possession of its handsome new edifice, at the corner of Elizabeth avenue and Florida street, and changing its name to that given in the above caption. For years the old building on Marshall street had ceased to meet the wants of its vigorous and growing congregation, and a movement for better accommodations, which was begun in 1892, culminated in the possession of its present very desirable quarters. The building is of light grey-stone, trimmed with rough-built doorways and window openings, and in architectural design it is a pleasing and harmonious example of the Romanesque style. The main audience-room in front, opening upon the avenue, and the Sunday-school room and the parlors in the rear, upon the same level, can all be thrown into one

room by large sliding doors. Underneath the rear rooms is the entertainment room and kitchen, with entrances in the side street. It is furnished with an organ, piano, steam heat and electric lights, and in all its appointments is fully up to the latest requirements of church work.

The first pastor was Rev. Oliver S. St. John, who served only a few months, when he was succeeded by Rev. Edwin Harley Reinhart, who for forty-three years was the honored pastor among his people. He was called to his rest in 1890, leaving an enviable record for efficient and faithful service.

Rev. Isaac H. Condit was called as co-pastor in 1885, and retired in 1889, when Rev. George Buckle was chosen to fill his place. After the death of the pastor, he was elected to that office in 1891 and still remains in charge of the organization.

The membership of the church comprises about three hundred and fifty, and its affairs are supervised by four elders and nine trustees. The Sabbath school is one of the largest in the county, numbering a little over five hundred members, with a full corps of officers and teachers. The Y. P. S. C. E. and the Y. P. Missionary Society are in flourishing condition, while the Ladies' Aid and other organizations add to the variety of church work followed out in different lines.

Under the care of this church is a vigorous branch of the work known as the Good Will Mission, numbering about one hundred and twenty-five, located in a chapel building situated in South Park street, near the corner of Fifth street, in a section of the city fast filling up with residents. Its workers are all members of the home church and it may be that in future years it will prove to have been the predecessor of another strong and enterprising church congregation.

THE THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

November 17, 1851, the presbytery of Elizabeth Town organized a third church, which had become necessary on account of the crowded state of the other two Presbyterian churches as increased in membership by the growth in population of the city.

The new church numbered seventy-six members, who had been dismissed in equal proportion from the first and second churches for this purpose. Public service was commenced by the new congregation in Collet hall, September 14, 1851. Rev. Robert Aikman, previously of Troy, New York, began his services as their pastor on September 21, 1852, and served sixteen years.

The grounds of the late Dr. Isaac Morse, on Jersey and Bridge streets, 145 x 245 feet, were purchased in June, 1852, for three thousand dollars. On September 21, 1852, the corner-stone was laid, and the house completed and dedicated March 28, 1855.

The Rev. Mr. Aikman was succeeded, in 1868, by Rev. E. G.

Read, D. D., 1875; Rev. E. C. Ray, D. D., from 1876 to 1881; Rev. Paul F. Sutphen, 1882-6; and Rev. John T. Kerr, from May 14, 1886, to the present time. Mr. Kerr is a graduate of Princeton College, in the class of 1879, and of the seminary of that institution, in 1882.

During the years just prior to the late war this church entered upon a period of financial depression, and during the memorable



THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

struggle a number of its members went to the front, but this depletion in finance and membership has been fully recovered, and the church is now in a healthy and prosperous condition.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized on the 31st of January, 1866, ninety-three members from the Second church, and seven from other churches,



MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

joining the organization. The church was organized under the corporate name of the Westminster Presbyterian church of Elizabeth.

The first services of this church were held in Library Hall on the 4th of March, 1866, and the Sabbath school was organized with about sixty scholars. On June 13, 1866, the corner-stone for the new edifice, at the corner of Westminster and Prince streets, was laid on grounds costing seven thousand dollars, and during the next eighteen months a massive building of brown stone in the Norman style, 75 x 105 feet, with an organ projection on the north side, 16 x 27 feet, was erected and was opened for worship December 29, 1867. The original cost of the property was one hundred and thirty-five thousand six hundred and six dollars. The large tower and spire cost over twenty thousand dollars.

The Rev. William C. Roberts, installed March 7, 1866, served till September 11, 1881, when his relation was dissolved that he might enter upon the duties of a secretary of the board of home missions. The Rev. John Gillespie, D. D., from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, was installed as his successor, January 26, 1882, and served this church with signal ability and faithfulness until February 1, 1886, when he too was released from pastoral responsibility, in order that he might become one of the secretaries of the foreign mission board. June 6, 1886, the Rev. John W. Teal, D. D., accepted the call to the pastorate of this church, and was installed July 2d, of that year, and he was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. Henry A. MacKubbin.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church edifice was erected in 1884, and is of the Queen Anne style of architecture. The church is the outgrowth of a Sabbath school, organized by Westminster church, October 6, 1873, the school having been under the superintendency of Charles L. Doe. Rev. William S. C. Webster commenced in July, 1875, as a stated supply, and in September, 1876, the services of Rev. A. L. Clark were procured, and on May 7, 1877, this church was organized. Mr. Clark officiated as pastor until April, 1879, beloved by his people. He was succeeded by the Rev. C. E. Cunningham, who began his ministrations in September, 1879, and continued the same until in June, 1889. Under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Cunningham the church prospered spiritually and temporally.

On January 23, 1890, Rev. James M. Nourse was installed as pastor and served the church until January, 1894. During his pastorate an addition was made to the building for the accommodation of the largely increasing Sabbath school.

On October 5, 1894, the Rev. Harle Wallace Hathaway was installed. Mr. Hathaway was graduated at Princeton seminary in May, 1894, and was called to the church in July of that year.



THE GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The German Lutheran congregation was organized in May, 1858. The first pastor was Rev. John Charles Wirz, and the Rev. C. G. Fisher is the present pastor.

The church building was erected in 1859. In 1871 it was enlarged and a steeple and a bell were added. The first parish-school building was erected in 1860. The church has a large and flourishing Sunday school, and the church likewise is in a prosperous condition. In 1884 a commodious parsonage was built, and in 1885 a new school building was added. The church is open every day.

THE FIRST GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church building stands on Third street, between Livingston street and Broadway. The congregation was gathered by Rev. John Rudolph in 1875, and he served as pastor of the church until August, 1889. The congregation at first worshiped in a hall on the corner of Third and Fulton streets, rented November 15, 1875. In January, 1878, they moved into the lecture room of the new church, dedicated September 8, 1878, the Rev. Dr. W. C. Roberts preaching the dedicatory sermon in German and the Rev. Dr. Kempshall in English.

The present pastor is the Rev. Alfred E. Wirth. The work of erecting the church was financially encouraged and assisted by the

Presbyterian churches of this city and the presbytery of Elizabeth, and by the German Presbyterian churches of Newark. The church property is valued at ten thousand dollars. A parsonage was built in 1881.

GERMAN MORAVIAN CHURCH.

This society was organized in 1863 under favorable auspices. The first location was in a school house on the corner of Second avenue and Centre street, then in a mission chapel on Martin near Smith street,



GERMAN MORAVIAN CHURCH

and in 1869 the present church building was erected at the corner of Seventh and Marshall streets. Rev. Christian Neu was installed pastor in 1867. Rev. Nagel succeeded Pastor Neu and he was followed by Rev. Schwarze. The present pastor is Rev. Clemens Hoyler.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in January, 1864, in a chapel that stood on the corner of First and Livingston streets. Its first pastor was the Rev. Frederick H. Parmenter, under whose ministry the church made rapid growth. In 1865 the present edifice was erected at the corner of Third and Marshall streets. Rev. C. C. Clark is the present pastor.

The church has been fortunate in securing able men for the pulpit, and it is steadily growing. The pews are free and everybody is made welcome. The property is handsomely located in a growing part of the city.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There were churchmen among the early settlers of Elizabethtown, but Episcopal services were not performed in the town until after the surrender of the government, by the proprietors, to the crown, in 1702.



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Lord Cornbury, the royal governor, had been charged with a special mission in behalf of the Church of England, and about this time a church was gathered here through the labors of George Keith, a missionary for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. Keith had been a Quaker. He was born in 1638, in Aberdeen, Scotland, was educated at the University there, and was brought up a Presbyterian. In 1682 he emigrated to America, and was surveyor-general of East Jersey from 1685 to 1688. In 1700 he went to England and was ordained a priest by the bishop of London. In 1702 he returned to America.

In the town of Elizabeth he had many acquaintances, and at the house of Andrew Craig, a fellow Scotchman, he preached from second Peter 1 : 5, November 3, 1703, and on the same occasion he baptized



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

the four children of Mr. Craig, and also the seven children of a widow. On the next day he baptized the children of Andrew Hampton, eight in number. On Sunday, December 19, he returned to Elizabeth and preached at the house of Colonel Townley, both forenoon and after-

noon, and baptized a child of Mr. Shakmaple, son-in-law of Colonel Townley.

The establishment of the Episcopal church in Elizabeth Town was accomplished. The Rev. John Brooke, the first minister of St. John's church, was also a missionary for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and arrived in East New Jersey July 15, 1705. Lord Cornbury directed him to officiate sometimes at Perth Amboy. He was probably a graduate of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

During the fall and winter of 1705-6 Colonel Townley's house accommodated the congregation on Sundays. In the spring of 1706 they began to worship in a barn, but after the harvest season, the barn being occupied by the summer crops, the missionary was permitted to officiate twice every Sunday in the Independent church, with the understanding that the service of the common-prayer book was not to be read. Mr. Brooke, in speaking of this agreement, says: "I complied upon the condition I might read the psalms, lessons, epistle, and gospel appointed for the day, which I did, and said all the rest of the service by heart, the doing of which brought a great many to hear me who otherwise probably would never heard the service of the church, and (through God's blessing) hath taken away their prejudice to such a degree as that they have invited me to preach in their meeting house until our church be built. Their teacher begins at eight in the morning and ends at ten, and then our service begins, and in the afternoon we begin at two. The greater part of the dissenters generally stay to hear our service."

In his report of October 11, 1706, Mr. Brooke says: "I laid the foundation of a brick church at Elizabeth Town, on St. John the Baptist's day, June 24th, whose name it bears. It is fifty foot long, thirty wide, and twenty-one high. It hath nine windows,—one in the east end, ten foot wide and fifteen high; two in each side, six foot wide and ten high; and four ovals, one in the east window, one in the west end, and over each door, which are near the west end. The church is now covering, and I hope to preach in it in six weeks or two months. We shall only get the outside of our church up this year and I'm afraid 'twill be a year or two more before we can furnish the inside, for I find these hard times a great many are very backward to pay their subscriptions." The church was erected chiefly by the care and diligence of Colonel Richard Townley, who gave the ground it stood on and a place for a burying ground.

The ministry of Mr. Brooke came to an abrupt termination in November, 1707. The Rev. Thorowgood Moore, of Burlington, had, by his faithful rebuke of Lord Cornbury's disgusting immoralities, drawn upon himself the wrath of the governor, by whom he was arrested and imprisoned in New York. Mr. Brooke deeply sympathized with his afflicted brother, and, when in prison, visited him. Mr. Moore escaping, and Mr. Brooke being sought for by the enraged

governor, they resolved to proceed to London and lay their grievances before the proper authorities at home. They embarked at Marblehead, Massachusetts, in November, 1707, for England, but the vessel was lost at sea and all on board perished. Mr. Brooke seems to have been greatly esteemed, and had the reputation of being the most pious and industrious missionary the honorable society ever sent to the colonies. He left a widow, a daughter of Christopher Billop, whose residence and large plantation, at the south end of Staten Island, gave to it the name of Billop's Point, which name it still retains.

Rev. Edward Vaughan was appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the missionary at Elizabeth Town, Amboy, and Piscataway, in the summer of 1709, to succeed Mr. Brooke. Mr. Vaughan was from the west of England. In December, 1709, he writes : " That there is not one family in Elizabeth Town that can accommodate me with an ordinary lodging excepting Colonel Townley, who, on account of some difference with Mr. Brooke, (though a gentleman of an unblemished character) hath declared never to entertain any missionary after him. Secondly, that my salary of fifty pounds per annum will not afford me a competent subsistence in this dear place, where no contributions are given by the people towards my support, and where I am continually obliged to be itinerant and consequently at great expenses, especially in crossing ferries."

Colonel Richard Townley (the main pillar of St. John's at that early period) died within the year 1711. The church then had about thirty monthly communicants. In the summer of that year the Rev. Thomas Holliday was sent by the society to take charge of Amboy and Piscataway, leaving to Mr. Vaughan, Elizabeth Town and Rahway. But Mr. Holliday proving unworthy of his office, was obliged to leave Amboy, and this parochial district was again included in that of Mr. Vaughan. Shortly after the decease of Colonel Townley, the congregation obtained from his son, Charles, a clear title to the church lot, for want of which the interior of the church had not been fitted according to the rules of decency and order.

In the year 1714, Mr. Vaughan married Mrs. Mary Emott, widow of James Emott, of New York, the daughter of Mrs. Philip Carteret, and the stepdaughter of Colonel Townley. She had a handsome fortune of two thousand pounds; was of high social standing, and was married at the close of the first year of her widowhood. After this marriage Mr. Vaughan removed his residence to Amboy for the benefit of his health, but continued to officiate in the forenoon and afternoon three Lord's days successively in every month, the other being given to Amboy. But the society did not favor this plan of non-residence, and he returned to his former charge in or before the year 1721, the exact time not being given.

In 1721 his audience had increased to two hundred souls, and the

communicants were over forty in number. At the close of 1733, he reports the baptism, for the year, of eighty-eight children and five adults; and for 1734 "thirteen adults, six of whom were negroes; beside these, there were one hundred and sixty-two children." The communicants were seventy. In 1739 the number of communicants was eighty-four. A glebe of nine acres of good land, with a fine orchard thereon, had been given by Mrs. Anne Erskine, of Elizabeth Town. Mrs. Erskine was the widow of John Erskine, who came over in the Scotch emigration of 1684-5, and was, doubtless, originally a Presbyterian. The land referred to appears to have been subsequently sold by the church.

Mr. Vaughan continued his work in the ministry as rector of St. John's church until his decease, about the 12th of October, 1747. This was a few days after the death of Rev. Mr. Dickinson, of the First Presbyterian church, who died on the 7th. The personal relations between these two ministers were always of the most pleasant character, and when tidings of the death of Mr. Dickinson reached Mr. Vaughan, then old, feeble and nigh unto death, he exclaimed: "Oh that I had hold of the skirts of Brother Jonathan." The memory of Mr. Vaughan, as in the case of Mr. Dickinson, was very precious to the people of his charge.

The decease of Mr. Vaughan left the church without a settled pastor. It was no easy matter to fill vacancies, as all the Episcopal clergymen either came here from the mother country, or were under the necessity of making a voyage to England to obtain orders. As this required time, Mr. Chandler, then a young man in his twenty-second year, teaching school at Woodstock, Connecticut, and studying theology at intervals with Dr. Johnson, was induced to come to St. John's as lay reader, about December 1, 1747; was subsequently recommended by the Rev. Dr. Johnson and others to the propagation society, and in May, 1748, was appointed catechist at Elizabeth Town, on the stipend of ten pounds a year, the church having agreed, in case he should be appointed to the mission, to raise the sum of fifty pounds, current money of the province, per annum, in addition, and to provide him with a convenient parsonage. December 11, 1749, the church purchased about four acres of land on Pearl street, with the old dwelling-house built in 1696-7 by Andrew Hampton. Most of the land has been sold, but the house, subsequently rebuilt, still (1897) belongs to the church. It served for more than a century as the parsonage, but is now known as St. John's home.

In the year 1750 "a register for the use of the missionary at St. John's church, Elizabeth Town, New Jersey," was commenced and, with the exception of the Revolutionary period and a few years after, was in use in the parish for the entry of baptisms, marriages, etc., for over a century, and is still in possession of the church. If any records were left prior to 1750 they have never been preserved. An old silver cup in the

communion service was presented to the church by Mrs. Dennis previous to 1750. Mrs. Dennis spun the flax to make the linen for the napkins and table cloth for the communion table, and spun the flax to send to England to make the linen which was sold to procure the means with which to purchase the cup.

Mr. Chandler remained catechist three years in this church, reading divine service, catechising children and visiting all ranks of people, both here and in Rahway. Urgent representations having been made to the society for a resident rector,—one who could give them his whole time, Mr. Chandler was appointed missionary at Elizabeth Town in 1750, should he, upon his arrival in England, be found worthy of ordination as a deacon and priest.

In the summer of 1751 he repaired to England and was admitted to the priesthood by Dr. Thomas Sherlock, bishop of London. About the first of November he returned and began his labors in the church on a salary of thirty pounds sterling from the society and sixty pounds New Jersey currency (valued at a little more than thirty pounds sterling) with a house and glebe, from the people.

In the year 1752 he was married to Jane, daughter of Captain John Emott, and his wife, Mary, daughter of Elias Boudinot, Sr. At the close of 1754 the congregation included eighty-five families and numbered ninety communicants. About the year 1757 King George II. ordered a chime of bells and a valuable library for the use of the congregation, with some plate for the altar, but they were all captured by the French.

In 1757, during the prevalence of the smallpox, of which President Edwards and his daughter, Mrs. Burr, died in the spring of 1758, Mr. Chandler was prostrated by the terrible scourge and did not recover from its ill effects for nearly three years, his face retaining its marks to the end of his life.

The church was incorporated July 20, 1762. The charter appoints John Halsted and Jacob DeHart to be the first and present church wardens of the said church, and Henry Garthwait, Jonathan Hampton, Amos Morss, Ephraim Terrill, Matthias Williamson, John DeHart, John Ogden, Chevalier Jouet and John Chetwood to be the first and present vestrymen of said church.

In November, 1763, Mr. Whitfield again visited the place, and the refusal of Mr. Chandler to grant him the use of this pulpit offended many of the people. Mr. Whitfield was very popular here among all classes, and a division was created in the parish, reducing the number of the communicants of the church to about seventy-five, of whom seldom more than fifty could be gathered together at any one time. The revival of religion in 1764 tendered to embarrass Mr. Chandler, also as he opposed movements of this kind, but at the close of the next half year matters improved. The services were better attended and an enlargement of the parsonage was provided for by a generous subscrip-

tion. In 1766 the Stamp-act agitation, then at its height, constrained him, however, to feel and say that "the duty of a missionary (Episcopal of course) in this country is now more difficult than ever." In 1766 the University of Oxford conferred on Mr. Chandler, at the solicitation of Rev. Dr. Johnson, of New York, the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

The struggle in reference to an American episcopate was now in progress, and was exciting deep interest. Some of the ablest writers took part in the discussion, and at the solicitation of Dr. Johnson, whose infirmities would not allow his undertaking the work himself, and by appointment of the clergy of New York and New Jersey met in convention at Shrewsbury, October 1, 1766. Dr. Chandler, prepared and published at New York, in June, 1767, an "Appeal to the Public in Behalf of the Church of England in America." To this the Rev. Dr. Charles Chauncey, of Boston, Massachusetts, responded, in 1768, in a pamphlet entitled, "The Appeal to the Public Answered, in Behalf of the non-Episcopal Churches in America, Containing Remarks on what Dr. Thomas Bradbury Chandler has Advanced, etc."

It was natural for Dr. Chandler to magnify the importance of the peculiarities of his church, and having been bred an Independent, with all the zeal of a proselyte, he sought to widen rather than to narrow the beach between the "Church and the Meeting," as it was customary then to call the two bodies of the Christian people. Consequently there were not a few appeals and rejoinders from both sides. Dr. Chandler continued in the regular discharge of his parochial duties, however, and the congregation increased in numbers until, in 1774, it was found necessary to build a new church. The foundations of the new building, 85 x 50 feet, were laid around the old building, materials were collected and money subscribed to pay the expenses, but the first shock of the war put an end to the work, destined not to be resumed by that generation.

"Dr. Chandler," says Dr. Rudd, "found his situation painful and unpleasant, as well as from the active part which he deemed it his duty to take, as from the violent feeling generally entertained against the church of which he was a minister. These considerations induced him to leave the colonies and go to England." Just before his departure he received a letter from John Pownall, under secretary of state, bearing date April 5, 1775, as follows: "I am directed by the Earl of Dartmouth to acquaint you that His Majesty has been greatly pleased from a consideration of your merit and services to signify His Commands to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury that they do make an allowance to you, out of such Funds as their Lordships shall think proper, of two hundred pounds per annum, the said allowance to continue from the first of January last."

On the night of the 10th of May, 1775, the house of Dr. Myles Cooper, of New York, a friend of Dr. Chandler, was sacked, which so

alarmed the latter that they together found refuge on the *Kingfisher*, Captain James Montague, a British ship-of-war in the harbor of New York. On the 24th of May, in company with Dr. Cooper and Rev. Samuel Cook, he sailed in the *Exeter*, for Bristol, England.

The church being left without a supply for the pulpit, public worship was, at length, suspended. As the combat thickened, houses were needed for hospitals, and barracks, and St. John's being used for such purposes, the building suffered in consequence. Nearly all the wood-work of the interior was destroyed, and two futile attempts were made to burn the edifice. The organ was demolished, the metal pipes being converted into bullets. The dragoon who tethered his horse by day upon the graves of the dead, led him by night within the church for a shelter from the storm. About the year 1779 or 1780 the congregation began to assemble in a private house for public worship on Sundays. The Easter elections were resumed in 1778, no record previously occurring for four years. In 1779 the election was held at the church. It is probable that from this time, or perhaps earlier, worship was resumed there. In 1786-7 the church and steeple were put in repair and the seats were rented for revenue.

Dr. Chandler remained in exile the full period of ten years, a pensioner upon the royal bounty. During this time his family continued to occupy the rectory as before, and various clergymen filled the pulpit in his stead, the Rev. Uzal Ogden, of Newark, officiating from time to time for several years. Dr. Chandler greatly desired the restoration of the royal authority in America, but Cornwallis' surrender was the beginning of a change in his opinions. December 3, 1781, he wrote from London to the Rev. Abraham Beach, of New Brunswick, New Jersey: "The late blow in Virginia (Cornwallis' surrender) has given us a shock, but has not overset us. Though the clouds at present are rather thick about us, I am far, very far from desponding; I think matters will take a right turn and then the event will be right."

In May, 1783, after the proclamation of peace, an effort was made to secure the appointment of a bishop for the province of Nova Scotia, to minister to about thirty thousand refugee loyalists who had removed from the states to that land, many of whom were from New York and its vicinity. The zeal to provide an episcopate for their benefit, as very few of them belonged to any other body than the Church of England, naturally directed attention to the Rev. Dr. Chandler as a person in every way qualified to discharge the duties of that office with dignity and honor. The Doctor greatly desired the office, but, after waiting over two years for the appointment, and desiring greatly to visit his family, he engaged passage in the ship *Greyhound*, and on Sunday, June 19, 1785, reached New York, but too infirm to resume his parochial charge. In 1786 the long-sought episcopate of Nova Scotia was offered to him, but his health was so impaired that he declined it. At

the request of the vestry, he retained the rectorship and rectory until his death, which occurred at his home, June 17, 1790, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Mrs. Chandler, to whom an annual pension was allowed by the British government, after the decease of her husband, survived him until September 20, 1801, dying in her sixty-ninth year.

Rev. Samuel Spraggs, the resident minister of St. John's church from April, 1789, succeeded to the rectorship after the death of Dr. Chandler, being appointed January 1, 1791.

Mr. Spraggs had been an acceptable preacher in the Methodist Episcopal church, having been admitted on trial May 25, 1774. He served on different circuits, having charge of the old John street chapel, New York, from 1778 to 1783. He was regarded by the British authorities as a loyalist, so neither he nor the chapel was disturbed during the war. His ministry there closed in 1783, and it is probable that he became connected with the Episcopalians about this time. He came to Elizabeth Town from Mount Holly.

His salary at first was one hundred and twenty pounds, but was raised, in April, 1793, to one hundred and fifty pounds. He died suddenly, September 7, 1794. Rev. Menzies Rayner, formerly a circuit rider also in this town for the Methodist church, after the second call, accepted the charge and began his ministry here January 1, 1796. He was a young man of promise, and entered the Methodist ministry in 1790, and was very acceptable among his people as a preacher. Having engaged himself to marry a young lady whose family was unwilling that she should share his privations as an itinerant, he chose the alternative of resigning his ministerial post. "It was done," says Dr. Stevens, "with frank notification of his purpose to his presiding elder, Rev. George Roberts, and the avowal of undiminished confidence in the doctrines and discipline of Methodism." He had just left the connection when he was called here. His pastorate continued nearly six years. He then served the Episcopal church of Hartford, Connecticut, for twelve years, and later withdrew from the Episcopal ministry, and became a Universalist preacher.

Rev. Frederick Beasley, a native of Edenton, North Carolina, and a graduate of the College of New Jersey, was next called to St. John's, and was installed in February, 1802. He resigned June 5, 1803, having accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Peter's church, Albany, New York. He was afterwards rector of St. Paul's church, Baltimore, and subsequently provost of the University of Pennsylvania. His son was the late chief justice of New Jersey. His successor was Rev. Samuel Lilly, who was appointed rector of St. John's, August 28, 1803. He was to receive a salary of five hundred dollars and the use of the parsonage. There was some difficulty about raising the salary, and Mr. Lilly agreed to resign his charge May 1, 1805, "being paid up all arrears of the stipend due to that time." Some time afterward he removed to the south, where he died.

In December, 1805, Rev. John Churchill Rudd became rector of St. John's, with a salary of five hundred dollars and the use of the rectory. Mr. Rudd's ancestors were of Puritan faith, and he himself was bred a Congregationalist. At this time, the congregation seldom exceeded a hundred souls and the communicants were sixty in number.

A new steeple was erected in 1807. In 1808 the length of the building was increased seventeen feet. These repairs cost about four thousand dollars. In 1810 Mr. Rudd's salary was increased to six hundred dollars. In 1813 Mr. Rudd became editor of a new series of the Churchman's Magazine, and the place of publication was changed from New York to this town. In 1818 the parsonage was rebuilt at an expense of about three thousand dollars. In July, 1823, the University of Pennsylvania conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Owing to the loss of health, and particularly his voice, Dr. Rudd was released from his parochial charge June 1, 1826. He died at Auburn, New York, in 1848, but was buried in St. John's churchyard. He was succeeded June 1, 1826, by the Rev. Smith Pyne. His salary was five hundred dollars and the rectory. His ministry was acceptable, but he resigned the rectorship December 31, 1828.

March 8, 1829, a call was extended to the Rev. Birdseye Glover Noble, who came here on a salary of five hundred dollars, the rectory and his firewood. His ministry terminated by his resignation in 1833. The church met with severe losses by death during the cholera season of 1832.

At the close of January, 1834, the Rev. Richard Channing Moore, Jr., son of Bishop Moore, of Virginia, was chosen rector and at once entered upon his work. He was graduated at Washington (Trinity) College, Hartford, in 1829. He continued in charge of St. John's till March, 1855, when he resigned. At first his salary was four hundred dollars, with the usual perquisites, but it was afterwards increased. His ministry was very acceptable to the people, and during his stay as rector an addition of eight feet was made to each side of the church, and the interior was wholly renewed.

He was succeeded by the Rev. Samuel Adams Clark, to whom a call was extended February 4, 1856, on a salary of twelve hundred dollars and the usual perquisites. He was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, January 27, 1822. He belonged to a family of clergymen, several of whom have been prominent. An elder brother is the present bishop of Rhode Island, Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D. He was prepared for the ministry at the theological seminary at Alexandria, Virginia. In 1856 the parish library was founded, one hundred dollars being contributed by Mr. La Chaise. It is still maintained, is constantly added to, and has become quite a valuable collection. In April, 1857, measures were taken to raise twenty thousand dollars for a new church, and the work was undertaken in 1859, the corner-stone being laid September 5th, and the new house completed in the following year.

The new St. John's is a noble specimen of the Gothic style of architecture of the fourteenth century. The whole cost was about fifty thousand dollars. A chapel was built in 1867, costing about fifteen thousand dollars. On St. John the Baptist's day, June 24, 1860, the new church was opened for service, that day being the one hundred and fifty-fourth anniversary of the laying of the foundation of the original church building. It was consecrated March 26, 1865, by Bishop Odenheimer. The tower was completed in December, 1864, and by competent authority has been pronounced one of the finest examples of Gothic architecture in the land.

Dr. Clark died January 28, 1875, no head of St. John's church ever being so heartily mourned. His ministry was pre-eminently successful. It was due to his efforts that the new church and chapel were built. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey. He wrote a history of St. John's church, published in 1857 by J. B. Lippincott & Company, Philadelphia.

Dr. William S. Langford succeeded in July, 1875. His ministry continued ten years when he resigned, September 1, 1885, to become general secretary of the board of foreign and domestic missions, at the urgent request of the church at large, and against the wishes of his own people.

Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, D. D., was elected as his successor, and took charge in November, 1885. He was born in Richmond, Virginia, October 13, 1845, and was prepared for the ministry at the theological seminary at Alexandria, in his native state. He first took charge of a parish at Lawrenceville, Virginia, going from there to Baltimore, Maryland, and next to Macon, Georgia. While there he met with a terrible railroad accident which nearly cost him his life, and caused him to resign his charge, as the surgeons thought he could never resume work. Recovering, after prolonged treatment at home and abroad, he was made chaplain of the University of Virginia and from there he was called to St. John's. During his rectorship the church has had large accessions to its membership, and it is now the largest Episcopal church in the state. In 1897 the communicants enrolled numbered eleven hundred and eighty-two. The pews of St. John's are rented, but in 1888, with the consent of the pewholders, the vestry declared the church free on Sunday evenings.

During the latter part of the rectorship of Dr. Clark he built a home of his own on a portion of the old parsonage lot, which he had bought from the church. For some years the parsonage was rented, and after Dr. Langford became rector it was thought advisable to locate nearer the church, and a house and lot on East Jersey street were purchased, in December, 1875, for about thirteen thousand dollars. This house was occupied as the rectory until early in 1894. In March, 1892, a committee of the vestry was appointed to consider the advisability of selling the

rectory and erecting a parish building and rectory adjoining the church, and in December, 1892, the land adjoining the churchyard on the south and having a frontage of thirty-three feet on Broad street, was purchased for ten thousand six hundred dollars. In November, 1893, the rectory on East Jersey street was sold for about the same amount paid for it in 1875, and in October, 1894, the erection of a new rectory was begun on the Broad-street property, and the work was completed in about a year. The new rectory is of pale brick, trimmed with stone, and the style of architecture is the domestic gothic. It cost about nineteen thousand dollars, exclusive of the land. It is proposed to ultimately raze the chapel in the rear and erect a parish building, connecting the church and the rectory, the buildings forming three sides of a quadrangle and making a beautiful group. The architect was Mr. Augustus Howe. Much costly work has also been done within the church building during the present rectorship, the walls having been decorated and the floors tiled.

In 1879 ex-Chancellor Benjamin Williamson, then senior warden, gave to the church five thousand dollars as a "Memorial Easter Offering," to be used to establish a "missionary home for charitable purposes," and with part of this money and its accumulations the old parsonage on Pearl street was secured for the home. Together with about four acres of land, it was purchased by the church, December 11, 1749, for one hundred and sixty-two pounds, New Jersey money, at eight shillings the ounce. This glebe was one of the oldest in America. After being thoroughly repaired the building was opened as St. John's Home, April 23, 1885. It was intended as a place for rest and convalescence and a centre of church work, and as such was used for some years, but, conditions changing, it was deemed wiser to concentrate parish work near the church. After consultation with Mr. Williamson, and with his approval, it was decided, in 1892, to sell the home and apply the proceeds toward the erection of the proposed parish building. These times of business depression have not, however, been propitious, and nothing has yet been done.

In 1872, during the rectorship of Dr. Clark, mission services were begun in private houses, and later on were regularly established in two places,—one in South street and the other in the neighborhood of Catherine street and Magnolia avenue,—such buildings being rented as could be procured for the purpose. In January, 1886, a house and lot at the corner of Bond and Catherine streets were purchased, and here for several years the services were held, and a workingmen's club was established. About the same time the South-street services were discontinued and services were held at St. John's Home instead. Later a change of location seemed desirable, and in 1890 the Bond-street mission was sold, and land bought in Division street, near East Jersey street, on which a frame chapel, named St. Andrew's, was erected. In 1893 the adjoining lots to the north, and extending to Rebecca Place, were purchased, giving the whole property a frontage of over one hundred and

eighty-three feet in Division street and one hundred feet in Rebecca Place. The work at St. Andrew's is in a flourishing condition, and it is not unlikely that it will ultimately result in the formation of an independent parish, like Grace, Christ's and Trinity, to all of which St. John's bears the relation of the mother church.

The work at St. Andrew's and at the former mission stations has been largely conducted by the laymen of St. John's, though, at times, an assistant to the rector has been employed on this field. At Bond street, Mr. J. Augustus Dix, and at South street, Mr. J. Parkinson Roberts and Mr. James Morrison were the principal workers. St. John's and St. Andrew's each have flourishing Sunday schools, St. John's Sunday school having been founded in 1818, May 24th.



CHRIST CHURCH, RECTORY AND GUILD ROOM

CHRIST CHURCH

was formed in 1853. The first Sunday service was held April 10, 1853, in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, where they continued to worship until their chapel, on the corner of East Jersey and Bridge streets, was built. The chapel, rectory and the school house cost, with the land, about thirty thousand dollars.

Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, D. D., was rector for ten years, when he left, in 1863, to take charge of Grace church, Brooklyn, New York. He was succeeded by the Rev. Stevens Parker, D. D., of Boston, a grandson of Bishop Parker. His valuable ministrations to this people continued, to the honor of Zion, and to the exaltation of his Master, till his resignation, in the year 1879, when, on the 1st of June, the Rev. H. H. Oberly, the present pastor, was called to his place.

Daily service has been maintained in this church since 1854. In 1857 the weekly Eucharist was established. Two Sunday schools provide instruction for the children. A gothic stone rectory adjoins the church. The church also built, in 1885, a mission chapel, established in 1881, and named St. Paul's. The church is open all day.



INTERIOR OF CHRIST CHURCH

GRACE CHURCH.

Rev. Abraham B. Carter preached at the house of Mr. Vincent Bodine, November 3, 1845. This was the first service of Grace church, Elizabeth, and these services were continued at Mr. Bodine's residence until the spring of 1846. Rev. Mr. Carter was followed by Rev. Edward B. Boggs, who, in turn, was succeeded by Rev. David Clarkson, in December, 1848. The parish was organized on the 18th of August, 1849. The church was at once built, and on April 2d following was consecrated.

Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman took charge of the parish in August, 1851, remaining until 1853, other ministers officiating until March, 1857, when Rev. Clarkson Dunn accepted the rectorship and continued in charge for thirteen years, until his death in 1870.

Succeeding rectors were Rev. Joseph Mayers, 1870-2; Rev. James Stoddard, 1872-6; Rev. John F. Esch, 1876-7; Rev. Henry Duncan, D. D., 1878-83; Rev. Samuel B. Moore, 1883-7. In 1888 the Rev. Henry H. Sleeper, the present rector, was called to the rectorship. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1884, and from the theological seminary in the class of 1887. The church was enlarged in 1873. The number of communicants at the present time is four hundred and thirty.

TRINITY CHURCH.

This church was organized as a new Episcopal parish May 23 and 30, 1859, and incorporated June 22d of the same year. Services were held regularly in the county court-room until January, 1860. A gothic church edifice, capable of seating about four hundred persons, was erected

on the corner of East Jersey and Jefferson streets, but in 1865 it was sold to St. Paul's church. The parish then held services in the Third Presbyterian church until a chapel was built on the plot selected for the church, on North Broad and Chestnut streets, in 1866.

Rev. Daniel F. Warren, D. D., was the first pastor. He resigned June 1, 1868, and Rev. Mr. Lowry succeeded him in 1869. Mr. Lowry



TRINITY CHURCH, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

retired in 1873, and Rev. F. Marion McAllister, the present rector, succeeded. The corner-stone of the present church was laid April 10, 1871, and the first services were held Christmas day of that year.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1842 Elkanah Drake, a member of the church at Mount Bethel, came to Elizabeth to reside. He soon gathered a few Baptists together and established a "meeting" in the Select School, in Union street. On June 5, 1843, a council from eight churches met in the Select School and recognized as a gospel church the "First Baptist church of Elizabeth." The first officers chosen were David S. Higgins, deacon; and Elkanah Drake, clerk.

The Select School room was purchased, and on November 16, 1843, was dedicated. The society was formed on February 15, 1845, and

incorporated April 25, 1848. The first pastor was Rev. Charles Cox. The first baptism by immersion occurred in the Elizabeth river, when Pastor Cox baptized his wife and Miss Ann Holton. The pastorate of Rev. Mr. Cox was a short one, but the church membership grew to number thirty-one under his ministry, and in 1844 a Bible school was organized.

Following came pastors: Edward Conover, E. Tibbals, W. H. Turton, I. H. Waterbury, T. S. Rogers, I. N. Hill, George W. Clark, T.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

A. K. Gessler, J. C. Allen, Carter Helm Jones, W. H. Shermer and Rev. William Staub, the present incumbent.

Under the ministry of I. N. Hill the building in West Jersey street was erected, at a cost of three thousand dollars, and was dedicated September 28, 1858. In 1866, under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Clark, a revival occurred, and in that year forty-eight members withdrew and formed a new church, now known as the Central Baptist church.

Under the able direction of the Rev. Mr. Gessler the present house of worship, at the corner of Union avenue and Prince street, was erected in 1868. About this time thirteen more members withdrew from this organization to form the Memorial Baptist church. Under Mr. Allen's ministry, in 1884, the indebtedness of the church, then amounting to forty thousand dollars, was removed.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The society of the Central Baptist church was organized September 25, 1877. The church building stands on the corner of East Jersey street and Jefferson avenue, and is a gothic structure capable of seating about four hundred persons. It was erected by Trinity church in 1859, and was sold by them to St. Paul's Methodist church. The present owners came into possession of the property about the time of their organization, at which time also a membership of sixty persons was received by letter, under the supervision of a committee consisting of Messrs. C. C. Taintor, D. W. Silvers, and G. W. Kiersted.

Upon organization the church immediately extended to Rev. John McKinney a call which was accepted on the 2d of October, 1877. April 20, 1888, Rev. Mr. McKinney was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. Everett T. Tomlinson, Ph. D.

Officers of the church at time of organization were as follows: Trustees, J. Madison Watson, A. D. Coykendall, and Frederick Foster; deacons, G. W. Kiersted, T. O. Conant, and J. Madison Watson; treasurer, Frederick Foster; Clerk, I. E. Gates. The officers in 1896 are as follows: Trustees, C. C. Taintor, F. H. Davis, G. E. Dimock, A. R. Van Deventer and R. C. Myer; deacons, J. Madison Watson, J. J. Coyne, I. M. Littell and A. D. Myer; treasurer, A. W. Macdonald; clerk, J. M. Dudley. The church has a membership of three hundred and sixty.

Dr. Tomlinson is a graduate of both Williams and Colgate Colleges. He is a writer of historical fiction of recognized merit, and as an educator he has been honored with two calls to the presidency of the college in Chicago that was recently endowed by John D. Rockefeller, and since that time he has been called to the presidency of the college at Kalamazoo, Michigan,—all of which offers, however, have been declined.

THE EAST BAPTIST CHURCH.

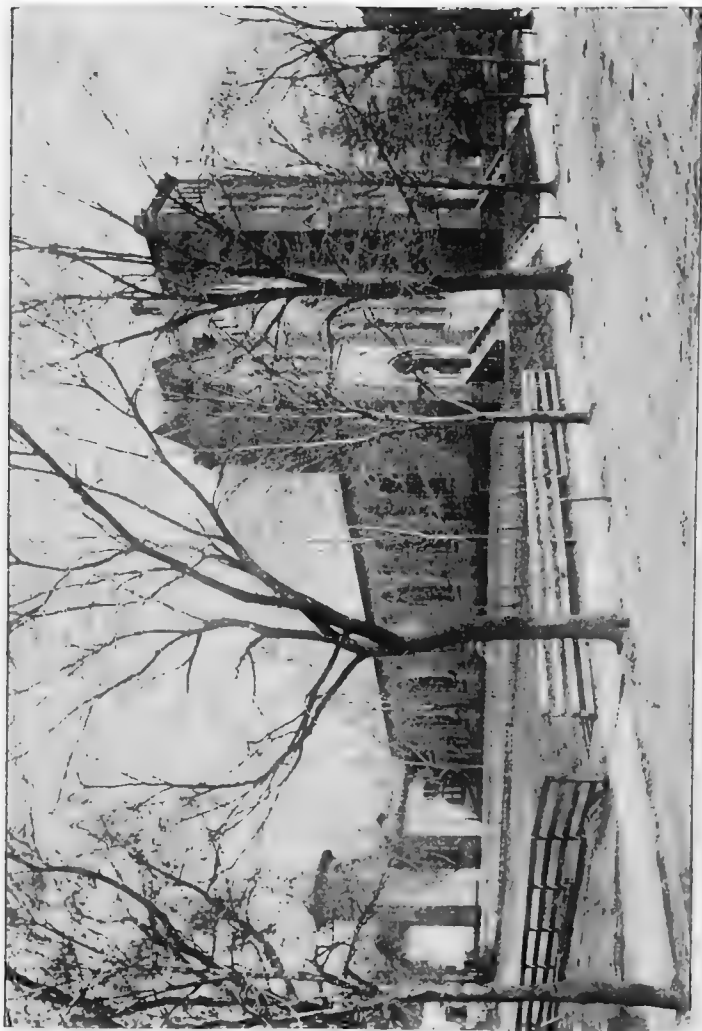
This church was built to accommodate, in the east section of the city, a few families of the Baptist faith, who, prior to 1871, maintained their prayer meetings by holding them weekly from house to house. In 1871 Peter Amory purchased a small building, which he moved to Third street, and in September, 1871, it was dedicated as a Baptist mission, a memorial to the founder's daughter. In January, 1872, thirty-seven Baptists organized a church and obtained the free use of

this building. In 1879 that church was disbanded, and in January, 1880, the present East Baptist church was organized, and began worshiping under the pastorate of Rev. Adam Chambers. He was succeeded in 1882 by Rev. Theron Outwater, of Sanborn, New York, under whose pastorate the church erected an edifice on the corner of Third and Franklin streets. The church property is valued at ten thousand dollars. Rev. J. Madison Hare succeeded Rev. Mr. Outwater in 1888. The present pastor, the Rev. W. H. Shermer, is very popular, and under his ministration the church is growing rapidly.

METHODISM IN ELIZABETH.

"Bishop Asbury on passing through the town," says Dr. Hatfield, "preached by invitation, September 6, 1785, in the unfinished Presbyterian church. It was about this time that a society of Methodists was organized here and taken under the care of the conference. Of this society one of the earliest and most efficient members was the wife of Mr. Jonathan Morrell. She was a member of the first Methodist class in America, converted and enrolled as a member of the Methodist church in New York, under the preaching of Philip Embury, the carpenter, in his own house; in the year 1766. In 1772 Mr. Morrell moved to this town, and, with his wife, united with the First Presbyterian church, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Caldwell. At the organization of the Methodist church, Mrs. Morrell returned to the people of her first love and became one of the principal supports of the society."

Thomas Morrell, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Morrell, familiarly known as Father Morrell, and practically the founder of Methodism here, in speaking of his mother, says: "It was about the year 1760 she was converted to God, and when Mr. Embury, the first Methodist preacher, came over, she went to hear him and was among the first members who joined the society in New York, and, consequently, the first Methodists in America. When we moved to Elizabeth Town, about the year 1772, there was no society in that place, and she communed with and joined the Presbyterian church there. But it pleased God to send the Rev. John Hagerty to Elizabeth Town in 1785, who was recommended to our house (through whose instrumentality I was awakened that year), and being kindly entertained at our house, laid the foundation of Methodist preaching in Elizabeth Town, and so of forming the circuit. She was, indeed, a mother to the preachers and a mother in Israel. She was a Christian thirty-six years. She knew from the first that her sickness would be unto death. * * * * My mother when she died was aged sixty-eight years, nine months and two days. I mourn only as one that has hope, and murmur not. This day, while she is a corpse in the house, I do afresh dedicate myself to God, and humbly hope, through mercy and grace, to persevere to the end, and meet my dear mother in glory! God grant it for Jesus' sake, Amen. She was



ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

interred in the family vault on Monday, 1st of August. Her corpse was first carried to the Methodist tabernacle, where a sermon was preached by Brother Filters."

Mr. Jonathan Morrell was a man of sterling character. He did not enter with the Methodist society, but called himself a "Bible Man," and when the circuit preachers were not present he would exhort the people, preaching to and praying with them.

The Rev. John Hagerty, the spiritual father of Thomas Morrell, was very useful in different fields of labor. In 1785 he was stationed in New York. The Rev. Thomas Morrell was the eldest child of Jonathan Morrell, and was born in New York, November 22, 1747. His father was a merchant, and from the time of their coming to this town, in 1772, the son had a partnership in the business. When the tidings of the battle of Lexington reached the town, a company of volunteers was immediately gathered, of which he was chosen captain. He was in command of one of the boats that captured the "Blue Mountain Valley," off Sandy Hook, January 23, 1776. In June, 1776, he received a captain's commission, with orders to muster a company of seventy-eight men and report to General Washington, then in New York. Two companies of militia were parading in front of the Presbyterian church, and young Morrell gave them an earnest talk and then called for volunteers. So effective was his speech that in five minutes his quota was filled. Six days after the Declaration of Independence they reported at New York, ready for service. In the fatal engagement at Flatbush, August 27, 1776, they were nearly cut to pieces. Captain Morrell fell severely wounded, and barely escaped with his life. He was afterwards appointed a major in the Fourth Jersey Regiment, taking an active part in the battles of Germantown, Pennsylvania, and Brandywine, but his health becoming too much impaired for service on the field, he returned to his home, and resumed his mercantile pursuits.

In the month of October, 1785, he was converted to God. In June, 1786, he began to preach as a local preacher, and in 1787, began to ride as a traveling preacher. He rode on the Elizabeth Town circuit twenty months. In 1788 he was ordained deacon; in 1789 he was ordained an elder, and continued at New York nearly five years, residing at No. 22 John street. During the first six months of his stay in New York he raised funds and built the Forsyth church. This church was dedicated November 8, 1789. A great revival followed, resulting in four hundred conversions and two hundred accessions to the society. In 1790 he was appointed presiding elder for this district, which included Elizabeth Town, and in 1794 he retired to Elizabeth Town, but subsequently accepted other appointments till 1804, when he became a permanent resident of the town.

The old homestead is still standing, in the rear of the pottery

buildings on Elizabeth avenue (formerly Water street), just on the bank of the creek. From this place Father Morrell and his family removed to a new property purchased by him farther down the avenue. Here he built for himself a house, about 1814, on the northwest corner of Elizabeth avenue and Morrell street, next to which the Methodist church building was erected. The church lot, fifty feet wide, fronting on Elizabeth avenue, is the very ground now known as Morrell street, named of course for this distinguished man. Father Morrell gave the lot and largely of his means in the building of this church, and here the Methodists worshiped until the pastorate of James O. Rogers, in 1845, when the new church, on Elizabeth avenue, was dedicated.

The Morrell street church, so called, was the only Methodist church within fifty miles, except in New York. In this church, for nearly twenty years, Father Morrell preached regularly once a Sabbath. F. A. Morrell, a son of Father Morrell, married a daughter of Jonathan Griffith, who had been one of the supports of this church for seventy years. Mrs. Crowell, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Mayor Caleb Halstead (the mother of Chancellor O. S. Halstead), Abraham Cozine, John Van Name, Isaac Bird and Jonathan Chandler were among the early, active and useful members of that church in those earlier days. Still among the first of this church who loved and served Christ were such men as Ezra Cleveland, more than sixty years a member and seventeen years a trustee. He was the trusted friend of Father Morrell, and the friend of all the pastors. Mr. Cleveland was the first to move in the project of building the new Water street church, and, besides liberal gifts, labored with the Rev. Joseph Ashbrook to secure subscriptions for the same. John Faulks, James C. Denman, Joseph Cleveland, Enoch Coddington, Aaron Q. Thompson, Periam Price, Joanna Cleveland, Ann Hicks, Eliza Wardell, Hannah Chamberlain, Angeline A. Morehouse, Mrs. Elliot Hunt, Elizabeth and Ann Meeker, Robert L. Cleveland, Moses O. Winans, Freeman T. Winans, Mrs. I. O. Reeve, Mrs. Matilda Clark, Mrs. Sarah Ayers, Samuel Osborn and Mrs. J. C. Denman were members of the old church.

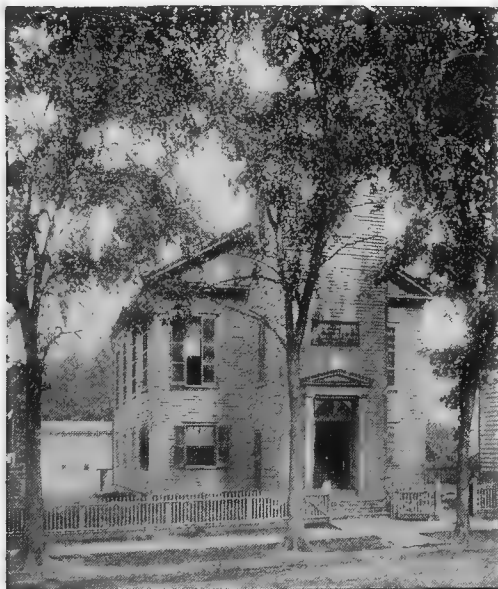
THE GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The German church, at the Crossroads, was established in 1852-3. J. W. Freund, of the New York conference, promised to engage in evangelical work among the German population of that place, and his efforts resulted in the donation, by a member of the Presbyterian denomination, of three lots, on which the church was erected in 1845. Rev. John A. Roesch was the first pastor at that place, and was there during the years 1854-5.

During the pastorate of A. H. Mead, 1853-4, in the Water street church, dissensions arose and continued for some eleven years, culminating in a withdrawal of a large number from the church. A new

organization was effected, but, not being recognized by the elder, the organization disbanded.

In 1859 a new enterprise was originated, known as the Mechanic street church, in which George W. Tubbs was actively interested. John F. Dodd was the first pastor of this church. In about six years this society joined with a number who came out of Water street church, and the St. Paul's church was formed. This new organization, after worshiping for a time in the court house, took possession of the edifice, at the corner of Jefferson avenue and East Jersey street, which they purchased from the Trinity Protestant Episcopal church and which was dedicated by Bishop Simpson in December, 1865. In the interests of Methodism it was decided that a church be built at or near Jefferson



GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Park, and on or near Reservoir hill, the latter to retain the name of St. Paul's. In the spring of 1875, the new society was formed under the name of the Park Methodist church, and, May 16th, a chapel, which had been built on Monroe avenue, was occupied until the building was ready,—the two societies worshiping together at St. Paul's, and the two pastors officiating in turn. The church edifice on Madison avenue was erected in 1879. The project of building on Reservoir hill was finally abandoned by the St. Paul society for another enterprise, which was consummated in the spring of 1877.

From the records of St. James church we quote: "On Monday evening, the 23d day of October, 1876, a committee of eight, consisting of A. P. Baker, B. E. Browne, R. L. Cleveland and William Trewin,

of Elizabeth avenue Methodist Episcopal church, and William J. Carlton, D. Denham, James Y. Floy and I. O. Reeve, of the St. Paul Methodist Episcopal church, met at the residence of R. L. Cleveland, 1134 Washington street, to consider the desirability of effecting a union of these two societies, which had been first suggested by the Elizabeth avenue Methodist church. They were also to consider the feasibility



PARK METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

of an exchange of their respective properties for the property known as the Broad street Baptist church. The outcome of this and subsequent meetings was the union of the two societies in the new organization known as the St. James' Methodist Episcopal church and the exchanges of the respective properties for the property now occupied by this society."

Major Morrell, the father of Methodism in Elizabeth, was a man of decided convictions, strong will and warm temper, which were,

however, kept under control by divine grace. He was a student of religious literature, was especially devoted to the ancient fathers of the church, and, in many respects, was well fitted for his chosen work in the ministry. Following him were other noted men, also, who have served the Methodist church in Elizabeth. John McClasky, an Irish lad in the Revolution, and imprisoned a year in the old sugar house,



FULTON STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

in Liberty street, New York city, afterward became converted, and served this church in 1788. He was a mighty preacher, a recognized leader, and a wise counselor. In 1794 Hezekiah C. Wooster, a wonderful preacher of the Word, was here. He is described as a "flaming herald, whose eloquence was overwhelming."

Shadrach Bostwick, M. D., whom Bishop Hedding called "a glorious man," was here in 1795; Thomas Everard whose "wit was caustic and words inspiring," rode this circuit in 1799; Joseph Lybrand,

"a princely man, whose eloquence was equal to that of Charles Pitman;" Joseph Holdich, the fine scholar, afterwards professor in Wesleyan University, Connecticut; Bishop Edmund S. James, and his sweet-spirited brother, Edwin L. James, the author of the "Beauties of Payson"; William H. Gilder, father of the distinguished Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century Magazine, and also of J. L. and J. B. Gilder, editors of the Critic; James Buckley, the uncle of the present editor of the Advocate; John F. Hurst, now bishop, and many others equally as able, officiated as clergymen in the Methodist churches of Elizabeth.

FULTON STREET CHURCH.

As early as 1830 a Methodist class was formed at Elizabethport under the leadership of James C. Denman, and in 1851 the Fulton street church was organized, and a church edifice was completed in the following year. Isaac Trotter was the first pastor of that church.

ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Fifty-three years ago the first regular services were held by the Catholics in Elizabeth, New Jersey. Before this a priest would occasionally come over from Staten Island and celebrate mass for the few people of that faith, but it was not until 1844 that a permanent priest was granted them. Rev. Father Isaac P. Howell, the first pastor, met his little band of twenty-five people for the first time on Palm Sunday, 1844. He proved to be a most successful guide both in things spiritual and temporal. At the end of the first year of his labors, his flock had grown in numbers to a membership of one hundred. Father Howell in the meantime had been zealously laboring to secure means to build a house of worship, much of which had to be sought for outside of the newly formed parish. The laborers on the Morris canal were appealed to and responded liberally. The pastor working unceasingly for the one end, was finally rewarded for his diligence in having a comfortable place for service, besides a rectory, which was mostly paid for by himself. He had true missionary spirit, and his memory is held in affectionate remembrance. He was followed by Father Kane, his assistant, who, after the decease of his former rector, succeeded to the charge of St. Mary's and continued therein several years. Father Kane came to Elizabeth from St. James' church in Newark, New Jersey. He was followed by Father Thebaud, of a noble French family, who fled from France during the revolution. He was a classmate of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Wigger, the present bishop of the diocese of Newark, at Brignonlisle College, Genoa, at which institution he was graduated. After his death Father Corrigan took charge of the parish. Father Corrigan was a brother to the Most Rev. Michael Corrigan, formerly bishop of this diocese, and now archbishop of New

York. To distinguish him from this eminent prelate he was called "Father James." He was once president of Seton Hall College. Father Corrigan died in 1890, at which time Father O'Neill became pastor, where he still continues. Up to September, 1896, he was ably assisted by Father Carroll, now himself rector at Newark, and whose place is filled by Father Brady. The present church building of St. Mary's was begun in 1845, when the basement walls were built. Afterward a small structure was placed upon these, in which the congregation worshiped until 1858, when they were able to begin the

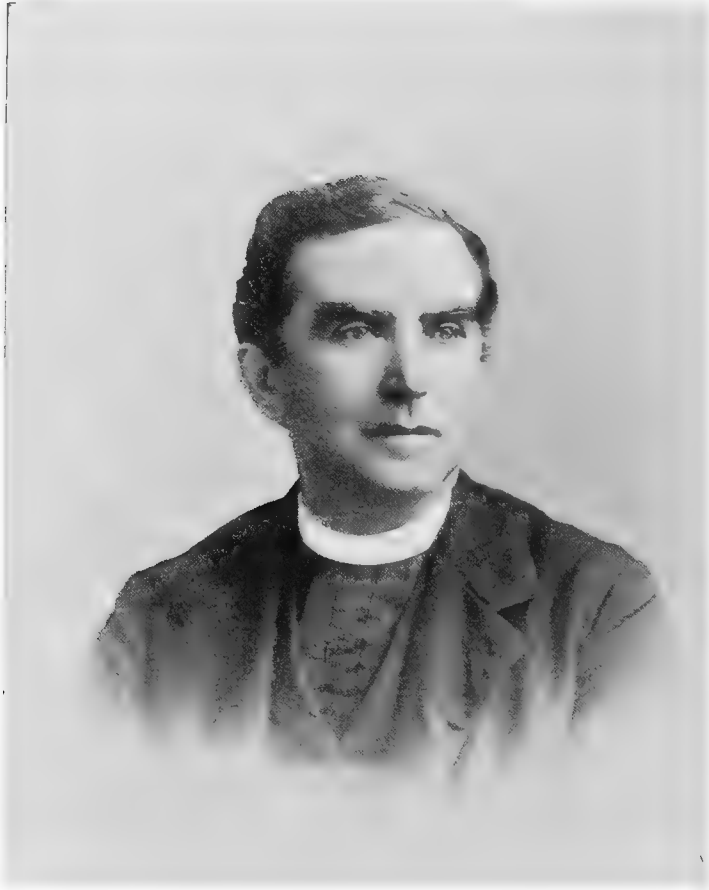


ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

work of enlarging and improving the church and rectory. This was finished in 1864, during the pastorate of Rev. Isaac P. Howell. Dr. John M. Reimer, editor of the New Jersey Herald, graphically describes the interior of the church as follows:

On the walls in bass-relief are representations of the stations of the cross, being sculptures which were produced from Munich. They are fine specimens of art, and could hardly be excelled, the expressions of the figures appearing decidedly realistic and the whole effect very impressive. The ceiling is exquisitely decorated. In the centre appears an illustration of the Assumption, which is well executed. At the corners, figures of angels and cherubs are exhibited, all of which are decidedly pleasing to the eye. The chancel has been furnished with artistic taste and at a great expense, the

furniture and carpets forming a combination of coloring which is productive of delightful results. On the wall back of the main altar is a fine life-size painting of the Crucifixion, while the altar on the left bears an oil painting by Torjetti, which is particularly valuable and a masterpiece of art. It is a representation of the Madonna and Child. Leaning against the altar on the right is a smaller canvas, picturing the flight into Egypt of Joseph and Mary with the child Jesus.



REV. FRANCIS O'NEILL

The art gems of St. Mary's church, however, are the two stained-glass windows on either side of the chancel. These windows were brought from Munich, and are the work of a master artist. The one on the left contains beautiful pictures of St. Michael and St. Gabriel on the upper portion, and of the presentation in the Temple of the Blessed Virgin when a little child, on the lower. That on the right portrays St. Raphael and St. Uriel on the upper portion, and on the lower, St. Dominick receiving the rosary previous to its introduction into every part of the world. Each line on this window is in perfect harmony with all the rest, the figures and all accessories being executed with careful attention to every detail.

An important adjunct to St. Mary's is the society known as the Young Men's Catholic Literary Association, organized in 1879. St. Mary's parochial school was founded by Father Howell in 1851. There are at present about three hundred scholars in attendance.

The present rector, Father O'Neill, is a native of St. Andrews, province of New Brunswick, Canada. He was educated in part at St. Andrews Academy, later he was a student in St. Dunstan's College, and afterward was sent to the Seminary of Montreal to prepare for ordination. He was ordained at St. John's, New Brunswick. Father Carroll, the late assistant pastor, was born in Morristown, New Jersey, April 19, 1859. His education was begun in St. Benedict's College, in Newark, but he was afterwards sent to a preparatory school, St. Charles, in Maryland. From this school he went to Seton Hall College, where he was graduated in 1881. He at once entered the seminary, and was ordained four years later, in 1885. He was immediately assigned to St. Mary's, as assistant to Father Thebaud. He remained in the same capacity with Father Corrigan and last with Father O'Neill. Father Carroll's zeal and sincere personality won for him a warm place in the hearts of his parishioners. Rev. Father James H. Brady, successor to Father Carroll in St. Mary's, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts in 1856. In 1861 his parents removed to Providence, Rhode Island, where he was educated in the public schools, and was graduated at the high school in 1871. He then spent a year in the Christian Brothers' high school, after which he entered the Jesuits' College in Montreal, where he was graduated in 1877. After spending one year in post-graduate work, he went to Seton Hall, and was ordained in 1882. His first work was as assistant pastor in Jersey City, New Jersey, and afterward in the same capacity in Newark, New Jersey. He then took charge of the mission of Stanhope and Lake Hopatcong, where he remained eight years, coming from that charge to that of St. Mary's. St. Mary's Guild was organized in 1896. The Holy Name Society is also a new organization, at present in charge of Father Brady.

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH,

of Elizabeth, was the third formed, and ground was broken for the church edifice in 1858, and in that year, when the corner-stone of this church was laid, that portion of the city was almost a wilderness.

Bishop Bayley, having been previously prevailed upon to allow the experiment of a new parish to be attempted, Rev. M. A. M. Wirtzfield came over from St. Michael's to take charge. Mr. Patrick Riel started the good work by donating his three lots for the site, and the corner-stone of the church was laid, in Wall street, September, 1858. Father Wirtzfield acted as pastor for seven years, when the learned Rev. Patrick Hennessy took his place. He was succeeded by Rev. Patrick Cody, and he, on January 27, 1873, by Rev. Martin Gessner, the present

pastor. Since Father Gessner took charge, almost the entire block in Court street, between First and Second streets, has been acquired and upon this the church, the school and various other buildings are in process of completion, which will cost from four hundred thousand dollars to five hundred thousand dollars.

The Church of the Holy Rosary was established in July, 1886, by Bishop Wigger. John Callaghan took charge and built up the parish. Rev. J. J. Smith is priest. The Church of the Sacred Heart, at the corner of Spring and Bond streets, is a more recent organization. Rev. Augustine Wirth, O. S. B. is priest.


ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

was erected for the German Catholics, in the year 1852. The Redemptionist Fathers, of New York, attended the Catholics of Elizabeth from 1849 to 1851, when a congregation was organized. On August 8, 1852, they received their first resident priest, Rev. Augustus Daubner, O. S. F.

Services were held during two years in Peters building, at Union Square, when in 1853, a new church was built on Smith street. In 1855 the church was enlarged and a parochial school was built. In 1870 the present pastor Rev. Albert von Schilgen was appointed, and in 1873 he built the new church, on the corner of East Jersey and Smith streets. The congregation has about two thousand members. The new parochial school was built in 1889.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE CITY OF ELIZABETH, CONTINUED—NEWSPAPERS, HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, ETC.

T is an unmistakable fact that in any community a most potent influence upon development and consecutive progress is that wielded by the local press; and as at least representing an enterprise of semi-public nature, it is eminently fitting that due recognition be accorded the leading factors in this line. In the succeeding paragraphs will be found reference to various beneficent and eleemosynary institutions which contribute to the prestige of Elizabeth as a center of advanced civilization and true humanitarianism.

THE ELIZABETH DAILY JOURNAL.

This is the leading newspaper in the city of Elizabeth and Union county, and no history of Union county would be reasonably complete that did not include a liberal sketch of the Journal, its origin, its history, its work and its success. The growth and prosperity of the city and county in which it circulates and exerts its influence, have been so intimately associated with the progress and development of the Journal for the past quarter of a century, that each may be said, with great propriety, to have had a reciprocally beneficial effect upon the other.

On the 16th of February, 1779, the first number of the New Jersey Journal was issued, at Chatham, by Sheppard Kollock. It was a four-page sheet, three columns to a page; size of printed form, 9 x 13 inches; subscription two dollars a year. A well preserved copy of the original issue is on file in the New Jersey Historical Society's rooms, Newark, and many reprint copies were made from it early in the year 1880. There are yet extant many odd copies of the issues during the years 1783, 1797, 1799, 1800, etc., but there is no perfect file until a much later date.

Shortly after the paper was started, the editorial and business offices were removed to Elizabeth Town, but its early history was full of strange and exciting experiences. The war of the Revolution was not yet ended, and this section of the country saw many engagements, and was traversed many times by the British and American troops in turn. The Journal was then, as ever since, heartily loyal to the interests of the country and of the locality in which it was printed, and it suffered



NATIONAL STATE BANK BUILDING, WATER COMPANY'S OFFICE AND JOURNAL OFFICE

for its loyalty. It is related that time and again its presses were carted from place to place to prevent the enemy from capturing them, and that its office was in a wagon more than once.

When the war ended it became permanently established in Elizabeth as a readable, reliable family newspaper, and it has never since changed its locality nor descended from the high character and purpose upon which it was established.

On July 17, 1871, the Elizabeth Daily Journal came into existence, in answer to a public demand for a clean, bright, able, reliable paper, Republican in principle, that would address itself to the intelligent readers of the city and county and fearlessly advocate their best interests. At that time the people of Elizabeth had been wrought up to financial insanity by the wooden-pavement bond-issuing craze. There appeared



CHARLES C. McBRIDE

to be no end to the continuous invention of vast debt-creating schemes for carrying on alleged improvements. The Journal foresaw what the result must be, and at once opposed these schemes with all its strength. Tremendous excitement and bitter antagonisms were created, but the Journal kept the inevitable day of reckoning steadily in public view, and the city's collapse when it came, ultimately carried down with it all the other papers and left the Journal with an established reputation for honesty and with an undisputed field. Since then new papers have started and old ones have been revived, but none has rivaled the Journal in the esteem and confidence of the people.

While the city was passing through the fiery financial trials which followed its bankruptcy, the Journal stood alone in resisting the confiscatory demands of belligerent creditors, and insisted upon such an adjustment of the crushing debt as would permit the city to recover its municipal existence, regain its prestige and secure an opportunity to

restore its normal prosperity. No paper ever worked with more vigor or more effectively than did the Journal to this end. It earned the approval of all the citizens and property-owners, and has retained their support and good will ever since.

The magnificent system of stone roads in Union county is another monument to the Journal's effective work. For three years this paper stood alone in its advocacy of this system, nearly all the other papers aggressively opposing it. But the Journal's articles were vigorous and bristling with conclusive arguments and pertinent facts, and it virtually forced the people into an improvement which has since proved the best investment the county ever made, while the Journal's articles, copied in every county in the state, have formed the basis of the literature



AUGUSTUS S. CRANE

which has greatly advanced the cause of good roads throughout the country. The crusade against the race-track gamblers was begun by the Journal at a time when, as leading politicians declared, it was folly to think of successfully fighting these gigantic institutions. But the Journal entered the fight with all its energy, and the race-track gamblers were driven out of the state.

In politics the Journal is Republican, but it has such a hold upon the people that members of all political parties read it and find in its columns the latest news at home and abroad. It has made a household word of its piquant motto, "If you don't read the Journal you don't get the news."

From the small beginning already described, the Journal has grown into an eight-page daily paper, seven columns to a page, size 15½ x 22; with twelve-page issues when occasion requires. It recently abandoned the old system of hand typesetting and now uses the latest improved linotype machines.

It enjoys a splendid advertising patronage and has a thoroughly equipped job-printing department. While its largest circulation is in the city of Elizabeth, it has many readers and regular representatives in Rahway, Westfield, Cranford, Roselle, Linden, Lyons Farms and the adjacent country sections.

Mr. Charles C. McBride, the present editor of the Journal, is a New Jersey man by birth, and has found no place more attractive than his native state. He began as reporter and generally useful man about the office, on the date of the first issue of the daily, and has advanced, by hard and conscientious work, upward through the various places of responsibility, reaching the editorial chair nearly ten years ago. One of the sincerest indications of an editor's success is the frequency with which his editorials are copied in other papers, and no paper in the state enjoys this distinction more frequently than the Journal.

Mr. Augustus S. Crane, the Journal's business manager, is a descendant of one of the oldest families of New Jersey. He too began his work in a humble position in the Daily Journal office, a few years after it had been started. Through his untiring zeal, progressive ideas and a thorough study of the mechanical and business departments of the office he has eminently qualified himself for the successful work he is now carrying on, in one of the most arduous and responsible positions in the office of a daily newspaper.

THE ELIZABETH DAILY LEADER

was sprung into existence, July 29, 1889, by General J. Madison Drake, who for a number of years had successfully conducted the Sunday Leader, the publication of which, however, ceased in February, 1890. The Daily Leader flourished from the first day of its publication, at once attaining a large circulation and a profitable advertising patronage. At this writing (1897) the Leader is an eight-page sheet, its types being set by linotype machines. General Drake is assisted in the management of the Leader by his sons, William M. Drake and J. Madison Drake, Jr., both of whom have been connected with the newspaper business since early boyhood.

General Drake has been a newspaper publisher since 1854, when he started the Mercer Standard, in Trenton, New Jersey. Subsequently he published the Evening Express and Wide Awake in that city. Upon his return home, after a loyal service in the late war, General Drake started the Daily Monitor in Elizabeth, and thereby realized a fortune. For distinguished gallantry during the four years of war he was presented with a medal of honor by congress.

THE ELIZABETH GENERAL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

The first successful movement toward establishing a hospital in Elizabeth was made in the early part of 1877 by Dr. James S. Green.

Convinced of the necessity of such an institution, he desired to bring the general public to a recognition of the fact, and this he believed could best be done by the establishment of a free dispensary as a preliminary movement. To this end he sought and obtained the co-operation of Drs. Alonzo Pettit, J. Otis Pinneo and Thomas N. McLean, and these four physicians, at their own expense, secured rooms, and on April 17, 1877, opened a "Free Dispensary for the Treatment of Surgical Diseases of the Poor."

In the early part of 1879 the time for further organization seemed to have arrived, and the gentlemen immediately interested in the enterprise, executed, on the 9th of May, 1879, under the general laws of the state of New Jersey, a certificate of the incorporation of the Elizabeth General Hospital and Dispensary, and filed it in the office of the secretary of state. The following names were attached to this certificate: James S. Green, J. O. Pinneo, N. C. J. English, R. W. Woodward, William T. Day, C. B. Place, I. E. Gates, W. W. Sterns, Thomas N. McLean, Lebbeus B. Miller, C. W. Van Horne, Albert B. Hazard, Charles H. Rollinson, J. Augustus Dix, Alonzo Pettit. These gentlemen, by the terms of the certificate, became the first board of managers of the corporation.

In October of the same year the organization of the board was completed by the election of its officers as follows: President, Lebbeus B. Miller; vice-president, Albert B. Hazard; treasurer, Charles B. Place; secretary, W. T. Day. At the same meeting a medical and surgical staff was appointed as follows: Surgeons—Jas. S. Green, M. D., Lewis W. Oakley, M. D., Victor Mravlag, M. D., Alonzo Pettit, M. D.; physicians—J. Otis Pinneo, M. D., J. S. Crane, M. D., Robert Wescott, M. D., Thomas N. McLean, M. D. In February, 1880, the managers elected a dentist, Louis S. Marsh, D. D. S. In January, 1880, Drs. Green and Pettit and Mr. C. B. Place were appointed a committee to select a location for the hospital, the result being the purchase of the Jaques property, on Jaques street, for three thousand two hundred dollars. This purchase was made on the 16th of April following, and subsequently the building was altered and additional lands purchased.

In January 1880 the physicians in charge of the Free Dispensary for the Treatment of Surgical Diseases of the Poor, transferred the same to the managers of the hospital.

On the 6th of February the Emergency Hospital, an enterprise that had been started a short time before, under the care of a number of ladies, was tendered, with all its appliances, to the board of managers of the hospital, and was accepted. On the 26th of May, 1880, the first annual meeting of the association was held, and fifteen managers were elected. The Jaques-street building was opened for patients October 11, 1880.

Through the efforts of Mrs. Eliza G. Halsey, the "Daisy Bed" fund was inaugurated, which has been of much assistance in the work, as

many as ninety-one children having been cared for in one year in the Daisy Bed ward. In January, 1881, the Ladies' Aid Society of the Elizabeth General Hospital and Dispensary was organized, at once began co-operation with the board of managers, and has rendered most substantial aid in many directions. Through its efforts the Training School for Nurses was organized, in 1892.

Soon after the opening of the Jaques-street hospital it was found necessary to have more room for patients, and a surgical pavilion was added, which gave temporary relief. Later on, a further increase of room became an urgent necessity, and early in 1888 the board of managers, after careful investigation, decided to put up a new building, which should embody the most improved plans and arrangements for hospital purposes.

In carrying out this decision a new site, on the northeast corner of East Jersey and Reid streets, was purchased and the present hospital buildings were erected thereon, the expenditure for grounds and buildings being about ninety thousand dollars, the larger part of which was secured through the active personal efforts of Mayor John C. Rankin. Three of these subscriptions aggregated eight thousand dollars and there were twenty-eight of one thousand dollars each. On May 2, 1894, the building on Jaques street was abandoned as a hospital, and the work inaugurated in the new quarters.

* The Blake Memorial, for women, was a gift by Mrs. Frederick M. Blake, as a memorial of her father and mother, the late William and Augusta Zschwetzke. The building was completed and formally opened on the evening of April 28, 1894. The Cribside Association, inaugurated by Mrs. Blake for the purpose of furnishing supplies of garments, linen and bedding to the Blake Memorial, has not only succeeded in doing this, but has also contributed two thousand dollars toward its endowment.

The total number of patients treated in the hospital in 1896 was: Surgical ward, 384; medical ward, 328; maternity ward, 55; emergency cases—surgical, 200; medical, 25. This renders a total of nine hundred and twenty-two cases treated in the hospital, while the same year records dispensary visits to the number of two thousand three hundred and twenty-eight. The present officers are: President, Lebbeus B. Miller; vice-president, Charles H. K. Halsey; secretary, William T. Day; treasurer, Patrick J. Ryan. The present board of managers comprises: William W. Ackerman, James H. Alexander, Francis J. Blatz, Frank H. Davis, William T. Day, Charles H. K. Halsey, Lebbeus B. Miller,

* The capacity of the present hospital is one hundred and five beds. In addition to the general wards, it has the Daisy Bed ward for children, an isolated pavilion for diphtheria cases, and the Blake Memorial pavilion for women. There are ten rooms for private patients in the main hospital and four in the Blake, the latter for gynecological and maternity patients. The charge for private rooms is fifteen dollars per week, which includes board, medicines, ordinary surgical appliances and the services of the house staff and the regular nurse. There are three surgical operating rooms, and the equipment for surgical work will compare favorably with the best hospitals. There is also a training school for nurses connected with the hospital, from which nurses for private families are supplied.

Charles H. Moore, Jacob H. Olhausen, Calvin B. Orcutt, William H. Rankin, Patrick J. Ryan, Elias D. Smith, Charles Townsend, R. W. Woodward.

The present staff are: Surgeons—Alonzo Pettit, M. D., Victor Mravlag, M. D., James S. Green, M. D., Edgar B. Grier, M. D.; physicians—Thomas N. McLean, M. D., William A. M. Mack, M. D., Norton L. Wilson, M. D.; superintendent of the hospital, Louis R. Curtis.

Mr. Lebbeus B. Miller has been president of the hospital from its organization, with the exception of the years 1891 to 1894, inclusive, during which time J. Augustus Dix, one of the founders and liberal patrons of the hospital, occupied the position. The secretaryship has been in the hands of William T. Day from the year 1879, with the exception of two or three years, when he served in the capacity of financial secretary, during which time Mr. R. W. Woodward held the office of secretary.

ALEXIAN BROTHERS' HOSPITAL.

The order of the Celite or Alexian Brothers was founded in the fourteenth century, when the great plague brought desolation over all Europe, it being known in history as the "black death." The first order was founded at Mechlin, in Belgium, and there are now establishments of Alexians all over the world. The first house in America was erected in Chicago, in March, 1866.

The corner-stone of the Elizabeth hospital was laid by Rt. Rev. W. M. Wigger, in May, 1893. The hospital was opened July 1, 1894. Hospital cases during the past year numbered seven hundred. There are fourteen brothers in attendance.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The Elizabeth Orphan Asylum occupies one of the finest buildings in the city. It is located on the corner of Murray and Cherry streets, and is a four-story brick structure, with ample accommodations for one hundred children. On the first floor are the dining room, school room, parlor and two sitting rooms. On the second floor are two large dormitories and four other rooms. On the third is a well appointed hospital, cut off completely from the rest of the house. On the fourth are large play rooms, as there are also in the basement. The institution is supported by the donations of the citizens.

The Elizabeth Orphan Asylum Association was incorporated February 12, 1858, with the following as incorporators: Benjamin Williamson, Richard T. Haines, John J. Chetwood, Reuben Van Pelt, Garret Green, David Magie, Samuel A. Clark, Nicholas Murray and Alfred DeWitt. The first directress was Mrs. R. T. Haines; the first treasurer, Mrs. J. G. Nuttman, and the first secretary, Mrs. Alfred DeWitt. On July 29, 1858, the institution began its work of charity in a rented house on Broad street, with eleven children from the alms

house. Of these first eleven the Scarlett brothers afterward improved the advantages of the asylum. One is a prosperous lawyer, and the other two are ministers, in charge of prosperous congregations. Many other of the former inmates now occupy honorable positions. In 1860 the Thomas house, in Broad street, near the bridge, was purchased, and was occupied as the asylum until 1872. In 1871 Anson G. P. Dodge, then a resident of the city, offered twenty thousand dollars to buy land and build an asylum, on the condition that the citizens contributed fifteen thousand dollars more. On the 3d of May of that same year, at the anniversary exercises, it was announced that the money had been raised. The work of erecting the building began immediately, and in 1872 it was completed and occupied. Mrs. Samuel A. Clark became first directress in 1882 and has held the office ever since, Mrs. Franklin Brown is second directress; Mrs. Jonas E. Marsh, treasurer; Mrs. A. W. Dimock, secretary; Miss G. G. Clancy, matron; Dr. Norton L. Wilson, physician.

THE HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

This is certainly a deserving and prominent charity, and owes its foundation to Mrs. Jane J. Ogilvie, a resident of this city, who died in 1870, leaving the residuum of her estate, after the payment of certain legacies, in trust to her executors for the aid of indigent old women of Elizabeth. Through the fund thus started ready responses and assistance were at once given to an appeal sent out setting forth the desirability of such an institution. A home was immediately opened, on Elizabeth avenue, but since that time it has been moved to several different locations, until now it occupies the Boxwood Hall, in East Jersey street, which was bought for fifteen thousand dollars, of which ten thousand dollars was contributed by the Ogilvie fund. Admission is obtained on approval of board of managers and the payment of one hundred dollars, or a guarantee of its payment within six months. The pastors of the various churches of the city administer to their spiritual wants, and they are supplied with books to read and have every comfort it is possible to furnish.

CHAPTER XX.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL RECORDS.

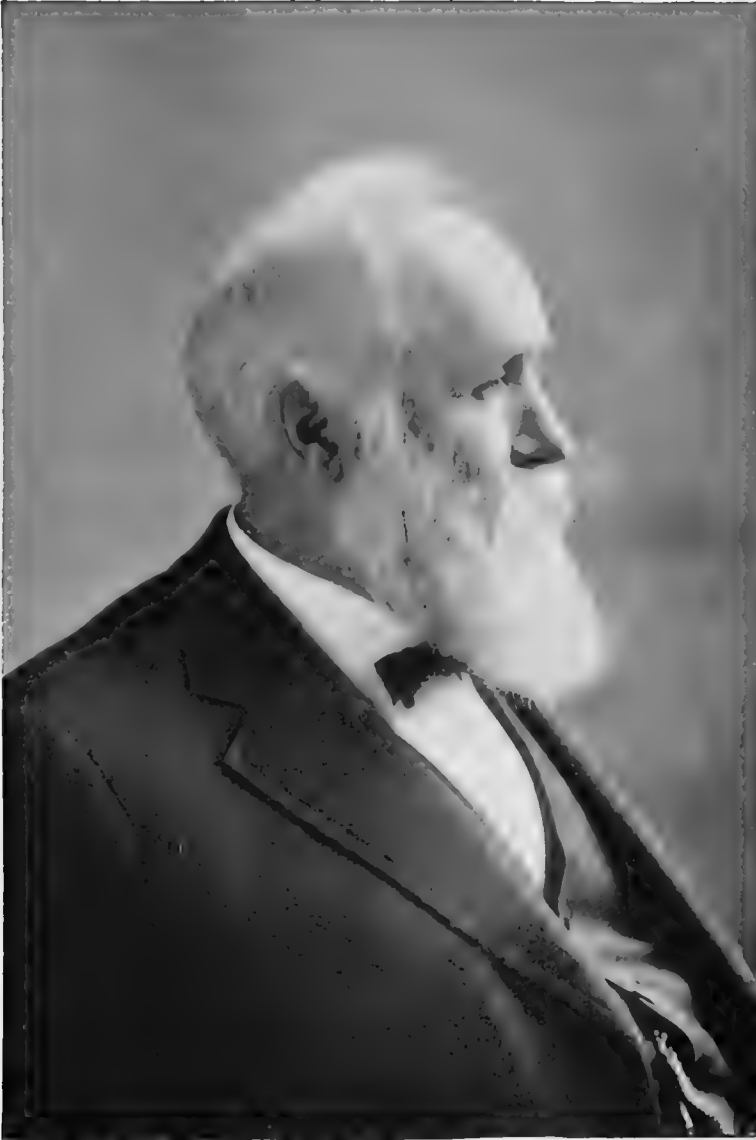


THE history of a state as well as that of a nation is chiefly a chronicle of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society. The world judges the character of a community by that of its representative citizens, and a compilation of this nature exercises its legitimate function in incorporating a brief record of those whose works and actions have been such as to entitle them to the recognition and representation.

JAMES MADISON WATSON,

educationist and author, is of English and Dutch descent. His American ancestors migrated to New England and New York in the early colonial days. His grandfather, John Watson, was a soldier in the Continental army during the Revolutionary war, and at its close settled in Washington county, New York, a few miles north of Albany. The father, Rev. Simeon Watson, a Baptist clergyman, removed to western New York in 1818.

The subject of this memoir, the fifth in a family of seven children, was born in Onondaga Hill, the original shiretown of Onondaga county, February 8, 1827. Though Syracuse had become the county seat, his native village afforded the helpful and refining influences incident to a residential town of clergymen, judges, lawyers, and other cultured citizens of the county. It also possessed many peculiarities of a provincial and frontier town which, during the plastic period of childhood, tend permanently to affect the character. The Onondaga Indians, from the neighboring reservation, were frequenters of its streets and homes. It was on the state highway and United States mail route between Albany and Buffalo, and the daily arrivals of the stage coaches from the east and the west were regularly heralded by the ever welcome blasts of the bugle horn. The Watson homestead, formerly the chief hotel of the village, was situated on the public square, opposite the court house, which was then used in part as a Baptist church. The county clerk's office, at the head of the square, had become the principal public school, and here the boy received the rudiments of an education, the open campus or ample village green serving as an admirable playground. Here, also, from the village library, containing a few select books of wholesome and stimulating literature, he first acquired his passionate love of reading and his admiration of classical style.



JAMES MADISON WATSON, IN 1892

In his twelfth year the family removed to a sparsely settled and heavily timbered section of Oswego county, adjacent to Onondaga, involving the obstacles, limitations and unremitting labor incident to clearing lands and establishing a new home in the wilderness. The novel conditions of life and strange environment struck his boyish fancy, awakened his dormant faculties, and constantly called forth his best efforts. He worked in the woods and fields by days and spent his evenings and the odds and ends of time in reading and study. At sixteen he stood high in the teachers' examination and conducted successfully, during the winter months, his first district school.

Thenceforth he continued his studies in the academies of the county, with the view of a college course, alternated with teaching, as the necessities of self-support demanded. He was principal of an Oswego city public school for three years, and later an academic instructor and student of law. In August of 1852 he entered, as clerk and law student, the office of General James R. Lawrence, of Syracuse, then a noted lawyer and the United States attorney for the northern district of New York, remaining only eight months; but it was a period of closest study, faithful service and rapid progress. He arrived in Albany March 31, 1853, secured a position as clerk and student with the law firm of Hammond, King & Barnes, and also as copyist in the United States branch pension office. He worked well-nigh incessantly in offices, courts, and libraries, studying books, things and men, and was admitted to the bar September 6th, the same year. Two days later he left Albany for New York city, to attend the Crystal Palace Exposition, but with no expectation of taking up his residence there. Before the close of the week, however, he accepted a business and literary connection with the publishing house of A. S. Barnes & Company, which was continued many years.

Immediately afterward, in the interest of their publications, he commenced extended lecture tours, visiting Albany, Troy, Washington, District of Columbia; Baltimore, Wilmington, Delaware; Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Reading, Easton, Trenton, Newark, Jersey City, Brooklyn, New Haven, Hartford, Worcester, Boston and many other important cities and towns, returning at intervals to New York. His services during this period were especially valuable in the revision and popularization of their text-books. A practical elocutionist and well versed in English and American literature, he had also noticed the inadequacy of the material, the illogical arrangements, and the mistaken methods of the school and family readers and spellers then in use, and had elaborated a scheme for a new series suited to all scholastic grades. The appearance, in 1855, of his "Word Builder, or National First Reader," inaugurated a new order of schoolbooks, practically presenting for the first time a systematic use of the synthetic and analytical methods of teaching reading and spelling by combining the word and sentence systems with the alphabetic and phonetic ones. Encouraged by

the prompt and widespread welcome given this little book, and aided by Richard Green Parker, the then popular author of "Aids to English Composition," within three years he completed the "National Series of Readers," six books, the "National Elementary Speller," and the "National Pronouncing Speller"—works whose merits were of universal recognition, and whose revised editions, after thirty-nine years [1897], are still in use.



JAMES MADISON WATSON, IN 1871

For several years subsequent to 1858, much of his time was devoted to teaching elocution and athletics in New York city; to training professionals, teachers, and classes in schools; and to lectures, public readings, and instruction in teachers' institutes in many states of the Union. At the close of the civil war, in conjunction with Dr. Charles Davies, the mathematician, and other experienced educators, he aided State Superintendent Parker in the establishment of a common free-school system in all the congressional districts of Missouri. Meanwhile he prepared his two works on physical training, profusely illustrated and

complete to an extent not theretofore attempted. His "Hand Book of Gymnastics," and his "Manual of Calisthenics," published in 1864, which met an enthusiastic reception worthy of war times, were widely used by individuals, families, schools, and gymnasiums, and contributed not a little toward the creation of a national sentiment for physical culture. In 1868 he commenced the preparation of "Watson's Independent Readers," a new series of six books which was issued during the succeeding four years, accompanied by his "Independent Spelling Book." His "Independent Child's Speller," and "Independent Youth's Speller," both printed in script, appeared respectively in 1872 and 1874; his "Independent Primary Reader," in 1875; his "Complete Speller," in 1878; and his "Graphic Speller," in 1884. These works are widely distinguished from the usual compilations of schoolbook makers. Original in design and largely so in matter, logical in arrangement, perfectly graded, and rich in annotations and illustrations, they are fully suited for permanent use by classes and individual learners.

He also prepared, some years since, two distinct and entire series of schoolbooks which, though published anonymously, were extensively introduced, and their annual sales are still large. Beside revised editions, his separate works probably number not less than forty volumes. His principal publishers are the American Book Company, Washington Square, New York.

Mr. Watson was married at Newark, New Jersey, in 1871, to Emma Hopper, a daughter of Rev. Andrew Hopper, a Baptist clergyman. The same year he purchased a tract of land at Elizabeth, where he established a delightful home. He has one child, Mabel Madison Watson. Converted at an early age, he has since been closely identified with religious, ethical and reformatory measures. He is a member of the Baptist State Board of New Jersey, a deacon of the Central Baptist church of Elizabeth, and a ready Christian worker. A Republican in politics, though not a partisan, he is ever responsive to his civic duties. At the earnest and unanimous solicitation of its membership, January 5, 1885, he accepted the presidency of the Elizabeth Red Ribbon Club, a temperance and law and order organization, established by the churches of the city. A lifelong total abstainer, and believing alcoholics the greatest curse of mankind—the seat and source of lawlessness, violence, crime, disease and death—for five years he continued president, maintained educational and religious temperance Sunday meetings, union services with similar societies, and occasional protracted reformatory meetings. He was editor and publisher of the "Red Ribbon Record," the organ of the club. He also labored to lessen the number of drinking saloons, and waged incessant war before the city boards and the courts of the state with the violators of the excise laws, especially Sunday sellers. He has been an active worker in the Elizabeth Board of Trade, a member of the board of education and its president. He became an

active member of the New Jersey Sanitary Association in 1879, its president in 1882, and thenceforth, for fifteen years, its corresponding secretary. He was elected a member of the American Public Health Association in 1882, read a paper on "Physical Training," at its annual meeting, in Detroit, the following year, and subsequently he has continued an active member. He has also been an efficient and enthusiastic member of the American Forestry Association for some years past.

FRANCIS ENGEL.

Francis Engel, of Elizabeth, superintendent of the gas company of that city, is a prominent member of the city council and a faithful and conservative man in that body. He was elected in April, 1897, to represent the ninth ward for the fourth successive time, and has made an enviable reputation as a public servant. He is chairman of the finance and the police committees, and a member of the committees on drainage and on law, and was the chairman of the special committee to devise a plan for the improvement of the Elizabeth river. He has served on the fire committee, and while there was active in securing new apparatus for five of the eight companies of the city.

Mr. Engel was born in Elizabeth forty-four years ago and is a son of the late John Engel, who represented the old first ward in the city council in 1865-8 and afterward served as receiver of taxes, with whom his son, Francis, served in his youth as deputy. Upon leaving his father's office, twenty-five years ago, he came to his present position, to which has since been added the duties of chief engineer.

Mr. Engel was first married, in 1876, to Jennie McCall, who died, leaving a daughter, Josephine. His second marriage was to Mary, the daughter of ex-Freeholder Joseph Nolte, and by this marriage he is the father of five children.

In politics Mr. Engle is a Democrat, and was re-elected to the council in April, 1897, by the largest majority yet received by him.

GEORGE H. HORNING,

ex-member of the common council of Elizabeth, New Jersey, was born in that city August 19, 1859. He is a son of George Horning, whose father, Andrew, a native German, was an oil-cloth manufacturer of Elizabeth. George Horning and his wife, Mary née Weber, are residents of Elizabeth and the parents of three children: L. P., George H. and Emma.

George H. Horning received his education in a private German and English school, and in the public schools of his native city. He entered first the drug store of Bucholtz & Driver, and later that of Whitehead & Hooker. In 1877 he became a student in the College of Pharmacy in



MRS. EMILY E. WILLIAMSON

the city of New York. Having been graduated therefrom in 1879, he returned to Elizabeth and re-engaged with Mr. Hooker, with whom he remained till 1884, when he engaged in business for himself, in a building erected by him for that purpose in Elizabeth.

Mr. Horning was married in October, 1883, to Ellen Shipman, and has two children,—Mabel and Lillian.

He was elected to the city council, from the seventh ward, in November, 1891, and was re-elected in 1893, serving till July, 1895. He was a member of the committees on health, markets, laws, printing, sewers and drainage, public buildings and grounds, as well as poor and alms, and during the last term of his service was chairman of the health and poor and alms committees. He took an active part in the elevation of the railroad tracks and in the repavement of Elizabeth avenue.

Mr. Horning was elected county coroner in November, 1892, for three years, and filled that office with credit. He is a member of the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, of the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy of the city of New York; is a director of the Elizabeth Telephone Company, and also a director and one of the organizers of the Union County Mutual Insurance Company, and of the Citizens' Bank of Elizabeth.

EMILY E. WILLIAMSON.

One of the most prominent women in the state to-day is Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, wife of Mr. Benjamin Williamson, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. Mrs. Williamson was, before her marriage, Emily Hornblower. She is a direct descendant of Jonathan Hornblower, the well known English engineer, and on her mother's side is descended from Sir Christopher Newport, of Newport News fame; her mother was also a cousin of Charles Reade, the novelist. Her husband is the eldest son of the late Chancellor Benjamin Williamson, and grandson of the late Governor Williamson of New Jersey.

Mrs. Williamson has been for a number of years the general secretary of the State Charities, Aid and Prison Reform Association of New Jersey, and the success of this association, along its unique lines of work, is largely due to the persistent, determined efforts put forth by her. Her chief aim is bettering the condition of inmates in the penal and charitable institutions throughout the state, and to this end she has frequently drawn, and had introduced into the legislature, bills which have remedied long-standing evils; rarely has she been defeated in the carrying out of any project undertaken by her.

The Intermediary Prison, now in course of erection at Rahway, is but one of the many needed reforms in the state which have been brought about by the influence, interest and hard work of Mrs. Williamson. She has visited and inspected every penitentiary, jail, alms house and station house in the state, and is thereby enabled to judge from personal observa-

tion just what is needed in these institutions. Mrs. Williamson is particularly interested in all that pertains to her own county, and has been connected with all of the charities therein, both public and private, for many years.

Mrs. Williamson is a prominent member of the National Board of Charities and Corrections, and chairman of the committee on county and municipal charities. She is a member of the woman's advisory committee of the University of New York, and takes a very active interest in the work of the School of Pedagogy and in all other lines of educational advancement. She is a member of "Sorosis" and is also well known through her magazine work.

Mrs. Williamson is a fluent and inspiring speaker. That rarity among American women, a beautiful voice, the use of elegant, simple language, and a graceful, easy manner, make an address by her an intellectual treat. Jerome Allen, Ph. D., late dean of the School of Pedagogy, said that he considered Mrs. Williamson an orator, and that never, unless it was unavoidable, did he miss an opportunity of hearing her speak. She is an extempore speaker, never using notes.

Her lines of work are broad and liberal, and so are her sympathies; any plan that is for the uplifting and aiding of humanity, providing it is practical in its suggestions, has her hearty co-operation, and if she can not always give her personal attention to it she can and does help by her kindly, encouraging words.

Contrary to the old adage that prophets have no honor in their own country, Mrs. Williamson is most beloved in her own town and state; persons in trouble seek her aid and she is always willing to help bear others' burdens, giving to one encouragement, to another sympathy, to still another employment,—helping each according to his or her peculiar needs.

Mrs. Williamson is not theoretical or a sentimentalist. She is a philanthropist in the broadest sense of the word. It is an axiom with her that "Practical charity means the requiring from each man and woman enough labor for self-support at least."

COLONEL JAMES MOORE,

of Elizabeth, a distinguished civil engineer, and late general superintendent and, until his death, consulting engineer of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on February 9, 1813. He was the son of Robert Moore, whose property,—Moore's Mills, together with a valuable farm on the Octorara river,—he had inherited, the family being among the oldest in the state of Pennsylvania. The mills consisted of flour and grist mill, carding mill, (for preparing wool for spinning) a saw mill, a cider mill, and a plaster mill, for pulverizing plaster of Paris for fertilizing purposes. The mills and



James McCombs

farm were located about sixteen miles from the city of Lancaster. James had a natural inclination for mechanics, being a grand-nephew of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, and became interested in the old-fashioned machinery of the mills, while farming tools and agriculture in general had little attraction for him. After the death of his father, he, with his mother and two young sisters, removed to a home prepared for them by his mother's brother, two miles west of the homestead, near the Mine Hill Gap, so called, the summit on the Pennsylvania Railroad, between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna rivers. The boy was now about twelve years of age, and, being naturally industrious, obtained employment with a neighboring farmer, a friend of the family, to whom he engaged for three dollars a month. This relieved his mother, as he became self-supporting, and at the end of the year he received his accumulated earnings in seventy-two silver half dollars,—quite a little fortune to the boy's mind, and one over which he was justly proud. The mother left the homestead, it may be stated, because the heirs of her husband's father (James' grandfather) were compelled to resort to the courts for a settlement of the estate, which was brought about largely by the great change in the value of property after the war of 1812; but it should be added that James never received a cent from the estate, having assigned his share, whatever it might be, to his two sisters.

After the end of his year with the neighbor, James assisted his uncle upon his farm until the spring of 1828, when an event occurred that changed the whole trend of his life and opened before him a successful and brilliant career. About this time the attention of American capitalists and engineers was called to John Stephenson's invention of the locomotive, which had become somewhat progressed in England, and railroads were beginning to be projected in this country, especially in the eastern section of the Union. Wonderful prophecies as to the new method of transportation had engaged the minds of the American people, and surveying parties began to organize for building prospective roads in all sections of the country east of the Mississippi river. In the year above named one of these surveying parties, under charge of Major John Wilson, of Philadelphia, came through Lancaster county and proposed running their line through the uncle's farm. Major Wilson, the chief engineer, represented the Philadelphia & Columbia Railroad, projected and owned by the state of Pennsylvania. As the engineers began operations, young James gave them his undivided attention and was glad to accompany them on all occasions, being especially delighted when allowed to carry the rear end of the surveyor's chain. He showed that natural aptitude which marks the handy assistant to a surveying party, and was soon engaged as chainman, being well adapted by nature for roughing it through the unbroken country, "running the line" of the new road. Thus began the future engineer in that school of self-education and self-effort which

constituted his only training and development, and through which he became one of the foremost men in his profession. The business of surveying attracted young Moore, and he made it his life ambition. To his duties in the field he added the study of his leisure hours, and soon gained rapid progress up the professional ladder of civil and mechanical engineering.

At the advanced age of eighty-four years Colonel Moore had experienced every stage of American railroad building and had seen nearly every trunk line in the country gradually develop into the vast system and series of systems intersecting the continent. In the words of another, "He is one of those fortunate men who have seen the origin and growth of the American railroad; whose personal experience goes back to a period when the locomotive was looked upon as a doubtful substitute for the horse, and the iron track as inferior to the canal for most purposes of commercial intercourse." In praise of the profession of which he was such an ennobling representative, it can be said that Colonel Moore was blessed with perfect health and had the appearance of seventy years at the most, so erect and well preserved was he physically, in his stature of six feet one and one-half inches. His mind was as clear as ever and gave expression to one of the most intelligent and kindly gentlemen in the city of Elizabeth, where he resided continuously, in the house which he built in the year 1846, at Number 125 Madison avenue, up to the date of his decease, August 14, 1897.

It would be beyond the limits of these pages to give even a full outline of Colonel Moore's railroad history since he carried the chain as a boy, fully seventy-two years ago! His first experience as chainman with Major Wilson's party consisted in locating a road eighty-four miles long, until forty miles—twenty on the east and twenty on the west—were under contract for construction. He was then promoted to rodman—to carry the target—and continued in that capacity until the graduation, masonry and bridging were finished on the western end. The legislature failed of appropriation at the next session, and the enterprise was discontinued for a time.

In June, 1829, Mr. John P. Bailey, one of the corps of engineers above mentioned, was appointed chief engineer of the Mine Hill & Schuylkill Haven Railroad, of which Dr. Kughler, of Philadelphia, was then president. Mr. Moore was appointed his chief assistant and remained until the line was opened for traffic, in the latter part of June, 1830,—the line being ten and a half miles long, and now forming a branch of the Philadelphia & Reading road. The state legislature of 1829-30 made a further appropriation for the completion of the Philadelphia and Columbia line, and Mr. Moore returned to its employ, this time as assistant engineer of a subdivision of the road, ten miles long, between the Little Brandywine river, at Coatsville, and the Octorara river, near the present village of Christiana, on the Moore homestead farm. He re-

mained in this work until 1831-2, when he was appointed one of the chief assistants of H. R. Campbell, chief engineer of the Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad, of which Peter Wager, of Philadelphia, was president. This road was opened for traffic in the fall of 1832. Of the many interesting reminiscences of Colonel Moore's career, mention may be made of his experience with one of the pioneer locomotives, "Old Ironsides," which was built by M. W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, and began to run in November, 1832. Mr. Moore was the third person who "engineered" this famous engine, and had it in charge for sixty consecutive days; "and," as he observed, "I ended that service in a snow storm." "This locomotive," he added, "is believed to have been the first one of any great commercial value built in the United States." It may be noted just here that Stephenson's engine, the "Rocket," was perfected in 1829, winning the five hundred pounds premium offered by the Liverpool & Manchester Railway for the most improved locomotive engine. In 1832 the "Old Ironsides" was working on the Germantown & Norristown road,—only three years following the English machine, with Watts and other steam experts on the other side of the ocean to further its development. This illustrates the quickness with which Americans took to railroading, and the remarkable genius displayed by this country in railroad extension ever since has fully kept pace with England's steamship supremacy on the seas. In thus dwelling upon Colonel Moore's early career, which is identical with the beginning of railroad construction in America, a vivid retrospect is obtained of the pioneer enterprises in this most important industry.

In the winter of 1832-3 Mr. Moore received the appointment of assistant chief engineer of the Philadelphia & Trenton Railroad, which was opened for business in 1833-4. At this time he was but twenty years of age, and was considered one of the most able engineers that the demands of railroad construction had developed. He succeeded to one position after another of increasing extent and importance, the history of which would fill a large volume. A brief mention only of the most extensive and noted roads can be given herein, but full reference to the subject, however, can be found in a sketch of Colonel Moore in Volume VIII. of the Magazine of Western History, which also includes an exhaustive chapter on early railroading in England and America, from the pen of the well known writer, Mr. J. H. Kennedy. This volume also has the biographies of the Vanderbilts, J. Edgar Thomson, and other railroad magnates, whose life-histories are so grandly interwoven with the railroad development of the United States. Following his position on the Philadelphia & Trenton road, Mr. Moore was next appointed assistant chief engineer of the Rensselaer & Saratoga, under his old chief, H. R. Campbell, with Le Grand Cannon, of Troy, as president. He then became chief engineer of the Philadelphia & Baltimore road, then chief engineer of the Elizabethtown & Somerville road,—completing the

location of the line from Elizabethtown to Somerville,—ex-Governor Isaac H. Williamson, of Elizabethtown, being president. The road was constructed to Elizabeth and was equipped with yellow-pine stringers and an iron strap-rail, two and a quarter inches wide by five-eighths of an inch thick. The surveys were continued to Phillipsburg, on the Delaware river, a distance of sixty miles, when the panic of 1837 caused the work to be discontinued. Following this, Chief Engineer Moore contracted to build a double-track through-bridge over the Brandywine river, at Wilmington, and completed it in sixty days: this structure was five hundred feet long. Mr. Moore then returned to his old post in New Jersey and completed the road,—now the New Jersey Central,—by sections, as far as Plainfield and Bound Brook, thence to Somerville, and finally to Phillipsburg in 1852. In the fall of 1844 Mr. Moore was appointed chief engineer of the eastern division of the Morris canal,—fifty miles. In 1846 he became locating engineer of the Vermont Central Railroad, subsequently taking full charge as chief engineer, and completing the line from Burlington, Vermont, to the Connecticut river,—one hundred and twenty miles. Upon the final opening of the road he was made general superintendent; he also completed the branch road from Essex Junction to Rouse's Point,—forty-seven miles,—which was operated under a lease by the Vermont Central.

In the summer of 1854 Mr. Moore was called to a larger and still more difficult field for his matured powers and skill,—as general superintendent of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad, of which John B. Jervis was president. In 1856 he resigned and returned to Elizabeth. In 1857 he contracted to build the East Pennsylvania road between Allentown and Reading,—thirty-six miles,—which was finally opened for traffic in 1859. In April, 1860, Mr. Moore engaged for the second time with the Central Railroad of New Jersey as chief engineer, and in the service of this extensive company continued either as chief engineer, general superintendent or consulting engineer, until his death,—locating and constructing the main line and all its branches in New Jersey, a dozen in all, excepting only one, the Ogden Mine & New Jersey Southern.

Of the many difficult engineering tasks which Colonel Moore was called upon to carry out was the location and construction of the Raritan river bridge, on the New York & Long Branch Railroad. There was no safe bottom within reach, and the best of skill and judgment were required in deciding upon the length and number of the piles to be driven,—over six hundred of which are under the pivot pier, and averaging between seventy-five and eighty feet in length. The draw is of iron, and has two openings of two hundred feet each at right angles to the channel, and weighs seven hundred and fifty tons; it is four hundred and seventy-five feet over all, and was the longest draw known at the time it was built.

On August 19, 1874, under the administration of President Grant, he was appointed chairman of three commissioners, to examine the Union Pacific Railroad, to determine whether it had been completed as required by law, and to report to the department of the interior, —which duty was duly performed.

From 1877 Colonel Moore was a member of the executive committee of the Eastern Railroad Association, which represents special interests of about twenty thousand miles of railroad. He was also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers for over a quarter of a century. As a resident of Elizabeth he always took an interest in the community, and its welfare—educationally, religiously and socially—was ever near to his heart.

A self-made man in the most emphatic sense of the term, and famous in a profession noted for able and practical men, Colonel Moore is associated in railroad history with a number of illustrious Americans whose energy and labor penetrated the wilderness and sent the iron horse throbbing with civilization over the land; and he was one of the favored few of that galaxy of engineers and projectors who lived to see the full fruition of great enterprises, which have grown and expanded far beyond his most sanguine expectations.

JOHN WILLIAMS CRANE

was born on the old family homestead, on Morris avenue, near the corporation limits of Elizabeth, in Union township, Union county, December 23, 1834, and still resides at that place. He is descended from one of the old families of New Jersey, the ancestry being traced back to Stephen Crane, who was one of the pioneers of this state, having become a resident of Elizabeth Town, as shown by records extant, as early as 1665. His son, Nathaniel Crane, who was born in 1680, and died in 1755, was the father of Caleb Crane, who married Elizabeth Townly, daughter of Charles Townly. Their son, Nathaniel Crane, married Sarah Miller, daughter of Elder Moses Miller, and one of their children, Moses Miller Crane, was the father of our subject. He was born December 16, 1799, and married Phebe Stiles Williams, a daughter of John Williams, of Morris county, who was born in Roselle, Union county. The Williams' farm took its name from this family. Mrs. Crane was born January 14, 1800, and by her marriage became the mother of five children, only two of whom are now living: Jane E., wife of J. N. Earl, who is living on Morris avenue, Union township; and John Williams Crane, of this review.

Moses Miller Crane was born in the house where our subject now resides, and obtained his education in the district schools such as were common at that day. Having attained his majority, he turned his attention to farming as a life work. His worth and ability were

recognized by his fellow citizens who frequently called him to public position of honor and trust. In 1845 he was chosen one of the freeholders of Essex county, and for five years acceptably filled that position. When the rapid growth of the county caused great complication in its judicial service, he advocated its division and the erection of



JOHN WILLIAMS CRANE

a new county, to be called Union, and agitated the subject until the county was finally created by legislative action in February, 1857. He was elected the first county collector of Union county and served in that capacity from 1857 until 1861. In politics he was a stanch Democrat, and labored earnestly for the growth and success of his party. He was a recognized power in local affairs, a man of strong

individuality and unswerving integrity, and in his business interests met with a well deserved prosperity. His death occurred November 27, 1874. For generations the members of the Crane family have been attendants on the services of the First Presbyterian church, of Elizabeth.

J. Williams Crane attended the public schools, pursuing his studies in the old "North End School House," and later continuing his education in the private schools conducted by F. W. Foote and James G. Nuttman. He early assisted in the work of the farm, and throughout his life has been identified with that industry. He has always lived upon the old homestead. In 1862 he was elected a member of the board of freeholders and served three terms. In November, 1862, when R. S. Green, afterward governor, was elected surrogate, Mr. Crane was chosen clerk and served in that capacity for about two years. In 1866 he embarked in the real-estate and insurance business in Elizabeth and has since continued operations along those lines. In May, 1886, he was appointed by Justice Van Syckle one of the commissioners to adjust the arrears of taxes and assessments of the city of Elizabeth, his associates on the board being ex-Governor George C. Ludlow, now a member of the supreme court, and F. L. Heidreitter. The work was successfully accomplished, and the result not only proved of great material benefit to the city, but also gained high public endorsement. In 1894 Mr. Crane was appointed, by Governor George T. Werts, judge of the court of common pleas for a term of five years, and creditably filled that position for two years, when a legislative enactment brought about a change in the judiciary system of the state.

Judge Crane was married in Elizabeth, December 21, 1859, to Miss Anna E. Wilson, a daughter of John and Nancy (Lyon) Wilson, the former a native of England, and the latter a daughter of Amos Lyon, of Lyons Farm, Union county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Crane are Moses M., clerk in the First National Bank, of Elizabeth, and Henry W., a plumber, of Elizabeth.

In his political views Judge Crane has been a life-long Democrat, and for twenty years has been a member of the Union county Democratic executive committee, while for fifteen years he served as its treasurer. With his family he attends the First Presbyterian church.

DR. WILLIAM D. HEYER,

principal of school No. 3, of Elizabeth, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1836. He is the son of the late Rev. William G. Heyer, D. D., a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was educated in New York state and is a graduate of the University of the city of New York. He began his school work in a country school in Essex county, in 1854, and within the past forty years has held the following positions:

Assistant in Grammar School, No. 17, New York city; principal of Grammar School, No. 4 (now No. 61); principal of Boys' High School, in New Orleans, Louisiana; professor of physics and astronomy in Homer College, Louisiana; city superintendent of Kingston, New York; and principal of Grammar School, No. 3, Elizabeth,—which last position he obtained as the result of a competitive examination, in 1873.

Dr. Heyer is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Microscopical Union, the Society of Pedagogic Research, the New Jersey Club of Scientific Review, and many other scientific and educational societies.

He is a prominent Mason, being a Past Master of Orient Lodge, a member of the Grand Lodge, and also of Washington Chapter and St. John's Commandery.

BARNABAS HOLMES,

county superintendent of schools, has been identified with educational work in Union county continuously since January, 1866. At that time he was appointed to the principalship of public school No. 1, of Elizabeth, and has since been continued in that position.

Mr. Holmes began his work as a teacher in his native county of Plymouth, Massachusetts. He was born in Marion, formerly a part of Rochester, in 1833, and was educated in the academy at that place. On leaving that school he took a supplementary course,—first in mathematics, as a special study preparatory to a career at civil engineering, and later in the sciences, and finally in the law, which he studied while teaching. His first work as a teacher was done in the district schools about Marion, at the age of eighteen, and before leaving Massachusetts he taught in the schools at Marion, Randolph and Fair Haven. At Fair Haven he was admitted to the bar, and from there he came to Elizabeth.

Mr. Holmes was appointed county superintendent in June, 1889, and in September following entered upon the duties of his office, and continued the good work inaugurated by his worthy predecessor. The old course of studies has been slightly revised and amplified. The township system provided for by the state has been fully inaugurated and is in successful operation. The school libraries provided for by the state and inaugurated early after the passage of the act have been continued, and every school in the county has availed itself of this privilege. The pedagogical libraries, as provided for under the rules of the state board, have been under careful consideration, and arrangements have been nearly completed for the establishment of such libraries in all the larger districts of the county. The school buildings of the county are generally in excellent condition, many of them being new, notably those at Fanwood, Westfield and Summit.

Mr. Holmes is a charter member of the Union County Teachers'



MRS. MARY N. PUTNAM

Association, and has served as its president several years. He has been a member of the State Teachers' Association for twenty-five years, has served eight years on its executive committee, and has been its president. He has been treasurer of the New Jersey Teachers' Reading Circle, and a member of its executive committee also, and he is one of the original members of the New Jersey Council of Education.

MRS. MARY N. PUTNAM

was born at Ithaca, New York, October 1, 1834, and at an early age moved with her parents to New York city, where she was educated at St. Ann's Hall, corner of Eighth and McDougall streets, under the Rev. John Frederick Schroeder, D. D.

Her father, William Amos Woodward, born in New London, Connecticut, descended from Richard Woodward, who, with his wife, Rose, and twin sons, came over in the ship *Elizabeth*, A. D., 1634. His mother was Elizabeth Bailey, daughter of Thomas Bailey, who settled in New London, Connecticut, in 1651. Through these ancestors Mrs. Putnam is a member of the National Society of New England Women. Her father, Mr. Woodward, was commissioner of deeds and notary public in New York city, and became interested in western lands, through the location of land warrants for the soldiers after the Mexican war. It was by his foresight and advice that Ezra Cornell purchased the land scrip given by congress to the state of New York, and, by his admirable selection of pine lands in Wisconsin, secured such a substantial endowment for Cornell University.

Her mother, Frances Mary Evertson, descended from the famous Johan Evertson, admiral in the Dutch navy in 16—. Her grandfather, Jacob Evertson, was delegate from Dutchess county, New York, to the second provincial congress of New York, in 1775-6. Through this ancestor Mrs. Putnam is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Her maternal grandmother, Frances Mary Nicoll, descended from Matthias Nicolls, first secretary of the province of New York, and from his son, William Nicoll, member of the colonial assembly of New York twenty-one years, of which he was speaker sixteen years. He was an eminent lawyer, and was engaged by the residents of Elizabeth Town to go before the king in council, to settle the titles to their lands, which he did to their satisfaction. For this he was made an associate of Elizabeth Town, with a third-lot right. Through his wife, Anne Van Rensselaer, Frances Mary Nicoll descends from Kiliaen Van Rensselaer, patroon, 1631, and Oloff Stevenson Van Cortland, president of the council of "Nine Men," 1650. Through these and others, Mrs. Putnam is a member of the New Jersey Society of Colonial Dames of America.

Frances Mary Nicoll also descends from Huguenot ancestors. Elie Boudinot, the ancestor of the Boudinots of New Jersey, fled from La Rochelle, France, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, to England. There he married his second wife (also a refugee) Susanne, *née* Papin, widow of Benjamin D. Harriette, and came to New York in 1687. She must have been an ardent Protestant, as, in order to effect her escape from her native country, she was rolled down to the ship in a barrel. Their daughter, Madeleine Boudinot, married Thomas Bayeux, another refugee. Through these Mrs. Putnam is a member of the Huguenot Society of America.

Mrs. Putnam received her commission as regent to form a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in March, 1893, from the national society in Washington, D. C. On September 27, 1893, she organized the Boudinot Chapter, with fifteen members, which has since grown to thirty-seven members. She has been elected each year since to the same office.

Mrs. Putnam is also an "hereditary life member" of the National Mary Washington Memorial Association and a member of the Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey. She is also a member of the New Jersey Historical Society.

CAPTAIN JOHN P. LONG.

The police department of the city of Elizabeth is very fortunate in having in its service Captain John P. Long. He has been identified with the force since 1891, when he received the appointment of captain of police from the civilian ranks. He has proved his faithfulness and efficiency as a police officer, and his administration of the affairs of his department has received commendation on every hand.

Captain Long was born in Elizabeth, September 25, 1856. He is a son of John Long, of Irish birth, who is a railroad conductor. The latter married Catherine Saunders, and Captain Long is the oldest of five children. Captain Long acquired the trade of a machinist in the shops of the Central Railroad Company, and continued in that capacity from the age of eighteen till his appointment as captain of police.

On November 23, 1893, Captain Long was married to Miss Mary McNamara, and they have two children, John J. and Arthur.

THOMAS HART BENTON,

contractor for river and harbor dredging, Elizabethport, New Jersey, has been a resident of Elizabeth, New Jersey, for thirty years. He was born December 20, 1830, in Herkimer county, New York, and spent most of his life in that state. He is a descendant of Edward Benton, who came from Surrey county, England, in 1639, and settled in Guilford, Con-



WILLIAM W. THOMAS

necticut, and is the son of Abijah K. Benton, who was born February 3, 1803, in Otis, Massachusetts, and died July 13, 1893, in Elizabeth, New Jersey. The mother of our subject was Harriet Thatcher Benton, who was born March 7, 1808, in Lee, Massachusetts, and died August 26, 1886, in Elizabeth, New Jersey. She was the granddaughter of the Rev. Roland Thatcher, of Wareham, Massachusetts, a graduate of Harvard. She went with her husband to settle near Cleveland, Ohio, but did not remain there very long.

Mr. Abijah Benton was a cabinet-maker, and during the memorable gold excitement in California, in 1849, went to that region, where he became a prominent citizen. For several years he was assistant postmaster of Oakland, California, and held other positions of honor and trust. He was a man of remarkable physical vigor, and very active for one of his age. He was a writer of considerable ability, and contributed to several periodicals in San Francisco and other western cities. Captain Thomas H. Benton, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and Miss Nellie H. Benton, of Brooklyn, New York, are his children.

Captain Benton married Miss Catherine Morgan, daughter of George and Mary Morgan, of New York city.

THE THOMAS FAMILY.

The Thomas family has been prominent in the history of Elizabeth from its earliest times. John Thomas, the first of the name in this vicinity, came to Elizabeth Town about 1689 with his wife, "Fiftie," *née* Garretsen. He is supposed to have been the Johannes Thomassen who took part in Milbourne's expedition to Albany, and became involved in the troubles culminating in the death of Governor Leisler, when he removed to Elizabeth Town to escape the persecutions of this period.

Here he became one of the governor's party, as opposed to the early settlers, who were mostly of New England descent. His name, however, appears in the memorials of 1669 and 1700, which were in hostility to the claims of the proprietary government.* He died in 1712, mentioning in his will several children,—Edward, John, David, Margaret and Esther.

The family now residing in Elizabeth is descended from Edward Thomas, his eldest son. Edward Thomas married Sarah Drummond, daughter of Robert Drummond, a Scotchman of a family whose estates were confiscated after the battle of Killiecrankie, and who escaped, about 1689, to America, where he married Anna Evetts (then the widow of Richard Hall). His wife's sisters, Abigail, the wife of Charles Townley, and Sarah, the wife of Effingham Townley, were the daughters-in-

* See New Jersey Archives, Volume II., page 327.

law of Colonel Richard Townley, and their husbands were half-brothers of Mrs. Philip (Governor) Carteret.

The grandfather of Mrs. Edward Thomas was James Evetts, a vestryman and warden of Trinity church, New York, an officer under the crown, and adjutant of the colonial army, at Albany, during the French and Indian war. Her father, Robert Drummond, before removing to Elizabeth Town, was high sheriff of New York (1713), and his descendants were prominent in New Jersey until the Revolution, when his son, Robert Drummond, notwithstanding his long term of service in the colonial legislature, joined the British army, was made major in the Battalion of Refugees, and died in exile in England.

Mrs. Drummond's children, by her first husband, on the contrary, married prominent patriots,—as for example, Elizabeth Hall, who married William Patterson, and Anna Hall, who married James Martin.

Little is now known of the brothers and sisters of Edward Thomas. John is said to have married a sister of a Colonel Whitlock, of the British army, and to have moved to Westchester county, New York. (This statement, which is found in the family bible of his nephew, Colonel Edward Thomas, has not been verified by the writer.)

Sufficient has been outlined to establish the social position of this family, prior to 1700, by references to connections of local prominence, and to its early association with the Episcopal church, both in New York and in this city,



COLONEL EDWARD THOMAS

where the ground on which St. John's church was built was the gift of Charles Townley, Mrs. Thomas' uncle.

The children of Edward Thomas and Sarah Drummond were: (1) Rachel, who married Captain John Elwes, of the British army; (2) Sophie, who married John Trail; (3) Sarah, who married Samuel Longworth; (4) Anna, who married Lieutenant Nicholas Tiebout; and (5) Edward, afterwards Colonel Edward Thomas.

Colonel Edward Thomas was born in 1736, and married Mary Terrill, the daughter of Captain Ephraim Terrill, of Wheatsheaf. The father of Mrs. Thomas was a man of considerable local importance, as the captain of the Essex County Troops of Light Horse. He appears as such in all the local celebrations of this period. He commanded one of the whale boats at the capture of the "Blue Mountain Valley," and was

also an active patriot during the whole of the Revolutionary war. The grandfather also of Mrs. Thomas bore the name of Ephraim Terrill, and her grandmother was Mary Hampton, the daughter of the Andrew Hampton who built the old parsonage of St. John's church, and who is said (by a carefully preserved family tradition) to have eloped from Scotland with a "Lady Margaret" Cumins or Comyns. Ephraim Terrill, the elder, was a son of Thomas Terrill (or Tyrell) and Margaret Dayton, and came to Elizabeth Town from Southhold, Long Island.



This ancient house was built before the Revolution by Col. Edward Thomas an eminent patriot and was for many years the residence of his family. W. H.

The mother of Mrs. Edward Thomas was Phebe Winans, daughter of Dr. William Winans, afterwards surgeon of the regiment commanded by Colonel Thomas in the Revolution. He was conspicuous for his devotion to the patriot cause, on one occasion giving his entire stock of medicines to relieve the sufferings of the troops under his charge. His wife was the daughter of Dr. William Robinson, a large land-owner near Rahway, who is described in deeds of that period as "Esquire," a distinction then of social importance.

Colonel Edward Thomas took a prominent part in the local history of Elizabeth Town. He is named in the charter of the borough. He

gave the land for the Northend school house. He owned the ferry to New York. The first meeting of the Library Association was held at his mother's house. He was a member of the "committee of observation," was one of the commanders of the attack and capture of the "Blue Mountain Valley," saw active service with Heard's Flying Battalion on Long Island, was captured at his home on Elizabeth avenue (the old house now standing and occupied by family of Dr. Stearns) and was carried prisoner to Staten Island. His death, in 1796, was in part caused by privations endured as a prisoner of war. Colonel Thomas was a vestryman and warden of St. John's church (as was also his father-in-law, Captain Terrill) and represented the church at most of the earlier conventions of the diocese.

The children of Colonel Edward Thomas and Mary Terrill were: (1) William; (2) Edmund Drisley, an officer in the Continental line and an original member of the Order of the Cincinnati; (3) George Drummond; (4) Phoebe, the wife of Captain John Reucastle, the steward of Princeton College under John Witherspoon, his old pastor, and afterwards a captain in the Continental line and an original member of the Cincinnati; (5) Robinson; (6) Margaret Winans, wife of Captain Job Haines, of the Continental line; (7) Sarah, wife of Beza Bliss, Esq., of New York city; (8) Henry Garretsen; and (9) George Cummins Thomas, the ancestor of all of the name now residing in the vicinity.

George Cummins Thomas married Anna Reid Provoost, a lineal descendant of the David Provoost who came to New Amsterdam, in 1638, and was the founder of a family for many years prominent in New York society. Among the connections of Mrs. Thomas on her father's side were James Alexander, the father of the so called Earl Sterling, Governor Burnet and Bishop Provoost. Among her ancestors of this family were the celebrated Lieutenant-Governor Jacob Leisler and his wife, Elsie, who was the neice of Annetje Jans, and step-daughter of Govert Loockermans, one of the "nine men" of early colonial history.

The mother of Mrs. Thomas was Anna Bowne, of the well known Bowne family of Monmouth county, New Jersey. John Bowne and William Bowne, his father, were the original patentees of the Navesink patent, in 1695, coming to New Jersey from Gravesend, Long Island. Of this family was Captain John Bowne, the first speaker of an elected legislative body in New Jersey, and Andrew Bowne, the last of the proprietary governors; and among Mrs. Thomas' ancestors were John Reid, the first surveyor-general and a member of the proprietors' council, and his son, Colonel Reid. She was also closely connected with the family of Governor Reading, and the Kearneys, Hartshornes, Conovers, Holmes and other prominent families of old Monmouth.

George Cummins Thomas was a distinguished and useful citizen of Elizabeth until his removal to New York, in 1833. He was an alder-

man of the borough, a vestryman and warden of St. John's church, a frequent delegate to the general conventions of the Episcopal church, and for many years represented New Jersey in the general meetings of the Order of the Cincinnati, a society to which he was always warmly attached and in which he held the office of vice-president of the New Jersey society from 1846 to 1865. After his removal to New York city, in 1833, he was for many years a vestryman and treasurer of St. Mark's church. Both in New York and in New Jersey Mr. Thomas took a prominent part in local politics, but never became a candidate for an elective office. His elder brother, Robinson Thomas, was also a prominent churchman,—he was warden of St. John's church, a delegate to the general convention, and a member of the standing committee of the diocese. He married a niece of Daniel Webster, and moved to Kentucky, where his family still resides.

The children of George Cummins Thomas and Anna Reid Provoost were: (1) James P. Thomas, who married Eliza Carow, a daughter of Isaac Carow, Esq., of New York city: his only married child was his son, David Provoost, whose wife, Sarah Williamson, was a daughter of Vice-Chancellor Williamson, and whose children are Williamson Thomas and James Provoost Thomas, both of this city; (2) Catherine, wife of Dr. Elwes, a surgeon in the United States Army, whose only daughter married Albert Smith, of New York city, and one of whose grandchildren is Mrs. Satler, of this city; (3) Mary Ackland Thomas; (4) General George C. Thomas, of the United States Army, who resided at Georgetown, District of Columbia; (5) Georgiana P.; (6) Benjamin P.; and (7) William Winans, who married Sarah E. M. Wade, a daughter of Colonel R. D. Wade, of the United States Army, and a descendant of Governor Thomas McKean, of Pennsylvania, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; of Colonel and Judge Borden, of New Jersey, and of General Buchanan, of Maryland,—all of whom took prominent parts in the struggle of the Revolution.

The children of William W. Thomas and Sarah E. M. Wade are: (1) George C. Thomas, who married Mariam Clarke, of Erie, Pennsylvania; (2) William P. Thomas, who married Harriette C. Lyon, of Erie, Pennsylvania; and (3) Robert McKean Thomas, of New York city.

William W. Thomas was a member of the class of 1832, Columbia College, and afterward the New York custom house, and was the assistant appraiser of the port of New York about 1840. He was the only surviving delegate to the New York convention that sent delegates to the national convention that nominated William Henry Harrison for president. In 1853 he formed the firm of William W. Thomas & Company, now in existence and the oldest custom-house brokerage firm in New York. He retired from an active business life of nearly sixty years in January, 1890. He was a large property owner in Elizabeth and was connected for many years with its enterprises.

He was elected July 4, 1885, a member of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, of which his father was vice-president. From the time of his election he never missed attending an annual meeting of the society, except one—the last.

He was elected a vestryman of St. John's church, April 2, 1866, and warden, April 14, 1879, becoming senior warden on the death of the late Francis B. Chetwood. His grandfather, Colonel Thomas, was warden from 1789 to his death in 1795. His father, George C. Thomas, was elected vestryman, April 15, 1811, and warden, April 19, 1813.

JAMES C. OGDEN.

James C. Ogden, for many years the leading undertaker in the city of Elizabeth, belongs to one of the oldest and most respected families in Union county. John Ogden, the ancestor of the family in New Jersey, was one of the original patentees of Elizabeth Town, and was an influential and popular citizen. He resided at Stamford, Connecticut, in 1641, within a year after its settlement. In 1644 he removed to Hempstead, Long Island, of which he was one of the patentees. He was made a freeman of Southampton March 31, 1650, and was chosen by the general court at Hartford, Connecticut, one of the magistrates of the colony in 1656, 1657 and 1658. Later he became one of the original associates of Elizabeth Town, and, with his five sons, was one of the first to remove to the new purchase and erect a dwelling on the town plot.

Timothy Ogden, the great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a tanner by trade and operated a tan yard during Revolutionary times, on what is now Elizabeth avenue. His son, Moses, was a tailor. He was born February 6, 1774, and on December 6, 1797, married Rhoda Halsey. He died June 9, 1847. His son, John Ogden, was the father of James C. Ogden. John Ogden was born at the family residence, on Elizabeth avenue, September 11, 1799. In early life he became apprenticed to Colonel Elihu Brittin to learn the trade of cabinet-making, and continued to follow this occupation and that of undertaking during his life. He was an earnest and industrious man, of plain manners, and was a zealous and faithful member of the First Presbyterian church of Elizabeth.

His son, James C. Ogden, born August 10, 1831, was one of nine children, his mother being Joanna H., daughter of Aaron Ross. James C. Ogden attended the public schools of Elizabeth until sixteen years of age, at which time, owing to the necessities of life, he began work at the trade, under his father, as a journeyman, in 1847, and continued therein until 1859. From this date to the present time he has had charge of the business. Under his management the undertaking business has been considerably enlarged, the number of burials reaching

as many as four hundred in one year. In 1875 Mr. Ogden opened a large furniture store at 17 Broad street. The business at this place was successfully operated for twenty years.

Mr. Ogden represented the fourth ward in the city council from 1875 to 1879. He has been president of the board of trustees of the First Presbyterian church for over sixteen years, and has served long and faithfully as one of the directors of the Elizabeth Savings Institution; also as a director of the Library Hall Association, of which he is at this time vice-president. He is also vice-president of the Elizabeth Street Railroad Company, is one of the sinking-fund commissioners of



JAMES C. OGDEN

the city of Elizabeth, and has served in that capacity a number of years. He is the vice-president of the Citizens' Building Loan Association, is now serving his second term as freeholder of Union county, and is in many ways identified with the growth and prosperity of the city of Elizabeth.

Mr. Ogden was married November 26, 1856, to Miss Lydia Drake, who died August 26, 1873. His second wife, *née* Sarah W. Halsey, to whom he was married January 4, 1877, died August 15, 1878. His

son, Frank Clark Ogden, is connected with him in business. On April 4, 1884, Mr. Ogden married Jennie M. Whitehead, daughter of John Whitehead, of the firm of Whitehead Brothers, New York city. By this marriage he has two children, Harold Crawford and Dorothy Marie.

ROBERT LIVINGSTON PATTERSON,

of Elizabeth, of the firm of Lee & Patterson, general insurance agents, is a representative of one of the old and esteemed families of New Jersey, his paternal grandfather being Robert Livingston Patterson, the founder and first president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark, all of whose policies, or certificates of insurance, bear at their heads the Patterson family crest.

The subject of this sketch was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, July 2, 1862. He was educated in the public and private schools of Plainfield, and in 1881 his parents moved to Elizabeth. In 1882 he went to Colorado and for three years was employed in the freight department of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, at Pueblo and Leadville. He then pre-empted a claim near Pueblo, Colorado, proved up upon it and securing from the government the title to the property. He returned to Elizabeth in 1888 and engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in Brooklyn.

Mr. Patterson is a Republican in politics, and was elected to the city council, from the twelfth ward, to fill the unexpired term of Thomas A. Doe, taking his seat April 15, 1895. He received his predecessor's committee assignments, and gave the public business careful attention. In April, 1897, he was re-elected by more than double his first majority. He is a member of the police committee, and also of those on lamps, gas and water, shows and exhibitions, and printing.

Mr. Patterson is a member of the New Jersey National Guard. He served three years and a half in Company C, Fourth Battalion, Colorado National Guard. After his return he joined the Third Regiment, New Jersey National Guard, Company C (Phil. Kearney Guard,) May 17, 1888, and was made right general guide, with rank of sergeant, June 4, 1891; sergeant-major, Second Battalion, July 14, 1893; battalion adjutant, with rank of first lieutenant, January 3, 1894.

JOHN J. GARDNER.

The election of John J. Gardner, of Elizabeth, at the April election of 1897, to represent the first ward in the council of that city, was an endorsement of official service well performed and a compliment to a faithful Democratic official. He was first elected to the council in 1895, and has been an active member of the committees (regular and special)

on railroads, health, police, and fire,—of which last he is chairman. He became connected with the fire department twenty-five years ago, is secretary of Truck No. 2, has been its representative for twenty-three years in the board of representatives, and has been president of that body for five years. He was one of the promoters of the plan to establish a paid fire department, and aided in defeating the trunk sewer proposition.

Mr. Gardner was born in county Down, Ireland, August 26, 1852. His widowed mother brought her family to New York in 1863, and five years later our subject entered the service of the Singer Manufacturing Company, with which concern he has ever since been connected. May 26, 1873, he was married to Margaret Collins.

JOHN D. BARR,

of Elizabeth, ex-president and ex-member of the common council of that city, was elected to that office in 1894, and served one term. He was conspicuous in his opposition to the contract entered into by the city with the gas company, which contract the supreme court of New Jersey declared to be illegal.

Mr. Barr was born in Scotland, November 18, 1862. His father, Abram T. Barr, brought his family to the United States in 1868 and settled at Yonkers, New York. John D. is the youngest of his three children by his wife Isabella, *née* Young, who is still living.

The subject of this sketch was graduated from the Yonkers public schools in 1878, and removing at once to Elizabeth, engaged with the Singer Manufacturing Company, where he is now employed as an adjuster of special machinery.

Mr. Barr never sought office, but when named by his political party as a candidate to make the race for the city council, he felt it his duty to accept. Mr. Barr is a Mason and is senior warden of his lodge. He is also an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias.

J. AUGUSTUS DIX.

Mr. Dix was born in Albany, New York, April 13, 1831. His father was Joshua Gore Dix, a descendant of Edward Dix, who came from England in 1635 and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, becoming one of the first "proprietors." Of this same stock came Dorothea L. Dix, the philanthropist. His mother belonged to one of the best known Massachusetts families,—the Fishers, of Dedham,—and was a relative of Fisher Ames.

Mr. Dix received his early education at the noted private school of Charles H. Anthony, of Albany, and later attended the Albany Academy, where he had the benefit of such instructors as Dr. T. Romeyn

Beck and Dr. Bullion, author of noted Latin and Greek grammars. At the age of sixteen Mr. Dix removed to New York, and became a student at the New York University. While there he took up the study of voice culture and oratory, and became so proficient that he soon received an appointment as teacher in those branches in a famous New



J. AUGUSTUS DIX

York school. His intention was to prepare for the law, but failing health compelled him to give up his studies. After leaving the university he entered the employment of George P. Putnam, the publisher, traveling extensively through the middle and eastern states and Canada, introducing into school libraries the works of Irving and Cooper. In

1854 he became a publisher, in partnership with Arthur T. Edwards, and with them were afterwards associated Fred. Law Olmsted and George William Curtis, the firm being known as Dix, Edwards & Company. They owned and published Putnam's Monthly and the Schoolfellow, the leading magazines of the day.

During the financial depression of 1857 Mr. Dix gave up the publishing business, and engaged in life and fire insurance, at the same time removing to Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he resided until his death, October 13, 1894, with the exception of the interval between 1866 and 1874, when he was living in New York city. In 1860 he was elected a member of the city council of Elizabeth. During the same year he organized the famous Continental Hose Company, and became its first foreman. During the war Mr. Dix was active. He was one of the secretaries at the famous war meeting in Library Hall, in 1862, assisted in organizing the troops and taking them to the front, and acted for some time as paymaster of the Soldiers' Fund. In 1877 Mr. Dix made a lecturing tour of the state, giving talks in many towns on the subject of life insurance. The tour was very successful.

When, in 1879, the Elizabeth General Hospital was organized, Mr. Dix became one of the incorporators, and subsequently served as president of the board of managers, being a member of the board at the time of his death. About 1876 he assumed charge, as lay reader, of one of the missions of St. John's church, and a year later of Grace church, Linden, and conducted services at both points until a comparatively short time before his death. In 1880 he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Elizabeth, and so ably and satisfactorily filled the position that he was re-elected, year after year, for fourteen years, dying while in office. As a testimony to the efficiency of his administration, it may be stated that the schools of Elizabeth received a gold medal from the New Orleans Exposition, a gold medal from the Paris Exposition and a medal from the Columbian Exposition, at Chicago.

Mr. Dix was prominent in the Masonic Order, was Master of Washington Lodge, of Elizabeth, in 1884 and 1885; was a member of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, and the representative of the Illinois Grand Lodge in New Jersey.

Mr. Dix was a communicant of St. John's church, and represented it in the diocesan convention for many years. He was a trustee of Burlington College, a Fellow of the Geographical Society, New York, and a member of the National Educational Association.

In 1854 Mr. Dix was married to Julia F., daughter of Warren Rogers, of New York. Two children are now living, a son mentioned in the following paragraphs, and a daughter,—the latter being the wife of Eugene Jones, of Tarrytown, New York, the president of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, of New York.

The maternal grandfather of Mrs. Dix was Joseph Louis, Count d' Anterroches, a French nobleman and a kinsman of Lafayette, who came to America during the Revolutionary war. The Count d' Anterroches married Mary Vanderpoel, of Bottle Hill, New Jersey, and subsequently settled in old Elizabeth Town, where he became the leader of the famous French colony living there during the latter part of the eighteenth century. During the "Whiskey Rebellion," in 1794, he was acting adjutant-general of the mounted troops from New Jersey, and some of his letters from the seat of war are in the possession of the family. Mrs. Dix is a half sister of Edward Y. Rogers, long the most prominent lawyer of Rahway.

WARREN ROGERS DIX,

son of J. Augustus and Julia F. (Rogers) Dix, was born in the city of New York, November 23, 1855. His parents removing to Elizabeth, New Jersey, in April, 1857, his early years were spent there. He attended a private school from 1862 to 1866, when the family returned to New York city, and he entered the famous Thirteenth street public school, of which Dr. Thomas Hunter was the principal. Here he attained the highest rank in his classes, and in 1870 successfully passed the examination for admission to the freshman class of the College of the City of New York, from which institution he was graduated with honor in 1874, receiving the degree of A. B., and being made a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. In 1878 he received the degree of A. M. from the same institution.

In 1875 he entered the law office of Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming, in the city of New York, of which his friend, Robert S. Green, afterward governor of New Jersey, was a member, and also became a student in Columbia College Law School, under the famous Professor Theodore W. Dwight. In 1877 he was graduated with the degree of LL. B., and admitted to practice by the New York supreme court, as a counselor at law. Some time later he embarked in the practice of the law in New York city, and has so continued to the present time, but has remained a resident of Elizabeth, and in 1894 was admitted to practice in the New Jersey supreme court as counselor at law, and was also appointed master in chancery.

In 1880, when his father was made superintendent of schools of Elizabeth, Mr. Dix became associated with him in the work, taking a very active part until his private business required his whole time and attention, whereupon in March, 1893, he gave up the school work. Upon his father's death, in 1894, he was prevailed upon to take the position of superintendent, but the work required more time and strength than he could spare from his other duties, and he resigned the office September 1, 1895, after a very successful administration. In 1885, Mr.



WARREN R. DIX

Dix was chosen a member of the vestry of St. John's church, and has been annually re-elected since, and has, for many years, been clerk of the parish. He is also a lay reader, and as such frequently conducts the services.

Mr. Dix has been very actively engaged in the care of the extensive real-estate holdings of his brother-in-law, Mr. Eugene Jones, both at Elizabeth and Tarrytown, New York.

In February, 1883, Mr. Dix was married to Miss Elizabeth LeRoy Clark, a daughter of Charles Augustus Clark, of Greenland, New Hampshire, a member of a family containing many clergymen of eminence,—among them the present bishop of Rhode Island, Dr. Thomas M. Clark. Mrs. Dix has been very active in charitable work in Elizabeth, being connected officially with the Home for Aged Women, the Woman's Exchange, the Needle Work Guild, the General Hospital, etc., and leads a very busy life.

Mr. Dix is the possessor of a collection of fine miniatures, which have come to him from his French ancestry, and also of many valuable autograph letters written to members of his family, among them being letters from Lafayette, Madame Lafayette and Thomas Jefferson, and from most of the famous American authors of the last generation,—as Longfellow, Whittier, Bryant, Greeley, Mrs. Stowe, etc.

GEORGE CHANNING TENNEY,

chief of police of Elizabeth, became connected with the police department of this city, as a patrol, in 1882. He was soon promoted to the office of sergeant, and in 1891 was made chief of police, being the only man ever taken from the force of that city and elevated to that position.

Mr. Tenney was born in Elizabeth in 1851, and there received his elementary education, after that attending college in New York city. In early life he entered the employ of D. Appleton & Company, of New York, and remained with this noted publishing house till he joined the police force of Elizabeth.

Chief Tenney is a son of the late Judge William J. Tenney, who was with D. Appleton & Company for forty years. He was the editor of the American Encyclopædia, and was with Charles A. Dana in cyclopedic work. He died in 1883, while engaged on this work. He was born in Wethersfield, Connecticut, and was a grandson of Captain William Tenney, a soldier of the American Revolution, and a son of the Rev. Caleb Tenney, of Wethersfield. The family came originally from England, settled at Hollis, New Hampshire, about 1638. Elizabeth Benton, of New York, became the wife of Judge William Tenney, and Chief Tenney and his sister, Miss Jessaline, are the only survivors of that union.

George C. Tenney was married September 16, 1874, to Elizabeth, daughter of Christian Hensler, of Easton, Pennsylvania. Their children are: Walter C., Grace E., and George C. Chief Tenney belongs to the Foresters, and is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

HARRIS L. JOHNSON.

Harris L. Johnson, sexton of the First Presbyterian church, of Elizabeth, is a descendant of very early families of New Jersey. He is the son of David and Abbie (Lyon) Johnson, is the great-grandson of John Alexander Johnson, and the grandson of Uzal Johnson, who was a cloth manufacturer and farmer, in Essex county, all his life. In that county Mr. Johnson, the subject of our sketch, was born. On his mother's side Mr. Johnson is the grandson of Obadiah Lyon, whose wife was Sarah Meeker, both representatives of old New Jersey families.

Early in life Mr. Johnson moved to Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he attended the public schools, after which he clerked in a grocery store for about fifteen years, after which he was in the grocery and milk business until 1884, when he became sexton of the First Presbyterian church. In politics he is a Republican. He is a Free Mason and also a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Johnson married Cornelia D. Townley, by whom he has four children,—three daughters and one son. Mr. Johnson and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian church.

AARON DENMAN MULFORD.

Among the residents of Union county whose American ancestors were of the Revolutionary and colonial epoch, is the well known Aaron Denman Mulford, the large real-estate dealer of Elizabeth. His earliest American ancestor was William Mulford, who, with his brother, Judge John Mulford, in 1643, became one of the pioneer settlers of East Hampton, Long Island. William Mulford's eldest son, Thomas Mulford, married Mary Gardiner, the daughter of Lieutenant Lion Gardiner, an engineer of the English army, who was the constructor and first commandant of Saybrook Fort, Connecticut. He was the first Englishman seated in New York, being lord of the Isle of Wight, now known as Gardiner's Island, in New York harbor.

The youngest son of Thomas Mulford and Mary Gardiner was Jeremiah, whose son was Lewis Mulford. Lewis Mulford, born about the year 1718, settled in Union county, and was the head of the Mulford family of this part of New Jersey. Among his descendants are the subject of this sketch and Judge David Mulford, of Roselle, a member of the New Jersey state legislature during the years 1860-61. The direct descendants of Lewis Mulford are as follows: Captain Thomas, son of Lewis, born 1750; Jonathan, grandson, born 1772; Benjamin W., great-

grandson, born 1798; A. D., great-great-grandson, born 1840; E. D., great-great-great-grandson, born 1875.

Lewis Mulford settled in Elizabeth Town, now Roselle, on lands known as the Jouett farm. This farm was the original homestead of the



AARON D. MULFORD

Mulford family and remained in their possession, going from father to son, until 1859, when it was sold by the estate of Benjamin W. Mulford, father of the subject of our sketch. On this farm was one of the most noted tan-yards of Revolutionary times. It was started by Lewis Mulford, and in the times of Jonathan, his grandson, there were hundreds of vats, remains of which can be seen to this day. The family and descendants

of Lewis Mulford settled around and about this old homestead. To Captain Thomas Mulford was given the home farm and the tan-yard. This property next descended to his son, Jonathan Mulford, who married Catherine Watkins. They had thirteen children, seven of whom died in infancy. The oldest was Thomas. Benjamin Watkins Mulford, the second son, was the father of Aaron D. He first married Miss March, who died, leaving one son. His second wife was Miss Jane Baker, of Union. By this marriage he had seven children,—five sons and two daughters.

Aaron D. Mulford was the fourth son of Benjamin Watkins and Jane Baker, his wife, who was the great-granddaughter of Elizabeth Dickinson, the daughter of Jonathan Dickinson, and the wife of Jonathan Miller. Jonathan Dickinson, the well known divine, was the founder and first president of Princeton College, and at one time was pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Elizabeth. Aaron D. Mulford is also, by his maternal relationship, seventh in generation from Peter Nue, who was a son of Elias Nue, a French Huguenot, who came to America in the sixteenth century and became one of the founders of the first French church in New York. He was a lay reader of the catechism for this society. His daughter was wife of the original owner of Tremley's Point.

Mr. Mulford was born in Elizabeth, January 10, 1840, and was married, February 17, 1869, to Clari E. Morandi, of Boston. Of this union were born three children, two of whom died in infancy. Ernest Denman, now the only living son, is at the present time a member of the senior class in the Harvard University.

His father, the subject of this sketch, attended the private schools of Elizabeth until fifteen years of age, when he secured a clerkship in a dry-goods store, and there remained one year and a half. At the age of seventeen years he entered the real-estate and insurance office of his brother-in-law, Gilbert B. Whittlesey, in Elizabeth, and remained with him two years. He then became a partner in the same business with his uncle, under the firm name of J. C. & A. D. Mulford.

In 1865 Mr. J. C. Mulford died. In 1866 Mr. A. D. Mulford took into partnership Mr. J. Williams Crane, and the business was conducted under the firm name of Mulford & Crane until October 1, 1871, when, on account of his impaired health, Mr. Mulford left home for Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he remained twenty-four years, returning to Elizabeth in 1895.

Mr. Mulford has always been a valuable and a public-spirited citizen wherever he has resided. He was one of the founders and directors of the First National Bank of Elizabeth, one of the original members of the National Fire & Marine Insurance Company, also one of the projectors, stockholders and trustees of the Dime Savings Bank in Elizabeth, and, on his return from the west, assisted in rebuilding Library Hall, now known as the Lyceum Theatre.

Before leaving for the west Mr. Mulford erected some of the finest

residences in Elizabeth. While a resident of Minneapolis he was active in the promotion of several public enterprises, one of which was the establishment of the Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Bank of that city, of which he was for a time president; he was the founder of the great Western Elevator Company, and one of the thirteen organizers of the Chamber of Commerce, in which he still holds membership. Mr. Mulford is also connected with other enterprises, and in various ways is identified with the growth and prosperity of Elizabeth, but he is in no way a politician or seeker after office. He is a member of the New Jersey Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and one of the active members of the Elizabeth Chapter. He is also a member of several social clubs. He is now a member, and has been for several years, of the Board of Trade of Duluth, Minnesota. Mr. Mulford has been an extensive traveler, not only in this country, throughout its length and breadth, but over Europe as well, having visited the continent a number of times within the last thirty years.

SAMUEL J. BERRY,

of Elizabeth, is a member of the city council from the eleventh ward. He was born in New York city in 1840, began his career as a business man in that city, and is now a member of the firm of Berry, Wisner, Lohman & Company. His work as a merchant has been uninterrupted, save for a period of a few months, when his regiment, the famous New York Seventh, was in the field, in Maryland, during the war of the Rebellion.

In 1894 Mr. Berry was elected to the council, as a Republican, to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. William H. Corbin, and was re-elected in 1895 and again in 1897. While the Republicans were in control of that body he was at the head of the committees on finance, streets and schools.

Mr. Berry is a son of Samuel J. Berry and Catherine (Gillelan) Berry. The former is descended from Peter Willemse Roome, of Holland, who migrated to America in 1684.

Our subject married, in 1866, Charlotte L. Hall, and is the father of Samuel, Jr., Clarence, A. Hall, Charlotte (wife of R. T. Greene), Louis P. and Katharine G.

JOHN GREGORY,

who is engaged in the dairy business in Elizabeth, was born on the 7th of February, 1859, in Elizabeth Town, near Roselle borough, and is a son of George and Margaret (Armstrong) Gregory. His father was born January 15, 1811, and died on the 15th of April, 1860. His wife was born in 1833. They were the parents of five children, namely: George,

who was born March 21, 1852; Rebecca, who was born September 24, 1853, and died December 29, 1858; Sarah Jane, born January 20, 1857; John, of this review, and Robert James, who was born October 30, 1860, and died May 27, 1884.

John Gregory spent his early years upon the home farm, assisting in its cultivation through the summer months, while in the winter seasons he attended the public schools, acquiring thereby a good practical English education. His life work has been a kindred occupation to that which claimed his attention in his early years, he being now engaged in the dairy business. He has built up a good trade in this line, and his honorable dealings secure him a continuance of the liberal patronage.

Mr. Gregory is recognized as an important factor in the public life of Elizabeth, and is now serving his second term as a member of the Roselle borough council, discharging his duties in a manner most creditable to himself and satisfactory to its constituents. He takes much delight in athletics, and is an enthusiastic wheelman, belonging to the Wheel Club of Union County Roadsters, and to the League of American Wheelmen. He is also a valued member of the Order of Chosen Friends.

HENRY PFARRER

was a representative citizen of Elizabeth, and was born in the village of Weckesheim, Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, September 10, 1834. He was the son of Henry and Henrietta Pfarrer. In his sixteenth year, with a good rudimentary education, he left home and embarked for America, to seek his fortune. On arriving in New York he became apprenticed to a machinist, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one. He then obtained an engagement with the Singer Sewing Machine Company, in whose employ he continued until his death; and for many years held the responsible and important position of master mechanic.

Mr. Pfarrer became a citizen of Elizabeth when the Singer Manufacturing Company located here, and was frequently elected to fill positions of honor and trust. For many years he was a member of the board of managers of the Elizabeth General Hospital. He was one of the founders of the First German Presbyterian church, its leading elder, and for more than twenty years superintendent of the Sabbath school. He was also one of the founders of the board of trade, and a director of the Union County Savings Bank. He also served a term as school commissioner, representing the old first ward prior to the formation of wards as they now exist. Politically Mr. Pfarrer was a life-long Republican, and a staunch adherent to the principles of the party.

In 1858 Mr. Pfarrer married Miss Johanna E. Halberstadt, a native of Baltimore, but a resident of New Rochelle, Westchester county, New York, at the time of her marriage. With her he lived very happily for upwards of thirty-nine years. His widow and an adopted daughter survive him.

Mr. Pfarrer died suddenly and unexpectedly, from heart trouble. His untimely death was greatly mourned, and resolutions of condolence and respect were passed by the hospital board, the church of which was a founder, and several societies, as well as his employes,—all testifying to his excellence as a man, a friend and a citizen.

JAMES J. BRENNAN.

The subject of this review is one of the enterprising and well known citizens of Elizabeth, of which city he is a native. Here he was born September 13, 1857. He is a son of Patrick J. and Bessie (Carroll) Brennan, who were born in Ireland. They came to America in early life, and married in Elizabeth. The father died when his son was an infant. The mother is living. The subject of this brief mention is their only surviving child. He was reared in Elizabeth, in the public schools of which city he gained a common-school education.

His first important business engagement was with the Singer Manufacturing Company, with which concern he remained fifteen years, as establisher and manager of branch offices. Leaving this field of usefulness, he engaged in business as a contractor, and for four years remained in this business, with satisfactory results.

From early life Mr. Brennan has been active in politics. In 1892 he became the nominee of the Democratic party for the general assembly and made an excellent race, though defeated by a small majority. Mr. Brennan received appointment, April 15, 1895, to the position of deputy United States internal-revenue collector for the tenth division, fifth district, comprised of Union and Middlesex counties. This position he has filled with ability, and now holds the same with the assured confidence of the internal-revenue department.

He is genial, affable and unassuming, and a most pleasant gentleman. In 1886 Miss Margaret Lyons, born in New York, became his wife. His home has been blessed by the birth of three sons and two daughters.

LEBBEUS BALDWIN MILLER

was born in Union township, Union county, New Jersey, August 2, 1833. He is a descendant of Andrew Miller, who with his son, Josiah, was among the first settlers of Bottle Hill, now the borough of Madison, in Morris county, New Jersey. Mr. Miller's father was the

late Josiah Miller, also a native of Bottle Hill, and his mother was Hannah Ward, daughter of Silas Ward, of Union county.

Mr. Miller, Sr., was by occupation a wagon-maker, but after moving to Union township became interested in agricultural pursuits and followed farming during the later years of his life. Mr. Miller, the subject of this sketch, spent his earlier years on the farm, and received his education in Mr. James G. Nuttman's private school, at Elizabeth. When sixteen years of age he began to learn his trade as a machinist, under E. & S. D. Gould, of Newark, with whom he remained five years. In 1861 he became connected with the Manhattan Fire Arms



LEBBEUS B. MILLER

Company, of Newark, remaining with this company until January, 1863, when his connection with I. M. Singer & Company began.

This firm at that time conducted its operations on Mott street, New York, and, in order to be near his place of business, Mr. Miller moved to Jersey City, where he resided until 1870, when he moved to Elizabeth, to which place the works of the Singer Manufacturing Company (successors to I. M. Singer & Company), were transferred in 1873.

Mr. Miller's engagement with this firm was especially to design and supervise the construction and use of special automatic tools for the production of parts which should be interchangeable, in the manufacture of Singer sewing machines.

The successful inauguration of this system resulted in his appointment by the Singer Manufacturing Company (which was incorporated in June, 1863), first as assistant superintendent; and later, in the beginning of 1869, as general superintendent of these factories, and this position he still holds.

In the beginning of 1863 I. M. Singer & Company manufactured about four hundred sewing machines per week. Now the Singer Manufacturing Company manufactures at its Elizabeth works alone, about seven thousand five hundred machines per week, and employs about four thousand hands.

In 1857 Mr. Miller was married to Miss Martha Frances Cowlshaw, who died in 1884. Three sons and two daughters were born of this union. Of the eldest son, David M. Miller, M. D., specific mention is made on another page of this volume. The second son, Henry J. Miller, a mechanical engineer and patent solicitor, is in the employ of the Singer Manufacturing Company, in the line of his profession; and Herbert S. Miller, an electrical engineer, is secretary of the Diehl Manufacturing Company, whose works are located at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and is one of its electricians.

Mr. Miller is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; has been president of the Elizabeth General Hospital and Dispensary since its organization, in 1879, with the exception of the years 1890-91-92; is one of the directors of the First National Bank of Elizabeth; a manager of the Union County Savings Bank; one of the trustees of Evergreen cemetery; an elder in the First Presbyterian church; and is in various ways identified with the growth and prosperity of the city of Elizabeth, in which he still resides.

FREDERICK FOOTE GLASBY,

of Elizabeth, ex-sheriff of Union county, was born in that city November 9, 1835. He was educated in the private school conducted by the well remembered F. W. Foote. On reaching his majority he entered into business with M. W. Halsey, under the firm name of Halsey & Glasby, and continued in Elizabeth till the outbreak of the war. Mr. Glasby then retired, and, after spending a year in the service of the Central Railroad, entered the Corn Exchange Bank, of New York. He resigned this position on account of ill health, and engaged in the masons' supply business in Elizabeth. He subsequently formed a partnership with J. Williams Crane, the firm being Crane & Glasby, real-estate dealers. Upon retiring from this firm he became general bookkeeper for the Mercantile National Bank of New York. Later he joined Earl & Dayton, bankers, in the Drexel building, New York, and remained with them till they dissolved. He then accepted a position with Sheriff Stiles, of Elizabeth, whom he succeeded as sheriff in 1887.

During his administration as sheriff the race-track people were indicted for the first time, and it was a grand jury drawn by him that found the true bills.

Mr. Glasby's father, James Glasby, was born in Newark, of Scotch-Irish parents. He married, at Lyons Farms, Susan Brown, and began housekeeping in the building now used as the Evergreen cemetery office. The father died at the age of eighty, and the mother, in 1896, at the age of ninety-six years. Of their six children only three are living: William B., of Newark, Edward J. and Frederick F. The only daughter, Mrs. Mary E. Williams, died in 1896.

November 1, 1859, Frederick F. Glasby married Phœbe L., daughter of Joseph A. Davis, a representative of an old Westfield family. There are two children of this union: Joseph F. Glasby, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, and Julia D., the wife of Frank H. Miller, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Glasby's maternal grandfather married Phœbe Bond. He was a patriot soldier in the Revolution, and descended from Connecticut stock. The Price family, of Lyons Farms, was also among the earliest settlers in Essex county, being closely related to the Glasby family by marriage. The wife of ex-Senator Daniel Price, of Essex county, was a cousin of our subject's mother. This family is also from Connecticut.

CHARLES MARTIN ROOT,

of Elizabeth, manager of the New York & New Jersey Telephone Company, and superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph of that city, is a native of Philadelphia, where he was born June 10, 1847. His father, Marcus A. Root, was from the state of Ohio, and a native of Granville, Licking county, being the first white male child born in that county, in 1802; consequently the grandparents of Charles M. Root were among the first settlers in Ohio, going thither from Massachusetts, and making the journey with ox teams.

Mr. Root's mother was Laurretta Esther Kenedy, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel Kenedy, a Scotchman, whose ancestors were English. Mr. Kenedy was a Presbyterian minister, also a teacher of the classics, and had the reputation of being the best Hebrew and Greek scholar of his day.

The father began life as a farmer in Ohio, where he remained until about the year 1830, when he came to Philadelphia and began teaching penmanship. Later he undertook the study of daguerreotyping, which had become a subject of much public interest, following Daguerre's invention for taking pictures. He made the first daguerreotype in this country. It was taken from a window of the United States mint, and he presented it to the Pennsylvania Historical Society. Mr. Root continued in the profession until improved photography superseded the Daguerre process, and he became the leading artist in Philadelphia.

Mr. Root died in the year 1888, and his wife in 1895. They left a family of seven children, namely: William N., Marcus A., Charles M., Howard C., Helen L., Albert P. and Henry G.

After his school days Charles M. Root began life as a telegraph operator, subsequently learning the trade of machinist and working in Philadelphia. When the telephone was invented and brought into use he engaged in that industry and became a manager of the business in the Quaker City,—from 1877 till 1885, when he removed to Elizabeth to take the management of the New York & New Jersey Telephone Company, including Rahway, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Staten Island and New Brunswick, with headquarters in Elizabeth. In the same year he was appointed the superintendent of the Fire Alarm in Elizabeth, which position he still retains.

The telephone business of the company, under Mr. Root's management, has continued to increase in all directions throughout the territory under his control, and has become a valuable and extensive system. In fact, he has built up the business so that there are more telephones used in Elizabeth, in proportion to its population, than in any other city in the state of New Jersey. In a word, Mr. Root belongs distinctively to the *genus* "*hustler*."

In the year 1867 Mr. Root was united in marriage to Miss Selinda Spickler, a Pennsylvania Dutch maiden, of Mount Joy, Lancaster county. They have three children, all living, named as follows: Lauretta Esther, Gertrude L. and Charles H.

Mr. Root's record for energy and enterprise in his chosen calling is of far more than local celebrity, and he is well known among the leading telephone managers and projectors throughout the United States.

WICKLIFFE BROADWELL SAYRE

was born February 22, 1854, in the old Sayre homestead, on West Jersey street, Elizabeth, New Jersey, near the Elizabeth river. His parents were the late Francis Sayre and Susan (Price) Sayre, both of whom were of Revolutionary stock, their ancestors having taken an active part in the Revolutionary war. Mr. Sayre has always made Elizabeth his home. He received his education in its public schools, and was a graduate of School, No. 2, on Morrell street.

His first occupation was with the late firm of Wade & Halsey, expressmen, for whom he worked many years, when he entered the employ of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at the old union depot, where he remained for about eight years. On the appointment of Chancellor McGill, Mr. Sayre was appointed as sergeant-at-arms of the court of chancery, and served for many years with the late Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet, who held him in high esteem. After the death of Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet he was appointed to the same position by the

present Vice-Chancellor Emery, with whom he is still associated. Mr. Sayre is well known by members of the bar from all parts of the state, by reason of his long connection with the chancery court.

He is a Democrat, and very early in life took an active interest in public affairs. His first public office was that of constable in the old fourth ward of Elizabeth, which was strongly Republican. Mr. Sayre served many terms, being elected by large majorities. When the new ninth ward was set apart, in 1891, Mr. Sayre received the Democratic nomination for member of the board of education, and was elected. He has regularly represented the ward in that important body until the present time, and has been three times honored with the presidency. Mr. Sayre is also a member of the fire department, having joined Lafayette Hook and Ladder Company in January, 1877. He has represented that company in the Elizabeth Fireman's Relief Association for the past seventeen years, and is vice-president of that association.

He has held every office in his company, and is a member of the Exempt Association. Mr. Sayre has been urged many times to allow his name to be used for other and higher offices of responsibility and trust, but has always declined, being satisfied to look after the welfare of the schools of the city, in which he takes great interest.

CHARLES KURTZ,

member of the board of education of Elizabeth, was born in that city in October, 1861, and was educated in public school No. 2. At an early age he engaged in business with his father, Frederick Kurtz, and has become one of the leading and successful dealers in Elizabeth.

Mr. Kurtz became interested in politics early in life, as a member of the Democratic party. He was elected to the board of education in 1887, and has been four times re-elected to that body. He has always been on important committees, and was either the chairman or a member of the committee that proposed each new building. There were only four buildings when he came into the board, and now there are nine, including a separate high school.

In 1895-6 Mr. Kurtz was chief engineer of the Elizabeth fire department. He was married in 1887 to Catherine H. Laux, and their children are: Charles, Jr., Kate and Sophie.

PHILIP DIEHL.

The many valuable inventions of Philip Diehl place him among the foremost inventors, and are the outcome of the careful study he has devoted to them all his life. His patents appertaining to sewing machines and electrical appliances number more than an hundred.

Philip Diehl, at the head of mechanical construction for the Singer Manufacturing Company, and one of the officers of the Diehl Manufacturing Company, of Elizabethport, was born at Dalsheim, Rheinhessen, Germany, January 31, 1847. His father, Dr. John Diehl, was an eminent physician, and one of his brothers is a practicing physician in the state of Illinois. Philip, however, showed early in life, a preference for mechanical pursuits, and his education was therefore directed in that direction.

When twenty years of age Philip Diehl came to this country and, after working in various machine shops, found employment, in 1868,



PHILIP DIEHL

as machinist with the Singer Manufacturing Company, then located in Mott street, New York city. In 1870 he went to Chicago, where he worked in the Singer Company's agency in that city until 1875, when he came to Elizabeth and took charge of the experimental work in the improvement of sewing machines, at the company's factory in that city. To any one not familiar with the many kinds of work required of sewing machines, this work might seem to be unimportant, but the fact that the company is now manufacturing (and selling in every land on the globe) nearly a million machines yearly, embracing fifty-three entirely different constructions, and three hundred and sixty varieties

of machines,—from the ordinary machines for family use to machines of every conceivable class for manufacturing purposes, including machines with twelve needles, running by steam or electric power at high rates of speed,—will make it apparent that a great amount of study is necessary in adapting the machines to all the requirements of trade.

As above stated, Mr. Diehl is also the inventor of many electrical appliances,—such as electric motors, dynamos, electric fans, arc lamps, etc.,—which are manufactured by the Diehl Manufacturing Company. The headquarters of this company are located at the works of the Singer Manufacturing Company, where they do an extensive business, their products being shipped to all parts of the world.

ROBERT W. WELCH,

one of the leading insurance and real-estate men of Elizabethport, New Jersey, was born at Watertown, New York. Early in life he became a resident of Malone, New York, and was educated in the Franklin Academy. Subsequently he went to New York city and became a clerk in the employ of the once famous J. A. Underwood & Son, of Wall street. In 1870 he left home again to come to this city.

Mr. Welch is connected with a number of financial and other enterprises of Elizabethport. He was one of the organizers of the Union County Building and Loan Association, and is vice-president of the latter. He has been chairman of the committee on valuation for both associations almost since their organization.

Mr. Welch was married, in Elizabeth, to Sarah Moorehouse. Their children are: Sadie M., who is an accomplished musician, both on the piano and violin; and Robert J. M., who is a promising young athlete of this city. Both children have positive and exceptional talent as artists.

GEORGE W. MACHLET,

vice-president of the American Gas Company, Elizabeth, was born in Baden, Germany, in 1835. He attended the common schools of his native land and supplemented the instructions therein received by a special course in mechanical drawing, subsequently completing his technical education in Switzerland. He began his business career by taking charge, for a time, of his father's business in the city of Pforzheim, state of Baden, Germany.

Mr. Machlet emigrated to America in 1870. He spent three years in Newark, New Jersey, and in 1873 engaged with the Singer Manufacturing Company, of Elizabeth, with whom he remained one year. In 1874 he began the manufacture of jewelers' tools, and not long afterward

organized his present business, the plans of which he conceived in Germany. Mr. Machlet's business venture has been successful from the beginning, and it has been pushed vigorously and uninterruptedly to the present time. From a small beginning it has developed to its present large proportions, its growth having been continuous from the start. In



GEORGE W. MACHLET

1887 it was incorporated under its present title, with E. P. Reichhelm, president; George W. Machlet, vice-president; Robert Vom Cleff, treasurer; and T. Dieffenbach, secretary.

The company give employment to thirty-six hands, and their goods find a market in all parts of the world. Their factory occupies a frontage of one hundred and forty feet on Spring street, one hundred feet on

Lafayette street, and eighty-six feet on Elizabeth street, with spacious grounds around.

Mr. Machlet was married in Germany, and is the father of three sons, who are now associated with him in business,—George F., Adolph W., and Frederick W. They were all born in Germany, and, inheriting their father's sterling qualities, are constituents of one of the most reputable organizations in the state of New Jersey. In politics they are all Democrats, and in church and kindred interests they all contribute liberally of their wealth.

PAUL N. NOLL,

councilman from the seventh ward of Elizabeth, was first elected to that body in April, 1895, and was re-elected in April, 1897. He is a member of the poor and alms, fire, and printing committees, of which last named he is chairman. He is elected as a Democrat, and is one of the young members of that body.

Mr. Noll was born in New York city, March 7, 1862, is a son of Paul N. Noll, a German, and some fifteen years ago he entered the employ of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and is a machinist in that establishment. He was married in 1889 to Catherine Saffrich, and has three children.

Mr. Noll is one of the directors of the Excelsior Building and Loan Association. He has been for twelve years a member of Washington Engine Company, No. 3, of which he has been secretary and treasurer. He belongs to Friendship A. B. Council, and to Washington Court of the Foresters, and has served one term as school commissioner. He signed the committee's report for a paid fire department, and is one of the active supporters of that movement.

PETER GREEN FLEMING,

owner of the machine works of P. G. Fleming & Company, in Elizabeth, New Jersey, has an interesting ancestral history. He is descended from a Mr. Fleming of the north of Ireland. His earliest named ancestor, Malcolm Fleming, died in county Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1736. His three sons, Thomas, William and Andrew, came to America in 1750. William had one son who served in the Revolutionary war, and died in 1785. He is buried at Bethlehem Presbyterian church, near Clinton, New Jersey. William Fleming (2), eldest son of Andrew (2), was born May 31, 1833. His third son, Andrew (3), was born October 23, 1805, and died at Redington, New Jersey, March 1, 1886. George Fleming, second son of Andrew (3), was born at Milltown, New Jersey, February 12, 1845. His wife, Esther Ann Green, daughter of Peter Green, was born at Sergeantsville, New Jersey, November 16, 1850.

They were married at Mechanicsville, New Jersey, December 24, 1868, and their eldest son, Peter Green Fleming, was born January 6, 1870.

Mr. Fleming was educated in the public schools, under the supervision of his father, who is now principal of public schools of Junction,



PETER G. FLEMING

New Jersey. After leaving school, at the age of seventeen years, he was apprenticed to Kenyon Brothers, of Raritan, New Jersey, for four years, to learn the trade of machinist, afterwards serving two years as journeyman machinist in different shops.

In March, 1893, he came to Elizabeth, New Jersey, and opened a machine shop of his own, employing but one man to assist him. At

this time, less than four years since the time he began, he employs from fifteen to twenty-five men. Such increase shows unusual energy and application to business.

Mr. Fleming's wife, Miss Ida May Barber, daughter of Rev. Alfred Barber, of Raritan, New Jersey, was born at Blackstone, Massachusetts, May 7, 1873. They were married at Raritan, New Jersey, June 21, 1892, and have two children, Myrtle D., born October 2, 1893, and Alfred Barber, born December 24, 1895.

WILLIAM H. RANKIN,

whose identification with the industrial interests of Elizabeth covers a quarter of a century, has been a most important factor in the substantial growth of the city. Prosperity depends upon business activity, and by the management of extensive manufacturing concerns Mr. Rankin has not only promoted his individual success, but has also largely advanced the welfare of the entire community.

Mr. Rankin was born December 27, 1843, acquired a common-school education, and in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, learned the carpenter's trade, but when the country became involved in civil war he put aside all business cares and personal consideration in order to stand as a defender of the Union. He enlisted in the three-months service and subsequently raised a company and was made captain of the organization, which became Company I, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Infantry. On many a southern battlefield he loyally defended the starry banner and the cause it represented, and when the war was over received an honorable discharge.

Returning to his old home, Captain Rankin resumed carpentering, which he successfully followed until 1868. In that year he began experimenting in the manufacture of roofing materials, in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, and, achieving success in that undertaking, he removed his plant to Elizabeth in 1873, and established an office at No. 91 Maiden Lane, New York city, from which point the business of the company is transacted, while the manufacturing is carried on in New Jersey. The trade has steadily increased and has now assumed extensive proportions, seventy men being now employed in the establishment, in the manufacture of roofing materials, rosin size, Rankin's patent painted felt for sheathing, roofing pitch, liquid roof-paints, etc.

Mr. Rankin is a man of broad capability, and his efforts have been by no means confined to one line of interests. He is president and treasurer of the Empire Target Company, also president and treasurer of the Elizabeth Telephone Company and director in the First National Bank of Elizabeth. He possesses superior executive ability, keen foresight and untiring enterprise, and, with a strong intellect to devise



WILLIAM H. RANKIN

plans and a will to carry them forward to completion, along the lines of honorable business dealing he has achieved a splendid success.

In 1871 Mr. Rankin was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Bradin, and their pleasant home has been shared by their nephew, Robert L. Bradin, who has lived with them since four months old and who is now a clerk in the First National Bank. Mr. Rankin is a supporter of the Presbyterian church and kindred interests, and is one of the managers of the Elizabeth General Hospital. His charity and benevolence are broad but unostentatious; and his support is withheld from no movement which is calculated to advance the best interests of Elizabeth. In the Masonic fraternity he has arisen to the degree of Knight Templar. He takes a lively interest in sports afield and is a devoted follower of Izaak Walton. Thus, in his divided interests, of business, pleasure and social life, he has developed a symmetrically rounded character, which commands for him the esteem of all with whom he comes in contact.

JAMES OAKES,

ex-member of the common council of Elizabeth, was born in county Louth, Ireland, in 1840. He came to the United States in 1866, and spent the first six years with a Mr. Gould, in the drug business at Yorkville. He then came to Elizabeth and opened a drug store at 142 First street, where he remained eleven years, when he removed to his own building, at No. 168 Third street, where he conducts a large drug business. He is also an agent for all European steamship companies, in which line he is very successful.

Mr. Oakes has for many years manifested a good citizen's interest in politics, and has been prominent as a leader in the Democratic party. He was elected to the council in 1893, and was returned to that body in 1895. During his last term he was chairman of the committee on public buildings, and as such was a very active advocate for improvements in all public buildings and parks, particularly Jackson park, and was also a member of the committee on education. He was keenly alive to the importance of a good and effective fire department, and advocated appropriations to that end. He also showed himself to be a friend to the public schools, being a prominent factor in securing the erection of public-school building No. 1, one of the finest in the state. He has also been a member of the school board. On the 5th of May, 1897, he was nominated second vice-president of the New Jersey State Pharmacy Association, of which he has been a working member for the past twenty years.

In 1885 Mr. Oakes was married to Mary E. Carney, of Newark, who was organist of St. Thomas' Church. They have two sons, Alfred E. and Walter J.



HENRY CLAUSS

was born at Würtemberg, Germany, February 5, 1836. His parents were John and Barbara Clauss. After obtaining a good education in his native land Mr. Clauss came to America, in 1854, and settled in Elizabeth, New Jersey. Here he learned the trade of a baker, and began his business career by opening a bakery at the corner of Elizabeth avenue and Sixth street. He continued in business for many years, growing prosperous by close application to his work and the practice of strictly honest business methods. Not long since Mr. Clauss retired, his son, Louis C. Clauss, succeeding to the business.

Mr. Clauss is a gentleman of quiet, unassuming ways, earnest, active and successful in his undertakings. He is esteemed by his fellow citizens, as may be found in the fact that he has been twice elected to the house of assembly of New Jersey. He has always been a Republican in politics. In 1895 he became the candidate of his party and was elected by a plurality of one thousand six hundred and twenty-four over Mr. Green, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. In the following year he was re-elected by a majority of five thousand one hundred and sixty-two. This was his first time to hold public office.

In the discharge of his duties, fidelity and faithfulness to the best interests of the people marked his career as a legislator.

May 1, 1858, Mr. Clauss married Magdalena Seeger, who, like himself, was born in Germany. His son and daughter constitute the fruits of this marriage. In 1893 Mrs. Clauss died. She was a Christian lady, and, together with her husband, belonged to the German Methodist church.

JAMES OGDEN STILES.

The ancestors of Mr. Stiles were conspicuously identified with the early history of New Jersey, and, as prominent citizens of Union county for more than a century past, their record may, with appropriateness, be included in a work of this kind. The following is a curtailed account of the family, giving both the paternal and maternal lineage.

The original American ancestors of the Stiles family were established at Windsor, Connecticut, coming thither from Millbrook, Bedfordshire, England, in 1635. The direct line of descent of Daniel Stiles traces back through John, Isaac, John, William. Daniel Stiles, the grandfather of our subject lived in Flushing, Long Island, in early life, as did many of his ancestors, and subsequently moved to Elizabeth, New Jersey, there purchasing, in 1800, what is now known as the Stiles homestead, a house said to be two hundred years old. The old house was torn down about twenty years ago and a new one erected on the same ground,—across from the Lehigh Valley Railroad station on Morris avenue. Part of the land was later bought by the Lehigh Valley Railroad, in 1891, and part is still held by the Stiles family. Daniel married Phoebe Woodruff, daughter of Michael and Abigail (Magie) Woodruff, the latter being a sister of Michael Magie and an aunt of Rev. David Magie. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff were: Rachel, Fannie, Mary, Oliver, Phoebe, Elizabeth, Abigail, Margaret, Abner, Jonathan, Michael, Ward, and Morris. Daniel Stiles died near Elizabeth, November 24, 1810. To him and his wife were born the following children: John Woodruff, October 29, 1793, married Maria Williams; Oliver, February 22, 1795, died April 8, 1871; Morris, July 10, 1797, married (1) Hannah Vanderlipp, a minister's daughter, of Albany, New York, and (2) Lucy Everett. Of the second marriage one daughter was born, Caroline Elizabeth, her birth occurring in 1838. In 1885 she lived in New York with her second husband, and they later removed to California. Daniel Stiles had one daughter, Elizabeth W., born October 14, 1799, died August 20, 1869. Elias Wade Stiles, son of Daniel, was born February 23, 1809, married Mary Crane Bonnel, in Morristown, New Jersey, in 1843, and died March 20, 1886. This union was blessed with the following children: George Morris, born March 23, 1845, on the 17th of January, 1872, married Miss Mary Winans, died March 20, 1888, a daughter of Nathan Winans, of Union county, and they resided at Plainfield. Their children are two in

number: Mary Edna, born November 6, 1876, and Alice Winans, September 6, 1880. William Wade Stiles, born April 16, 1848, was one of the first assistant bookkeepers in the Elizabeth First National Bank, serving in that capacity for two years. His death occurred on the 15th of April, 1872. Phœbe Elizabeth, born April 18, 1852, married Cyrus B. Crane, son of Asher Crane, of Caldwell, on the 9th of November, 1881, and died September 2, 1890. Two children were born to them,—Alice Stiles, March 8, 1885, and William Asher, September 2, 1890. Mary Alice Stiles was born February 8, 1857. James Ogden, born October 16, 1859, is engaged in the dairy business on the old Stiles homestead, which has been in the family since the year 1800. John Woodruff, born December 23, 1866, follows the vocation of farming. On the 5th of July, 1893, he was united in marriage to Miss Goldie Virginia Dovell, and they have one daughter, now three years old, whom they have named Virginia Wade Stiles.

The parents of Mrs. Elias Wade Stiles were Aaron and Phœbe Allen (Meeker) Bonnel, the latter of whom was born in Elizabeth, on the 9th of April, 1796, and died in her native town on the 28th of March, 1876. She was the daughter of Stephen Meeker and Charity (Crane) Meeker, the latter being a daughter of Nehemiah and Esther (Woodruff) Crane, and a great-great-granddaughter of Stephen Crane, of England. The children of Stephen Meeker and Charity Crane Meeker were: Nehemiah, born in 1794; Phœbe Allen, April 9, 1796; Esther, June 25, 1808; Mary, July 10, 1805, married William Stiles, son of John and Phœbe (Crane) Stiles, the latter a daughter of Captain Jacob Crane. William Stiles was born in May, 1804, and died in 1896. Charity, daughter of Stephen Meeker, married Nehemiah Sayre. Aaron Bonnel was born in Morris county, New Jersey, on the 1st of May, 1794, and was a son of Elias and Mary (Wilkinson) Bonnel, the latter's father being a native of England. Elias was a son of Elias the first, who married Temperance Wade, daughter of Captain Wade, of Connecticut Farms, now Union county. Captain Wade lived opposite the parsonage during the Revolutionary war, when all the houses except three were destroyed by fire. The wife of Rev. James Caldwell was shot and carried across the street to the captain's house. The following are the children of Aaron and Phœbe (Allen) Bonnel: Mary Crane Bonnel Stiles, born January 21, 1821; Amanda, March 4, 1823; Stephen Meeker, December 11, 1824, moved to Michigan in 1856, enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and was killed at the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April, 1862: he left a widow and four children, the former dying in 1893; Aaron Ogden, September 3, 1827, located at Derby Depot, a few miles from St. Joseph, Michigan; Elias, May, 18, 1850; Phœbe Elizabeth, May 21, 1833; Phœbe Asenath, April 7, 1840, became the wife of Ogden Woodruff and is living on Salem avenue. Twelve children were born to them, all surviving except three, one of the latter being Rev.

Frank Stiles Woodruff, who died about two weeks after his return from Syria, where he had spent a number of years.

Michael Woodruff, the first, of Woodruff Farms, near Elizabeth, lived in what was afterward the almshouse. One cold winter's night, as he was about to retire, he saw in the bright moonlight the glitter of approaching muskets, and surmising at once that the British troops were stealing upon the slumbering city, he hastened out of the house, without stopping to dress, and gave the alarm in Elizabeth, and the British, who evidently thought to surprise the people by crossing the meadow, met with such a warm reception that they were forced to retreat. Mr. Woodruff remained from home for seven or eight days, and upon his return home he was arrested by the English and confined in what was then called the Sugar-house prison, in New York. Here he was kept for quite a while among other prisoners, who were daily condemned to death and taken out to be shot, and each day he was favored with the cheerful information that his turn would come next. However, an old neighbor of his, named Hendrichs, who, although a member of the British force, and on duty at the temporary prison, said he could not bear to have his old friend meet such a fate, and through his intervention Mr. Woodruff was eventually released and lived for several years after.

MELANCTHON W. REEVE,

president of the Elizabeth Ice Company, and ex-member of the common council of Elizabeth, has been a resident of that city for the past forty-eight years, having settled there in the year 1849. He was born on the old Orange poor farm, in Essex county, January 5, 1828. He worked on his father's farm till the age of sixteen, when he went to Newark, where he learned the carpenter trade and followed that occupation in Elizabeth till 1866, when he engaged in the ice business with R. S. Williams. In 1888 the business was converted into a stock company, and was organized with M. W. Reeve as president, C. H. K. Halsey as secretary, and R. S. Williams as superintendent. The concern has a storage capacity of thirteen thousand tons of natural ice, and the output from their machine is thirty tons per day.

Mr. Reeve is the vice-president of the First National Bank, of Elizabeth. He is the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Gardner) Reeve, the former of whom was born in Springfield, New Jersey, being the son of William Reeve, who was a farmer, and descended from one of the early ante-Revolutionary families of that locality.

Mr. Reeve was married, in August, 1849, to Hannah D. Addayson, who died April 18, 1896, without issue.

CHAPTER XXI.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF RAHWAY.

[BY L. S. HYER.]



WHAT is now the city of Rahway is one of the oldest settlements in New Jersey. Tradition and the early records show that it was originally occupied by the Indians, and that it was especially visited by the tribes that went on their annual tours to the seashore, in the vicinity of what is now Long Branch. The path led across the river near where the water-works are now located, and the stepping-stones used in crossing are still visible.

Originally there were three separate settlements in what now constitutes the city,—the northern section called Rahway, the southern, Bridgetown and the western, Milton; more recently the southern section was known as Leesville, the Lee family owning much of the property in that locality. The eastern part was also known as Bricktown, on account of large brick factories located there, near the river landing, whence the bricks were shipped by boats to New York city and elsewhere, many of the older buildings in the lower part of that city being constructed of Rahway bricks. The earliest name for the town, that appears on record, was Spanktown. There are different reasons given for the adoption of that name,—among them, one that the locality gained notoriety from the circumstance of a man “spanking” his wife, and another that it was on account of the “spanking” rate at which General Maxwell came from Short Hills with his militia during the Revolution, to engage in a battle, lasting about two hours, with the British troops, who came from Perth Amboy. The battle occurred February 23, 1777. The British were defeated, and the records report the American loss as three killed and twelve wounded, while the British lost five hundred.

What is now known as Lower Rahway originally belonged to Woodbridge. On the 21st of May, 1666, John Pike, David Pierce and Abraham Tappan signed articles of agreement, in behalf of themselves and their associates, with Governor Carteret, to have the right to settle one or more plantations or townships, each to consist of fifty to one hundred families, “between the Rawawack river and the Raritan river,” before or by November. The first charter for the “town of Woodbridge” (including Lower Rahway) was dated June 1, 1669, the

Rahway river being the boundary on the east, from its mouth to the present Robinson branch. There are three branches of the river in different sections,—the north branch, Robinson's branch and south branch. The river has its rise in the Orange mountains, and is a very beautiful stream of pure water. The city obtains its water supply for all purposes from the river, by direct pumping pressure, and chemists, by analysis, pronounce the water as equal to the best known. The city is located from twenty-five to thirty-six feet above the level of the sea, and is considered among the healthiest places in the country.

This locality was prominent in the Revolutionary war times, it being one of the five places where military guards were maintained. Besides those who were members of New Jersey organizations, as recorded in other histories, the following young men of Rahway were enlisted in Colonel Elisha Sheldon's Connecticut regiment of dragoons: Captain, David Edgar; lieutenant, James Paton; sergeant, Morris De Camp; corporals, Daniel Terrill Craig, Joseph Gilmore and Eliakim Ross; privates, Abraham Frazee, Benjamin Frazee, John Gilmore, Ephraim Little, Joseph Ludlow, Isaac Marsh, John Meeker, Samuel Oliver, William Pain, Henry Rolph, Joseph Wood and Daniel Vreeland. What is now Rahway was evidently quite an important place in those times, and history tells us of the "Sons of Liberty" here, who were from good old Quaker and Presbyterian stock, descendants of the Hollanders who came over in the ship "Half Moon," with Hendrick Hudson, in September, 1609, and also of the Puritans, from Connecticut, who contended with General Knyphausen's troops, who frequently made raids into Rahway, and especially upon the bar of Isaac Walton's tavern at Milton, on the old St. George road, called "the King's Highway." Generals Washington, La Fayette, Cornwallis, Gates and Howe were visitors in Rahway in those days, and afterwards Jefferson, Adams, Burr, Hamilton, Clay and Webster were guests at the Milton Inn, which had the reputation of being the best one on the road from New York to Philadelphia, between which places the people then traveled in stage coaches. Many old head-stones in what is now Rahway cemetery mark the graves of patriots of those times, particularly that of Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and a delegate to the continental congress, who was born in what is now Clark township, formerly a part of Rahway, February 15, 1726, and died September 15, 1794. July 4, 1848, the citizens erected a handsome monument to his memory.

Among the early events of the locality we are informed that, in 1683, John Marsh built the first saw mill on the river (near the present railroad bridge) which was transferred to Stephen Van Cortlandt in 1695; to Samuel Marsh in 1739, and remained in the Marsh family until 1826, when it was bought by Lufbery & Vail; afterward John R. Ayers, Samuel Williams and John H. Lufbery became its proprietors,

and the business is still carried on by Mr. Lufbery and Ira C. Ayers, son of John R., who died several years ago.

In 1684 John Marsh erected a grist mill just above the saw mill and this was continued as such, by different parties, until about the time of the war of the Rebellion—1860-65, the last proprietor being Lewis Hoff, who is still living. The premises were afterward used for a sawing and planing mill and later were purchased by Dr. E. B. Silvers and converted into an opera house. Here were also in early times a silk and woolen mill, hat factories and other mills, long since discontinued,—some burned, some crumbled, and others changed into dwellings or utilized for other purposes.

One of the oldest dwelling houses of the place stands at the corner of Main street and Elm avenue and was owned by Samuel Marsh, Sr., and is said to be about one hundred and seventy years old. An older house is one that is located a little back from Main street, near Commerce street, said to have been built two hundred years ago, by a Quaker named James Moore; in this officers of the Revolutionary times held conferences. An old burying ground is still visible at Bricktown, in which are tombstones marking the graves of members of the Miller and Morris family, dating as far back as 1757. The oldest tombstone that has been discovered is one in the Rahway cemetery, of John Frazee, the date of death being 1724.

According to tradition the first church in existence was one built of logs, a little east of where the Scott avenue station of the Pennsylvania Railroad is now located, and in what is known as Gibby's woods; and here an old graveyard is still visible. There is also a tradition that the old chief, Rahwack, was buried there.

In 1665 Robert Mosse (afterward Morss and Morse) came from Rowley, Massachusetts, and settled near Rahway. A number of his descendants still live in this vicinity, as also of others who came with him, including Samuel or Solomon Marsh, Sr., Thomas Moore, Jonas Ward, William Letts, Joseph Frazee, William Johnson, Simon Rouse, John Toeand, William Robinson, who was a doctor, probably the first one in the place, and after whom the branch of the river is presumed to have been named, as he owned lands along the stream. The first religious meeting of record was that of the Quakers, held August 12, 1707, in his house, which was located, it is said, on Hamilton street, where the dwelling of the late John H. Dierand now stands.

Amos Morss (Morse) was a captain in the Continental army and lived in a farm house on the grounds of what is now of the Ralph Marsh estate, on St. George's avenue. There is a story that one night his house was surrounded by British soldiers, the Captain taken from his bed, made a prisoner, and for six months kept in the old Sugar-house in New York. His house was ransacked and among the articles taken was one of the old high clocks; but, being inconvenient to carry, the

works were removed and the wooden case discarded; it was afterwards returned to the Captain's house; subsequently new works were put in by the great clockmaker of early times, Isaac Brokaw, and it is now possessed by Mrs. Lewis White, who is a great-granddaughter of Captain Morse.

The road which is now called St. George's avenue was laid out during Queen Anne's reign, and extended from Amboy to Elizabethtown, afterward to Newark, through what is now Broad street in that city, and in King George's time it was extended to Jersey City, and then called the King's Highway until after the Revolution, when the patriots did not like anything that referred to the king, and it was called the Old Country Road, being changed to St. George's avenue when the streets and avenues were laid out and named, as Rahway became a city.

A prominent landmark in Rahway is what was once known as old Peace Tavern, located in the east side of Main street, in the central business portion of the city, for many years occupied by the late Jonathan Woodruff and family and still belonging to his estate. It is memorable as the place where General La Fayette was entertained when he made his visit to the United States and passed this way in going from New York to Philadelphia, in 1824, and also the place where the meeting was held, in 1822, at which the name of the town was changed from Bridgetown to Rahway. We know of but one of our residents now living who saw General La Fayette on that occasion, George W. Lawrence. There are some of the relics of that occasion still in existence, including a copy of the printed invitation to a reception held in his honor, and a handsome satin vest worn by the late Joel Clarkson, which is still in the possession of his daughter, Mrs. James T. Melick.

It is recorded that for some time after the Revolution the landing at Bricktown was an important point, vessels loaded with produce sailing from there directly to Bristol, England, and returning with dry goods. For many years, even up to a recent date, after the railroad was completed and freight rates cheapened, there was a large business done in transportation by boats to and from New York. In 1827 two boats are especially mentioned,— the Thomas Gibbons and Nonpareil.

Rahway was also a prominent point in stage-coaching days, before railroad communication with New York and Philadelphia had been secured. There were different lines,—some running through, and others being local; the stages were drawn by four-horse teams, and connected with boats for New York at what was known as Elizabethtown Point. The first railroad was built in 1835, by a corporation known as the New Jersey Railroad & Transportation Company, the same route being now used by the Pennsylvania Company. Among records it appears that one of the first property-owners was William Oliver, who had "eighty-four acres of upland at Rawack," bounded by the lands of Peter Morse, Samuel Marsh, Sr., David Oliver and

William Piles. He was one of the eighty original Elizabeth "Associates," and lived there, using his Rawack property for farming purposes. He died about 1694, and the Olivers, of which name there are many still in this locality, are his descendants. The David mentioned was his son.

The first newspaper that we have any record of, as published within Rahway, was the Bridgetown Museum and New Jersey Advocate, the first issue being July 13, 1822, and Smith Edgar being the proprietor. The first portion of the title was soon dropped, and there have been numerous publications since that time. In 1840 Josephus Shann established the Rahway Republican, which has been continued under different titles, without cessation, and is now the Union Democrat. The establishment was purchased by Lewis S. Hyer, then of Freehold, Monmouth county, in 1865, and he is still the owner and editor, with John I. Collins as manager since July, 1896. About 1860 the publication of the paper that was at first the Museum and Advocate, suspended, and the appurtenances were purchased by Mr. Shann and consolidated with his establishment. Subsequently a publication was started by a company, taking the title of Advocate and Times (the latter having been the name of a publication also suspended), which has been continued under different titles, and for some time as the New Jersey Advocate, by a stock company, the present editor being Harry B. Rollinson.

Over sixty years ago Rahway appears to have been an enterprising town, judging from a description then prepared by Joseph O. Lufbery (father of John H., before alluded to), in which he says, among other things: "This town contains three hundred and fifty to four hundred houses, population about three thousand, stores of various kinds, twenty-five taverns, three public buildings, one Presbyterian church, one Baptist, one Methodist, Friends and Orthodox Friends, and one meeting house for blacks; one academy, called the Athenian, just finished by a few enterprising citizens, also one academy built by one of our public-spirited citizens, Mr. Samuel M. Oliver, now rented as a boarding school, with a full complement of scholars; bank with a capital of \$70,000; postoffice, mail every day north and south; a printing office and weekly journal, an incorporated fire-engine company, a mutual insurance company. We manufacture for exports hats, shoes and boots, carriages, cabinet furniture, ready-made clothing, sitting-chairs, soap and candles, cotton and woolen goods, tin ware, coach lace, plated ware for carriages. Capital employed in manufacturing about three hundred thousand dollars; value of exports, one million to twelve hundred thousand dollars. We have four millinery stores, two watchmakers, three bakers, six lumber and coal yards, one soap and candle factory. On the river two sawmills do a very extensive business. There is a railroad now making passage

through the town, from Jersey City to New Brunswick. Soil very good, generally loam, sandy, gravelly or red-shell bottom, well adapted to grass, grain, etc. We have at this time five vessels, one or two leaving each day for New York. The south end, Leesville, takes its name from a family named Lee, who have long resided there. This family has furnished our most enterprising and public-spirited citizens as merchants and manufacturers, who were the first to lead the way to our extensive trade to the southern states."

By the above description it appears that the manufacturing then was even as varied, probably, as it is now, but not, perhaps, aggregating as much in results. Our stores and small tradesmen, of course, are more numerous, but since the commencement of the war of the Rebellion the manufacture of carriages and appurtenances, clothing, hats, shoes, etc., has greatly diminished, and the loss has not been made up entirely by other enterprises which exist at this time.

Prior to 1854 there were a number of mill dams in the river, which, it was alleged by physicians, and as it appeared from malarial sickness, were a detriment to the health and prosperity of the city. A certification to that effect was signed by the physicians then practicing in the place, those signing being Moses Jaques, Lewis Drake, Silas Cook, David S. Craig, S. Abernethy, John J. Janeway and Elihu B. Silvers,—all of whom except the last named are now deceased. A law was passed by the legislature providing for the removal of the dams in that year, the expenses being assessed upon the taxpayers, a subscription being raised to assist those who felt unable to pay their assessment. David S. Craig, William B. Crowell and Joseph T. Crowell were the trustees to carry out the law, all of them now deceased.

Rahway township was formed February 27, 1804, and the first town committee comprised Captain Isaac Marsh, Dr. David S. Craig and Lewis Brand. Meetings were first held in the house of John Mason. In 1830 the town was bounded by the towns of Westfield, Union, Elizabeth, Woodbridge and the Sound, measuring eight miles east and west, four miles and a half north and south, with an area of ten thousand acres. The township government continued until 1858, when the city was incorporated. Lower Rahway had been in Middlesex county, and Upper Rahway in Essex county. In 1857 the county of Union was formed, taking in the portion belonging to Essex county, so that when the city was incorporated it had a sort of "triple alliance," as the boundaries included the portions situated in the township of Woodbridge (in Middlesex), in Rahway township, and in Union. In 1860, however, the act was so amended as to include the portion of Middlesex in Union, and in 1861 again amended so as to be relieved of the Rahway township attachment.

The first mayor was Edward Y. Rogers, then the leading lawyer in the place; city clerk, John R. Chapin; treasurer, William Osborn;

collector, Peter B. Sharp; councilmen,—first ward, Abel V. Shotwell, James O. Halsey; second ward, William Gibby, Crowell McCann; third ward, Abraham Ackerman, Benjamin C. Watson; fourth ward, John Woodruff, Thomas J. Lee. Of the above John R. Chapin and Thomas J. Lee are the only ones now living, and in the list of the other officials the only ones surviving are Albert G. Sym, clerk, and John Harvey, constable, first ward; judges of election, George J. Trussler and Andrew J. Halliday, second ward, and Edward E. Hooker and George J. Merrick, of the fourth ward; John J. Brown, constable, and James Vanderhoven, commissioner of appeals, of the same ward; Thomas H. Shafer, still living, administered the oaths of office. By the abolition of the township of Rahway, in 1861, the territory added was constituted with the fifth ward, but it being principally farming lands with a scattered population, the residents were not satisfied, and it was formed into Clark township in 1864. Rahway continued with four wards, with three councilmen each, until 1894, when the third was divided, making the fifth, and reducing the number of councilmen to two from each ward and one at large, making eleven members, and thus avoiding deadlocks, which had frequently occurred between the political parties when there were twelve members.

Rahway sent its full portion of soldiers to fight for the Union in the war of the Rebellion, and the patriotic citizens were liberal in providing for them and their families. Many of the veterans still survive, most of them being members of Barry Post, G. A. R. The city has numerous social and beneficial societies, besides its well sustained churches,—three Presbyterian (one a German), two Methodist Episcopal, one Protestant Episcopal, a German Lutheran, two colored (one Methodist and one Baptist), one Friends; also two chapels where union Sunday schools are held, one in East Rahway and one at Milton. The finest church edifice in the city now is the one recently finished and known as the Trinity Methodist Episcopal, formerly known as the second church of that denomination. The Church of the Holy Comforter (Episcopal) was burned by accident within the past year. We also have one of the best stocked libraries in the country, controlled by a private association; a successful Young Men's Christian Association, temperance organizations, etc.

In the years of inflation following the war of the Rebellion, Rahway, like other places near the large cities, undertook too much of street and other improvement, for which bonds were issued. Some years later, when the bonds came due and the times had changed, financial embarrassment came, which was finally overcome by an amicable adjustment with its creditors, and the conditions and prospects are now greatly improved. The principal streets are well paved with Belgian blocks, macadam and asphalt, well sewered and are lighted at night by electricity, gas also being available.

During the past year an electric railway has been completed, connecting with Woodbridge and the popular summer-picnic resort, Boynton Beach, and it is expected before a long while this railway line will be connected with a general system throughout the state.

CHAPTER XXII.

CITY OF RAHWAY.



RAHWAY was incorporated as a city by an act of the legislature approved March 12, 1858. At the time of its incorporation the city was situated in two townships in two separate counties, viz.: the township of Rahway, in Union county, and the township of Woodbridge, in Middlesex county; by an act of the legislature, approved February 16, 1860, that part of Woodbridge township included in the city was taken from Middlesex county and attached to the township of Rahway, in Union county. The first election of city officers was held on the 19th of April, 1858, under the direction of the commissioners of election appointed by the charter for the several wards, viz.: For the first ward, Joel Clarkson, Francis Labaw and Stephen Jackson; for the second ward, Jeremiah Tunison, William Gibby and Enoch M. Ayers; for the third ward, Jacob L. Woodruff, Henry Platner and James McKelvey. The mayor and common council elect met, pursuant to the requirements of the charter, at Washington Hall, on Monday, the 3d day of May, 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and proceeded to count the number of votes given at the election for city and ward officers. The following were declared to be elected, they having received the highest number of votes for the respective offices: Mayor, Edward V. Rogers; city clerk, John R. Chapin; treasurer, William Osborn, Jr.; collector, Peter B. Sharp; collector of arrears, Enoch M. Ayers. The following ward officers were chosen: First ward: councilmen, Abel V. Shotwell, James O. Halsey; judges of elections, Horace H. Roberts, Augustus M. Laning; ward clerk, Albert G. Sym; constable, John Harvey; commissioner of appeal, Eden Haydock. Second ward: councilmen, William Gibby, Crowell McCann; judges of elections, George J. Trussler, Andrew J. Halliday, Jeremiah O. Tunison; ward clerk, William Gibby; constable, John J. Cladek; commissioner of appeal, Amzi W. Williams. Third ward: councilmen, Abraham Ackerman, Benjamin C. Watson; judges of elections, Almeth White, Francis E. Terrell, John R. Ross; ward clerk, John H. A. Wobbe; constable, Benjamin Parker; commissioner of appeal, Jacob L. Woodruff. Fourth ward: councilmen, John Woodruff, Thomas J. Lee; judges of elections, Edward E. Hooker, George J. Merrick, John A. Jaques; ward clerk, Abraham S. Bouney; constable, John J. Brown; commissioner of appeal, James Vanderhoven.

The oath of office and allegiance was administered by Thomas H. Shafer, Esq., master in chancery, to the members of the council and the city clerk, and the following officers gave bonds, in the sums named, for the faithful performance of their respective duties: City treasurer, \$6,000; assessor, \$500; collector of taxes, \$6,000; collector of arrears, \$3,000; constable, \$300.

MANUFACTURING IN RAHWAY.

On the north branch of the Rahway river, near St. George's avenue bridge, stands the ruins of a large brick building, formerly used as a manufactory. It was known as the Taurino factory, erected by William Shotwell, a resident of Rahway, in 1814. On account of the embargo on British importations during the war, it was undertaken as a good investment in the direction of home manufacture, and so proved until the close of the war, when the business became unprofitable, and was abandoned. It was afterward utilized as a woolen mill, a silk-printing establishment, and for many other purposes, employing many hands and being a great benefit to the town. It was destroyed by fire some fifteen years ago. Among the later operators were Daniel Stansbury, of New York, John Y. Van Tuyl, Samuel, Edward, and William Dudley (brothers), Stone & Brown, then Thomas Hale, who converted it into a silk factory. Then Daniel Wilcox took the building and started carpet-weaving. After it was repaired from the effects of the fire which had destroyed the upper story it was occupied as a carriage factory, by Denman & Freeman. About 1870 it was finally blown up by the bursting of a boiler, and only the ruin of it remains.

HOUSMAN & McMANUS.

This firm was established in 1872, and began business in a shop owned by John R. Ross, on Seminary street. In 1875 they purchased their present buildings, which were built and owned by Randolph Ross, who had carried on carriage-making for several years, and had been succeeded by his sons, Milan and Bedott Ross, who carried on the business up to the late civil war.

AYERS & LUFBERY.

This firm, who operate a steam saw mill, planing mill and lumber yard, are the successors of an old establishment,—Joseph O. Lufbery and John T. Vail having built a saw mill on the premises in 1827, the property, including the mill-site, belonging originally to Henry Moore and Henry Mundy. In 1827 Lufbery & Vail, also purchasing the old Marsh property on the south side of the river, opposite their saw mill, erected a grist mill and a mill for cutting wood for dyeing purposes. In 1830 Mr. Vail retired from the firm and removed to the

west. In 1833 Mr. Lufbery built a new grist mill, on the south side, and at the same time removed his logwood mill to the north side, attaching it to his saw mill. From that time, however, he did little with it, as logwood extracts began to come into use.

Mr. Joseph O. Lufbery continued to carry on these enterprises until 1846. In November of that year Messrs. Ayers, Williams, and John H. Lufbery formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Ayers, Williams & Lufbery, and rented the premises for five years, at the expiration of which they purchased the property, paying therefor the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The mills up to this time had been operated by water, but in 1855 the dams were removed, in accordance with an act of the legislature, and the mill was converted into a steam mill. On the 3d of September, 1868, the saw mill was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt and put in operation three months later. Mr. Williams died in 1865, and the following year the firm was changed to Ayers & Lufbery, and so remained until January 1, 1868, when Thomas M. Martin was admitted, and the firm of Ayers, Lufbery & Company continued until the retirement of Mr. Martin, August 29, 1873. Then the style became Ayers & Lufbery, and now it is Lufbery & Ayers.

THE REGINA MUSIC BOX COMPANY.

Mr. Gustave Adolf Brachhausen was born in Saxony, Germany, in 1860. He possesses marked mechanical talent and is the inventor of the Regina music box. In company with Mr. Paul Riessner, he began the manufacture of the polyphone, at Leipsic, in 1890. Soon afterward he came to this country, and in October, 1892, the first Regina boxes were turned out of the factory in Jersey City. In April, 1894, when the company was incorporated, Mr. Percival Knauth, and Mr. Percival Kuhne, of Knauth, Machod & Kuhne, bankers of New York, became president and vice-president respectively; Mr. Ludwig C. Tietz, secretary and treasurer; and Mr. G. A. Brachhausen, manager. In 1896 the company purchased property in Rahway, more as a matter of economy than anything else, and in July of that year moved here, bringing with them about two hundred employes of the concern. The present plant has double the machinery the old plant had, and the output has greatly increased, they having hardly room enough, with thirty thousand five hundred feet of floor space, in this splendidly equipped factory, for business purposes.

GORDON PRINTING PRESS WORKS.

The Gordon job-printing presses are too well known to require a description of this article. There are many thousands of them in operation in the United States to-day, besides many which have been sent to foreign countries. Mr. George P. Gordon, the inventor, was born

in Salem, New Hampshire, in 1810, and early in life became a practical printer. The well known press which bears his name was invented in 1851, and was for a time manufactured in Rhode Island.

The factory at Rahway is situated in the central part of the city, occupying a space of about three hundred by three hundred and fifty feet in area. The main building, of brick, is thirty by one hundred and thirty feet, four stories high, with a two-story addition, about sixty feet square. Adjoining the main building is the foundry, where the castings used in the manufacture of the presses are made; also numerous small buildings for the storage of lumber, moulding-sand, iron, and coal.

HETFIELD & JACKSON

were manufacturers of light carriages, sulkies, etc. They began business in 1865. In 1866 they bought the Ackerman shops, on Irving street, to which they made additions from time to time. They made the lightest and best work possible, and were very successful in this particular, having received one medal and three first premiums on this work. David B. Dunham, Charles Grube, F. L. Graves, and Samuel and Andrew J. Haliday are old and prominent manufacturers of carriages. Mr. Dunham, being the oldest manufacturer now living in the town, commenced the manufacture of carriages in 1859, building a factory on Fulton street. They lost considerably in the south, on account of the war. After the war their average work amounted to about ten to twelve thousand dollars per year for a time. They occupied the shops on Irving street for many years. Andrew Miller now carries on the business on Main street, corner of Commerce street and New Brunswick avenue.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

The Eustis Manufacturing Company moved to Rahway about two years ago. This company manufacture nothing but high-grade goods, their wares being known as the Puritan Cookers. Their Puritan five-o'clock teakettles are very unique. They employ about thirty men. H. C. Brown is the superintendent; D. C. Sprague is general manager.

One of our oldest and most valuable industries is that known as Bloodgood's Mills. They use both steam and water power, and have the most improved machinery, which is operated by about two hundred skillful workmen in making all kinds of felt. The Rosenbaum shirt manufactory is one of the flourishing and prosperous industries of our city.

The Rahway Wheel, Spoke and Spring Works were established in 1865 by Ira and Joel La Forge. They purchased their shops of Samuel Sanders in 1870. They run a fifty-horse power steam engine and employ about thirty hands.

The Mershon Company, manufacturers of books, was established in 1872. The building which they now occupy is the third into which

they have moved, as business increased. It is equipped with automatic sprinklers for use in case of fire. During the year 1895 this company manufactured over one and a half million of books. They are constantly adding the most improved machinery, which is operated by over two hundred skilled men and women.

The growth and cultivation of flowers in Rahway is an extensive industry. The large hot-houses of Armstrong and W. B. Durie are well worth visiting. They supply the leading florists of New York with thousands of cut flowers during the winter season, and growing plants during spring and summer.

THE RAHWAY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The present fire department of Rahway was organized in 1859, when Rahway became an incorporated city. It comprises three hose companies and two hook-and-ladder companies, and has one hand-engine. On the 10th of January, 1859, all the companies then existing turned over their apparatus to the city and became subject to the municipality. The department consists of a chief and two assistants, and its membership numbers two hundred and five,—twenty-five to each hose company, fifty to the engine company, and forty to each hook-and-ladder company. There are twelve fire wardens, two from each company.

The present fire department succeeded the Rahway Fire Association, which existed for many years before Rahway became a city and of which Isaac Osborn was president at the time the present department was organized. The first fire company organized in Rahway was Washington Engine No. 1, in 1815, the membership including many of the leading citizens of that time. The machine was a primitive one, such as were used in those days. The first engine house was near the Monroe street bridge, being afterward located on Poplar street. About 1840 a more commodious house was erected, on Main street, nearly opposite where the Second Presbyterian church now stands, and this building was occupied by that company and the Washington Hose Company (subsequently organized) until the present neat structure was erected on Milton avenue east of Main street. After the introduction of water by the use of direct pressure there was not much use for engine companies, and in October, 1892, the members organized into Hook and Ladder Company No. 2.

Franklin Engine Company, No. 2, was organized in 1823, and, under the different memberships, did good service until 1878, when the company disbanded for lack of required service. In 1885 the company was reorganized, with the object of doing service outside the city water districts. Independence Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, was organized New Year's day, 1850, and like the other old companies has had many of the leading citizens as members, reorganizing under the

city charter, December 16, 1858. Washington Hose Company, No. 1, was organized in 1856 and has always numbered among its members some of the most active young men of the city. Protection Hose Company, No. 3, is really a successor to Eagle Hose Company, which was organized in 1856. It was afterwards changed to Warren Hose Company, which became defunct, and was finally organized, May 29, 1883, as Protection. The company won the prize—a handsome silver pitcher and goblet—for being the best equipped and appearing company in the Elizabeth parade, October 2, 1893. The old Eagle Engine Company, No. 3, which was organized June 23, 1835, and numbered among its members such men as Senator John R. Ayers, Robert C. Voorhees, Stephen M. Oliver, Samuel B. Hicks, Randolph Ross and other business men now deceased, was disbanded August 19, 1873, after the construction of the water works.

Other companies that have existed and disbanded were Vulcan Engine Company, organized by the late Joseph Gatchell, in 1858, and manned principally by the employes of his spring factory. It disbanded in 1868. Liberty Engine Company, organized at Milton, November 1, 1858, disbanded August 31, 1874. Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company, organized October 18, 1875, disbanded May 3, 1878.

The following are those who have served in the capacity of chief of the department: Jonathan B. Marsh, John T. VanTyne, John M. Jackson, Stewart C. Marsh, James C. Sym, John R. Ayers, Joseph Gatchell, Thomas Gaffney, Joel Clarkson and Lawrence Brower (all deceased); those living are Silas H. Leonard, Charles I. Holder, Michael Fallon, Thomas Robinson, William H. Bogart, Robert H. Kinsey, Edward C. Fox, John H. Lutbery, William Wraight, Charles Schlundt, Samuel W. Luke, Harry P. Ryno, Charles B. Healy, Henry Bierwirth, Alexander G. Fyffe, Fritz Frank, Jacob Keiler, A. Lewis Ryno, Louis Gehring and August L. Fischer. The present incumbent is James B. Mershon.

RAHWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

This bank was incorporated February 19, 1851, with William C. Squier as president. The bank began business on Main street, opposite Cherry, but has been in the building now occupied since May, 1868. Mr. Squier has been president from the beginning, having now filled the position forty-eight years. George F. Webb, the first secretary and treasurer, died in November, 1860; and December 3, 1860, his place was filled by Joel Wilson, who served as secretary until May, 1870, and as treasurer until May, 1875, the offices being divided at the former date. John Bowne was chosen treasurer in May, 1875, and Joseph S. Smith, in June, 1876, the latter remaining in office until August, 1879. Ross Vanderhoven was elected secretary in May, 1879, and treasurer in November, 1879, and still holds those offices. Joseph S. Smith and

James B. Laing were chosen first and second vice-presidents at the time of the organization. In 1854 Benjamin M. Price was made the second vice-president and Mr. Smith first. In 1858 A. C. Watson was made second vice-president. In 1863 A. V. Shotwell and J. R. Shotwell were made respectively first and second vice-presidents. The offices of first and second vice-presidents were abolished in June, 1894, and Bartlett V. Clarke was elected vice-president, and continues to hold this position.

THE RAHWAY GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

The Rahway gas plant was established by the Rahway Gas Light Company in 1857, with William D. Parish, of Philadelphia, as builder, and with Jacob R. Shotwell as president and E. V. Rogers as secretary. Mr. Shotwell remained president until his death, May 9, 1894, and the same year Mr. Mershon, of Rahway, was made president. About this time Mr. John Kean, of Elizabeth, became the guiding spirit of the plant, with Mr. Mershon as president. In 1895 Mr. Mershon resigned, and Mr. Hamilton F. Kean, of Elizabeth, became the president, and H. Simmons, treasurer of the company. Mr. Horton was retained as secretary, having been first elected in 1870, with Mr. J. R. Shotwell as president. Mr. Josephus Shann, of Rahway, is the sole survivor of the original board of directors.

Richard Horton, secretary of the Rahway Gas Light Company, is one of the most experienced gas men of New Jersey, having been occupied in the manufacture of illuminating gas almost continuously since the year 1859. He began at Staunton, Virginia, whence he went to Meadville, next to Piqua, Ohio, then to Binghamton, New York, and finally, on February 23, 1870, he came to Rahway, New Jersey.

Mr. Horton was born in Rhode Island fifty-two years ago. He married Louise, daughter of Jeremiah Wood, of Linden, New Jersey, and his wife, Susan Woodruff Winans, of Elizabeth, whose ancestry is of the first families of Elizabeth. They have a daughter and one son,—Richard Frederick.

Mr. Horton was absent from Rahway five years preceding the year 1892, but returned that year to his old employer, Mr. Shotwell, and took charge of the latter's business. He thoroughly overhauled the plant, introduced new and improved equipment, and applied modern methods to the business of the concern,—all of which has redounded to the best interests of the city and the company.

FRIENDS' MEETING.

The records of Friends' meetings in east New Jersey have been very carefully kept since 1686, the date of their first monthly meeting at Perth Amboy. In a single volume, in the possession of Mrs. Abel V. Shotwell, of Rahway, there is the record of a hundred years,

reaching from 1686 to 1786, and including minutes of their meetings at Perth Amboy, Woodbridge, Plainfield and Rahway.

The entry made on the 10th of September, 1686, announces that the monthly meeting, held at Perth Amboy, "agreed" that "all friends should bring minuts of ye births and burials since they first came into this place, that they may be recorded." On the 11th of March, 1686, it was directed that "John Reid or his wife take care that widow Mill do not want, and give report to the meeting." Also two Friends were appointed "to speak to widow Mitchell that shee do not talke of Peter Sonmans, as it seems shee doth. Rather wish hir to come to the meeting, and if ye be difference, lay it before Friends, according to the order of truth." At the next meeting, April 8th, the "difference" alluded to was settled by arbitration.

At a monthly meeting held at Woodbridge on the 16th of the tenth month, 1742, a motion was made by divers Friends at Rahway to hold a meeting for three months at the house of Joseph Shotwell, which was agreed to be held on the first days of the week.

It appears from an entry in the records of January 1, 1757, that the Friends in Rahway had "repeatedly made application to the monthly meeting for leave to build a meeting house at that place, and that the Friends in Woodbridge referred the matter to the 'consideration of the Quarterly meeting.'" The representatives brought word from that body, the substance of which was, in regard to the matter in question, that it was "the solid sense of that meeting that a meeting house ought to be built at Rahway." Without further opposition the project was pushed forward. During February and March much was done toward the new enterprise. Solomon Hunt, Samuel Marsh, Abraham Shotwell and Benjamin Shotwell were appointed to purchase a suitable lot. Francis Bloodgood, Abner Hampton and Robert Willis were appointed to assist in selecting the ground and determining the size of the plat. It was decided that the new building should be thirty-four feet long and thirty feet wide. The building is still standing, on Main street. It was abandoned as a meeting house in 1804, and was loaned to the First Methodist society to hold services in before the erection of their church. In later years it was occupied as a hardware store, and is now used as a tea store.

In August, 1761, a "preparative meeting" was established at Rahway. In 1769 the Woodbridge preparative meeting was removed to Rahway, and in the same year the monthly meeting ceased to be held at Woodbridge, from this time forward alternating between Rahway and Plainfield. At this time the meeting house in Rahway was enlarged, at an expense of one hundred and sixty-one pounds. Delegates met in it for the first time thereafter in August, 1769. In 1785 the Friends erected a school house in Rahway, upon the meeting-house lot. It fronted the road (now Main street), and was twenty by thirty feet in

dimensions and one story high. In 1804 the Friends in Rahway built another meeting house, on Irving street, at the head of Poplar. It is a frame building, fifty by thirty-five feet, and two stories in height. In 1827 the society was divided, and the other branch have a brick meeting house located on Irving street, between Lewis street and Milton avenue, the upper story being occupied for a school.

Robert Willis was one of the most active preachers among the Friends in this section of the country. He lived in Woodbridge, but visited the Friends in many localities. Sarah Shotwell was well and favorably known as a speaker among the Friends of this section. She is spoken of as "a pattern of humility and faithfulness." John Vail was very prominent in his day. He died at Rahway November 27, 1774, in his eighty-ninth year. Agnes Elston was prominent as a speaker. She died in Rahway. Isaac Martin, most prominent since the Revolution, died August 9, 1828, aged seventy-one. Hugh Davis, also well known, was another early preacher.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

"This historic church," says the Rev. Dr. Payson, its pastor, "was born in a revival. The Holy Spirit, like a dove, brooded over its cradle; the infant church was baptized by the Holy Ghost." The exact date of its birth is uncertain, since the early church records are lost; but there is every reason to believe that the church organization was effected before the church building was erected. This was in the winter of 1741-2. Up to this time the First Presbyterian church of Elizabeth was the mother of all the Presbyterian churches in Union county and in parts of five adjoining counties. It was during the pastorate of the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, D. D., that occurred the widespread work of grace which resulted in the organization of this church,—now one hundred and fifty years ago. This church, when organized, belonged to the presbytery of New York, which then included East Jersey and Long Island. Its first pastor was the Rev. Aaron Richards. He was ordained and installed November 15, 1748. Hitherto the pulpit of the newly organized church had been supplied by the Rev. Messrs. Cleverly, Grant, Strong, and Watkins. The first pastorate was the longest. It covered the trying period of the Revolution, and with pardonable pride the church can point to the monument in its cemetery erected to the memory of Abraham Clark, one of the worshipers in this church, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. It is impossible to overestimate the heroic zeal of that first third of this church history.

The pastoral relations between Mr. Richards and the church were dissolved in 1791, having lasted forty-three years. He died May 16, 1793, in the seventy-fifth year of his age, and lies buried in the church cemetery, close to the spot where for more than two score years he had preached the "gospel of good news." Mr. Richards was a graduate of



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Yale College, of the class of 1743. He was an ardent patriot during the war of the Revolution and was compelled to flee from the British invaders in 1776,—at a time known familiarly as the “hard winter.” The old church building was a two-story frame structure of heavy timber, its sides inclosed with shingles, with two rows of windows, which let in an abundance of light. The bell tower was surmounted by a copper weather-cock, perforated by a bullet,—said to be a mark of the Revolutionary period. Within were galleries upon three sides; the pulpit, located in the west end of the church, was high, of barrel shape, was small, having room for but one, and was overspread by a sounding board. There were four rows of pews, with backs high and straight, approached by two aisles. The floor was laid of heavy, hewn plank, not closely joined, the cracks widening with age, making it necessary, in the winter season, for the ladies to bring foot-stoves to keep their feet warm.

Mr. Richards' pastorate was followed by five years of stated supplies by the Rev. Messrs. Cooly, Cook, and others. The Rev. Robert Hett Chapman was the second pastor, but resigned his charge after three years of discouraging labor. Mr. Chapman died in 1833. After a three-years vacancy, the Rev. Buckley Carll was called to the pulpit, and served the church for twenty-three years. He was fervent, faithful and “passing rich on forty pounds a year,”—personally eccentric, physically infirm, controversial and severe, yet, being zealous and earnest, he raised both the material and spiritual condition of the church to a higher plane. Several revivals took place during his ministry, which extended till 1826.

The Rev. Thomas L. Janeway followed with a pastorate of eleven years. It was at this time the new church building was erected. It cost eighteen thousand dollars, and was dedicated February 5, 1832. Gracious revivals attended the ministry of Dr. Janeway. In 1834 one hundred and fifty-seven united with the church. There has been an addition of thirty-five a year, as an average. November 17, 1840, the pastoral relation between the church and Mr. Janeway was dissolved, and in December following he was succeeded by the Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, who had just been graduated from Princeton. Gracious revivals also attended his ministry, and at this time fifty-five members of this church took a peaceful separation, on November 9, 1849, to form the Second Presbyterian church of this city. Rev. Samuel S. Sheddan, D.D., succeeded Dr. Imbrie one month after the latter had resigned. He remained in charge of the interests of this society for a period of twenty-two years, during which time one hundred and fifty were received into the church by confession, and one hundred and eighty-four by certificate. His pastorate was terminated by his death, October 18, 1874. After several months of supplies, Rev. J. J. Pomeroy, D. D., became the eighth pastor of the church. During his pastorate the church was remodeled by the addition of a beautiful auditorium and, thus adorned, was rededicated, November 3, 1876. On April 2, 1884, Dr. Pomeroy resigned

his charge here and accepted a call to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where he died December 1, 1889. About six months after Dr. Pomeroy left, the Rev. William Alfred Gay took spiritual oversight of this flock, but resigned the charge in August, 1888, and in October, 1889, the Rev. George Hubbard Payson, of Newtown, Long Island, accepted the call to this church, and began his ministry here on January 1, 1890. Mr. Payson was born at New Hartford, New York, January 5, 1852; was graduated at Hamilton College, Clinton, New York, in 1873; and at Union Theological Seminary, New York city, in 1878; was pastor at Roslyn, Long Island, one year, and at Newtown, Long Island, from 1882 till 1889, when he was installed pastor of this church, January 16, 1890.

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The history of this church has its origin in the strong religious feeling which for several years prevailed in lower Rahway, and out of which grew the Leesville Sunday School Association. Not far from 1825 Miss Lee and Miss Catherine B. Edgar organized small Sunday schools and met alternately in the residence of Mr. Adam Lee and in the old toll-house at the Edgar dock. About 1830 these two schools united, under the name of the Leesville Sunday school, and services were held in Mr. Lee's school house, corner of Main and Adam streets, which building is still standing. Mr. Frederick King, the first cashier of the old Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Rahway, was chosen superintendent. Monday evening, February 18, 1833, the officers and teachers of this school met at the house of Mr. King (afterwards for years the police station) to organize a permanent association, and then and there the name of the Leesville Sunday School Association was adopted. The preamble was as follows: "We, the subscribers, hereby agree to form ourselves into an association for teaching and supporting a Sunday school in Lower Rahway and Leesville, and otherwise advance the cause of morals, religion, and learning in this place." The Association was incorporated. Frederick King was chosen superintendent, Jonathan Thompson, assistant superintendent, and Messrs. King, Thompson, and George F. Webb were appointed a building committee and authorized to make a contract for a building 27x45 feet, suitable for a Sunday-school house. On April 18, 1833, the association confirmed the report of the committee, that they had contracted with Benjamin Parker to do the carpenter work and find the materials for eight hundred and thirty-six dollars; and with James Smith to do the mason work and find the materials for two hundred and forty-one dollars. Major William Edgar and Cornelius Baker gave the lots, at the corner of Main and William streets, for the building. March 5, 1833, Rev. Thomas L. Janeway, Major William Edgar, Cornelius Baker, Adam Lee, George F. Webb, Frederick King and Jonathan Thompson were chosen the first trustees. From 1851 until 1869 the building was used for week-day evening

services, under the auspices of the Presbyterians, but on November 8th, of the last named year, it was sold, and in 1870 was removed to Pierce street. Then the Leesville Sunday School Association, after having survived thirty-six years and nine months, went out of existence. As above stated, Frederick King was the first superintendent of the old Leesville Sunday school, and remained such until 1852,—twenty-two years,—when, for one year, Jonathan Woodward succeeded him. On April 24, 1853, Thomas H. Shafer became superintendent, and served until 1876, when he was succeeded by George A. Bush, who was succeeded by Frank L. Sheldon, in 1878, and he, in 1880, was succeeded by James H. Durand, the present incumbent.

June 19, 1849, a number of members of the First Presbyterian church, with gentlemen of Lower Rahway, met at the house of Jonathan Woodruff to consider the importance of organizing a second Presbyterian church in this part of the town. William Edgar was called to the chair, and Rev. William M. Martin was made secretary. It was decided at this meeting to organize a new church. Accordingly, on September 5, 1849, a meeting was held at the office of Thomas H. Shafer, at which time the following persons were chosen trustees: Frederick King, Jonathan Thompson, Ira Campbell, George F. Webb, Jonathan Woodruff, Uzal M. Osborn, and Thomas H. Shafer.

The committee of presbytery met in the First Presbyterian church in this place, at two, P. M., on the 9th day of November, 1894, and proceeded to the organization of the church. Introductory exercises were conducted by the Rev. Robert Street; sermon by the Rev. Dr. David Magie, after which the new church was organized by the Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, pastor of the First church, who then delivered a parting address to the members of the newly organized church. The first elders were Aaron Tucker, Frederick King, George F. Webb, and Jonathan Thompson.

The first pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Rev. Lewis Hersey Lee, was installed April 17, 1850. He was a native of New York state, and a graduate of Union College. He entered Princeton Theological Seminary in the fall of 1845, and was graduated therefrom in the spring of 1848. Soon after his ordination he became collegiate pastor with Dr. Johnson, of the First Presbyterian church of Jersey City, from which place he came here and remained until 1853, when he went to Waterford, New Jersey, as pastor of the First Presbyterian church of that city, where he remained until his death, January 13, 1863. Mr. Lee lost a wife and child while pastor of this church. They are buried in lot thirty-two. He was succeeded by Rev. George H. Mott, who resigned October 5, 1858. Under his pastorate the membership increased from one hundred and seventy-one to two hundred and forty-two. The parsonage was built, and seven thousand dollars was raised at one time to pay off the floating debt. He was succeeded December 30, 1858, by

Rev. V. LeRoy Lockwood, who resigned March 15, 1864. Under his pastorate the membership increased from two hundred and forty-two to three hundred and thirty-six. September 19, 1864, the present pastor, Rev. Dr. John A. Leggett, was unanimously called. He was installed in June, 1865. Dr. Leggett is a native of Pennsylvania, and a graduate of Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, taking his degree from that institution in 1857. He entered the theological seminary at Danville, Kentucky, 1857, and was graduated from that institution in 1860. On leaving the seminary he immediately became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Crittenden, Kentucky, where he remained until December, 1864, when he became pastor of this church, more than thirty-one years ago. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the trustees of Lafayette College, in June, 1884. During Dr. Leggett's pastorate the church building was erected, both chapels built, and the membership of the church increased to five hundred souls. In 1868 the organ was built, at a cost of four thousand dollars.

Saturday evening, November 13, 1886, the church and congregation paid their respects to their pastor and his wife upon their silver-wedding day. Dr. Leggett was married November 13, 1861, by the Rev. George B. Armstrong, of Crittenden, Kentucky, to the latter's only daughter Mary Boyd, and this gathering in the parsonage, in honor of that wedding, will long be remembered. The beautiful presents made on that occasion were valuable, and among them was a silver service containing one hundred and fifty-eight silver dollars.

The Second Presbyterian church of Rahway is in a flourishing condition at the present time. The officers of the church are as follows: Elders,—James T. Barnes, George A. Bush, William E. Wells, William E. Tucker, R. M. Huntting, John L. Withrow, R. V. Vail; deacons,—Waldro Campbell, Joseph Wooster, Fred Mershon, Luther Mundy, Harry Wood; Sabbath-school superintendent,—James H. Durand.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Robert Cloud and Thomas Morrell were the first Methodist preachers appointed, in 1787, by the Philadelphia conference to the Elizabeth Town circuit, which circuit probably included Rahway. The first class was formed here about 1790. From an old deed, dated October 8, 1798, we learn that a lot of land was deeded to them on what was afterwards Mechanics street, now a portion of Grand street, Upper Rahway. We quote a portion of the deed, as follows:

"This indenture, made this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, between William Shotwell, of the county of Essex, in the state of New Jersey, of the one part, and Jonathan Oliver and Benjamin Woodruff, of Essex county; William Flatt, Jr., Abraham Storms and John Marsh, of

Middlesex county, all of the state of New Jersey aforesaid, trustees in trust for the use and purposes hereafter mentioned, of the other part; Witnesseth that the said William Shotwell, for and in consideration of the sum of fifty dollars to him in hand paid at and upon the sealing and delivering of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged by the said William Shotwell, hath given, granted, bargained, sold, released, confirmed and conveyed, and by these presents doth give, grant, bargain, sell, release, confirm, and convey unto them, the said Jonathan Oliver, Benjamin Woodruff, William Flatt, Jr., Abraham Storms and John Marsh, and their successors (trustees in trust for the uses and purposes mentioned and declared by these presents) all the estate, right, title, interest, etc., which he, the said William Shotwell, hath in, to, or upon all and singular a certain lot lying and being in Elizabeth Town, Rahway, adjoining the road leading from John Tucker's, Esq., to Shotwell's Landing, being part of the tract of land which the aforesaid William Shotwell lately purchased of Daniel Moore, beginning, etc."

This lot, it appears, was never used for the purpose, but another was selected, on which the present First church now stands, being conveyed by Moses Jaques to William Flatt and others, as trustees, April 4, 1808, but not recorded in the clerk's office until 1817. A movement to erect a building was made in 1806, and subscriptions amounting to \$667.25 were made,—William Flatt being the largest subscriber, fifty dollars; Thomas Morrell and Jonathan Oliver forty dollars each, and numerous others in smaller amounts.

From what can be gathered from the records, there was much difficulty experienced in the erection of the building, as it was not finished until 1817, then known as Liberty chapel. Since then there have been several changes, until the present large and well arranged building of that congregation was completed.

From 1799 to 1821 the names of Joseph Totten, Thomas Pitts and John Robertson appear as preachers; afterwards Bartholomew Weed, William Bull, Thomas B. Sargent, John Dobbins, John Buckley, Jefferson Lewis, William Granville, Isaac N. Felch, William A. Wilmer, Vincent Shepard, George Winsor—1846-7, and again 1876-78,—James Ayers, Charles Larue, James H. Dandy, Sedgwick Rusling, David Tead, Curtis Talley, Robert B. Yard, N. Vansant, D. Graves, George W. Treat, James M. Tuttle, John I. Morrow, William H. Day, H. D. Opdyke, Alexander Craig, E. C. Dutcher, R. Johns, J. Cowins, R. F. Hayes, Dr. L. R. Dunn, W. B. Judd, W. M. Fanton.

This church is the mother of most of the Methodist churches in this section—Perth Amboy, Woodbridge, Plainfield, Westfield, New Dover, Scotch Plains, Metuchen, Linden and the Second church (now Trinity) in this city.

In 1854 the present edifice was erected and dedicated during the

ministry of the Rev. Charles Larue. Mr. Larue was succeeded by the late Rev. William Day.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Trinity is the name of what has heretofore been known as the Second Methodist church. Judge Hyer gives a graphic account of this church from its organization. He says :

"In 1849 the members residing in the lower part of the city decided to establish a new church, and thirty-two of the members were dismissed from the first church for the purpose of forming a nucleus for the new organization. Services were held for some time in the old Athenian Hall, on Main street, about where Thorn's saw mill and lumber yard are now located. About seventy were added to the membership the first year, under the first regular pastor, Rev. Frank Bottome, who afterward became a distinguished minister, and died a few years ago. A subscription was started for a new church at this time by William M. Esler, (still living and a member of the church), Henry Miller and Daniel Wood, and the old brick church was built at the corner of Milton avenue and Broad street, in 1850, at a cost of about six thousand dollars, under the pastorate of Rev. A. L. Brice, who was presiding elder of the district, when the corner stone of the present new church was laid, dying shortly after. Other ministers who have officiated at this church have been Revs. Fletcher Lummis, Henry M. Brown, William E. Perry, R. S. Arndt, John Scarlett, Thomas Walters, B. O. Parvin, (two terms), S. H. Opdyke, J. W. Young, John S. Porter, R. B. Lockwood, T. H. Landon, J. W. Seran, D. Halleron, T. E. Gordon, W. H. Ruth, C. F. Hull and the present paster, T. C. Mayham.

"When the old church was built, near the railroad, there were no Sunday trains and but few on other days, so the services were not disturbed, and the location was considered an eligible one. But in the progress of time the conditions changed, until it became very annoying to hearers as well as preachers, as the trains often passed almost continually during a service, so that it was conceded by all that a change was absolutely necessary. Nearly thirty years ago a remark was made by an old member, 'What a fine place it would be for a new church on the old Crowell hotel corner.' Neither thought it possible that such an object could ever be obtained, as the hotel was then apparently in a flourishing condition, though the building was old. Years later, however, the conditions changed, and the hotel was discontinued, and the desirable corner was secured at a bargain and deeded to the church authorities.

"Ground for the new building was broken Monday, June 13, 1892, with appropriate ceremonies ; the corner-stone was laid Saturday, August 13th, the same year. On Sunday, June 11, 1893, the first services were held in the lecture room, and the name changed to Trinity Methodist

Episcopal church, by vote of the congregation and board of trustees. At the Sunday-morning services the platform was occupied by Bishop Foss; Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, the church paper; Professor Thomas H. Landon, of the Bordentown Military College, a former pastor; Rev. B. O. Parvin, a former pastor for two terms, and a resident of this city since his retirement from the active ministry on account of ill health; Rev. W. M. Fanton, pastor of the First church, with Rev. T. C. Mayham in charge of the services. An able and feeling sermon was delivered by Bishop Foss, an eloquent and attractive speaker. The dedicatory ceremony took place after the other services in the evening, consisting of the delivery of the building over to the bishop by the president of the board of trustees, L. S. Hyer.

"Interesting instances of the day were the allusions of Dr. Buckley to the fact that Rahway was his birthplace, he having been born here while his father was pastor of the First church, in 1836; also to the fact that when he started to preach, one of his first sermons was at a place where he was entertained by Mr. John Evans and his wife, and he was glad to see the name of the former on one of the large memorial windows, and to know that his widow, Mrs. Ann Evans, was now a member of this church, and had aided largely in the erection and furnishing of the handsome edifice. Bishop Foss, when he heard this, inquired if it was the John Evans who formerly lived at South Meriden, Connecticut, and being informed that it was, said that the first sermon he ever preached, while a student, was in that place, where he was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Evans, who were the mainstay of the Methodist society there."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1832 there were in Rahway a few families of Baptists, who were occasionally visited by Rev. D. T. Hill, from Plainfield, Rev. G. S. Webb, of New Brunswick, and other preachers; but in 1833 fourteen persons formed themselves into a church, recognized as the First Baptist church of Rahway. The constituent members were William Marsh, Susan Barton, Sarah Ross, William Ross, Ezra Frazee, Mary Cox, Mary Day, Huldah Frazee, Rhoda Laing, Sarah Mundy, Francis Moore and Mary Osborn. Shortly after its organization the church took measures toward the erection of a house of worship.

B. C. Morse was the first candidate for baptism; and, being licensed to preach, was afterward ordained pastor of the Lyons Farms Baptist church. The Rev. Mansfield Barlow, the first pastor, entered on his duties July 15, 1834. His pastorate continued only a year, but the membership increased in that time from fourteen to forty—eighteen having been baptized and fourteen added by letter.

In the spring of 1836 Simeon J. Drake, a licentiate of the First Baptist church of New York, received a unanimous call, and on May 6th accepted, and continued until July, 1893, the church having doubled

its membership in the meantime. The church was next supplied by Rev. Walter Gillette, then pastor of the Seventh Day Baptist church at Piscataway, who, in April, 1840, introduced his brother, D. H. Gillette, then just completing his studies at Hamilton College, but his pastorate continued only from May, 1840, to December of that year, when he died, and his brother Walter again supplied the pulpit. Up to the year 1842, under the Gillette pastorates, the membership had increased from eighty to one hundred. In 1842 Rev. Joseph Breed was called as pastor and, although his ministry only extended to January 29, 1843, the membership of the church was more than doubled,—one hundred and ten having been added by baptism. The years 1842 and 1843 were noted as years of revivals throughout the state. Rev. William Rollinson served the church from November 28, 1843, until the latter part of the year 1849, the membership increasing steadily during his ministry. He was followed by Rev. W. H. Wines, who officiated as pastor of this flock from June 1, 1850, until April 1, 1853. His pastorate also was a successful one. Following him came Rev. William Tolan, then of Morristown, who began his work June 19, 1853, but, because of divisions, resigned December 18, 1855. Rev. William Rollinson again resumed pastoral relations, beginning July 1, 1856, and continuing eight and one half years. The house was at this time remodeled, at a cost of two thousand dollars. During this ministry two Sabbath schools were maintained, one being a mission school, which became the nucleus of the Bethany Baptist church. In November, 1863, Mr. Rollinson resigned, and subsequently accepted the position of post chaplain at Fort Schuyler, where he continued until after the close of the war. During his pastorate the church had increased its membership to two hundred and thirty-five.

The church now remained without a pastor, though regularly supplied, until September 10, 1865, when a unanimous call was given to Rev. E. Everett Jones, and on the 5th of October following he was installed.

November 18, 1866, letters of dismissal were granted to seventeen members to unite in the organization of a second Baptist church. These, with a few from other churches, were subsequently recognized as a Baptist church, on Irving street.

On October 1, 1868, Mr. Jones resigned, and after an interval of sixteen months Rev. C. G. Gurr assumed the duties of the position. April 29, 1870, Mr. Gurr resigned, for the purpose of visiting Great Britain. He was succeeded, February 1, 1871, by Rev. E. A. Wheeler. During the second year of Mr. Wheeler's pastorate a new church edifice was contemplated, but work on the building was not begun until five years afterwards.

Three different clergymen served from 1865 to 1875. In the latter year the people again besought Mr. Rollinson to return, which he did. Almost simultaneously with his return a new building was erected. He

remained until his death. In September, 1893, Rev. H. M. Lowry became the pastor. Under his pastorate the church has advanced.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1850. The church edifice was built in 1860. There have been twelve pastorates. The present pastor is Rev. J. Mehrtens. The membership is one hundred. There is a Ladies' Society and Helping Society connected with it.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On April 18, 1882, the German Presbyterian church was organized. The first service was held in the Second Baptist church, on Irving street, which was purchased later on. The Rev. C. L. Albrecht was pastor until January, 1888, and then the Rev. Dr. Klein for six years. In 1895 the Rev. Mr. Frey, the present pastor, was called. The life of this church has been manifested in various forms of organized activity. The Ladies' Society and Progress Union deserve unstinted praise for what they have accomplished.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

This parish was organized in the year 1843, and a beautiful brick edifice was erected for a place of worship, on the corner of Irving and Elm streets. The following have been the rectors: A. E. Ford, 1843; F. Ogilbey, 1844; Dr. Edmund W. Peet, 1844-55; Horace Hills, 1857; J. E. Homans, 1861; R. M. Abercombie, 1863-74; R. G. Buenel a few months; W. H. Van Antwerp, 1874-81; Levi W. Notton, A. M., 1882. Roderick Provoost Cobb, the present rector, was ordained in 1891 and took charge of this church in 1892. He was born in Buckingham Court House, Virginia, and is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and also of the Princeton Theological Seminary, at Princeton, New Jersey. The church is in a flourishing condition.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMFORTER.

This Episcopal parish was organized in the year 1873. Its neat edifice was erected on St. George's avenue and Seminary street. The first rector was Rev. Mr. Broadwell, who was succeeded by Rev. Evelyn Bartow. The church was burned down two or three years ago.

CHRIST CHURCH, REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

This church was incorporated in 1876 by a few who withdrew from membership in St. Paul's church. Rev. Mason Gallagher was the first pastor.

OTHER CHURCH SOCIETIES.

The Free Methodist people established a church society about the year 1874. Their building was formerly used by the Universalist society.

The colored people of Rahway built the Bethel Methodist church, on Central avenue, in 1862, and the Zion Methodist church in 1871. Both are small congregations.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, of Rahway, was organized in 1846. Its first pastor, Rev. Father Howell, remained in charge until 1849, and was followed by Rev. Father McCarthy, who was, in turn, succeeded, in 1853, by Rev. Father Thomas Quinn. Father Quinn, who was affectionately called "Father Tom," labored zealously among his parishioners for nearly twenty years. At his death, in 1873, he left the parish of St. Mary's well organized and prosperous. Rev. Father Sebastian Smith was the next pastor, remaining eight years. In 1881 Rev. Father McCosker began his work, and is yet nominally at the head of the church, although practically retired on account of advanced age. Father Barnard M. Bogan has had active charge of affairs of the church since his entering it, in 1893.

Father Bogan was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1860. He attended the cathedral school of Newark, and took his classical course at St. Charles College, of Baltimore. He was graduated in philosophy at Seton Hall, of South Orange, and was ordained there in 1881. Father Bogan was for one year in a Jersey City church, and for nine years rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, at Harrison, New Jersey. He came to St. Mary's in July, 1893, and since then has done a great deal in building up the church, both in a spiritual and a financial way,—in fact has had wonderful success, the membership of the church having about doubled.

The new church edifice was built in 1890, and the old church has been renovated and remodeled for use as a hall for entertainments, etc. This has been done since Father Bogan entered. The membership, including children who have been baptized, numbers about one thousand and twenty; adults who are members number about seven hundred; the Sunday school numbers about one hundred and forty children; the parochial school has about one hundred and eighteen pupils, and is conducted by Dominican Sisters.

SCHOOLS.

Probably the earliest schools established in the settlement were those of the Friends, or Quakers. The first school house of the Friends was built, in 1785, on the same lot as their meeting house, that is, on Main street, on the place subsequently occupied by George Walker as a hardware store. William Shotwell was one of the early teachers there. In 1804 another meeting house was built by the Friends, on Irving street, and a school house was erected a little south of it. It was a two-story wooden structure, and Lindley Murray Moore (named after Lindley Murray, the grammarian) was one of the early teachers. Then followed

Eli Vail, Abel Marsh, Aaron Byllinge, Henry B. Pool, Joseph Shotwell and others. The Friends' school was for many years the only one in the place. One of the old schools kept for many years was in the "White School House," so called, in Lower Rahway. A building called the "Academy," in Upper Rahway, stood on St. George's avenue, near Jardine's marble works. It was abandoned about the time the districts were consolidated, in 1848. There was also an old school house which stood on the east bank of the south branch of the Rahway river, on the place afterwards occupied by John Hulst. It was a plain, low building used for school purposes sixty or seventy years ago. Mr. A. V. Shotwell and others, in his day, attended school, in 1830, in a building on the east side of Main street, corner of Adams.

Up to the year 1821 there was no school building in Milton, but in that year a school house was built on St. George's avenue, about half way between Milton and Elm avenues, on ground then belonging to George Brown, but afterward owned by B. A. Vail. The school known as the "school house on the hill," was on land set apart by the early settlers, some eighty or ninety years ago, for educational purposes. It was a small, low school house, near the six roads, and was vacated some fifty years ago, in accordance with an act of the legislature. The Athenian Academy was probably the most famous in its day. It stood on Main street, near Commerce, not far from the present Second Presbyterian church, and was for many years both a school house and a public hall. The second story, to which the name Athenian Hall was applied, was capable of holding fifteen hundred people. It was built in 1833 by the Athenian Association, Robert Lee, president; Clayton Moore, secretary. The building was abandoned for school purposes after the public-school system was adopted.

The Franklin School building was erected in 1851. It is the oldest school building in Rahway. It was built of brick, 50 x 75 feet in dimensions, two stories and basement; and when the present public-school system was adopted, this building was turned over to the city.

THE RAHWAY LIBRARY.

The Rahway Library was opened June 15, 1858, under the auspices of an association of ladies, with a collection of books, presented by a previous organization, numbering one hundred and forty-four volumes. This voluntary association continued six years, during which time such additions were made to the library as the small amount of money received from subscribers would permit. An increasing desire for the prosperity of the library being apparent in the community, it was thought best to have the interests connected herewith secured and enlarged by an act of incorporation. The charter was obtained from the legislature of this state in 1864, and the present organization was formed under its provisions. The need of a better and larger room,

coupled with a desire to have a permanent building for the library, induced the trustees to make great efforts to obtain money enough to purchase a lot and to build thereon a structure that would be a credit to them and to the city of Rahway. These efforts were so far successful that they were enabled to construct a substantial brick building in a central location, at a cost, including the lot, of about ten thousand dollars. The books were removed to the new building, at the corner of Seminary and Irving streets, in the summer of 1869, and the library was opened to the public with fifteen hundred volumes upon its shelves. On the 1st of June, 1871, a lady of our city, well known for her liberal contributions to many and varied objects of philanthropy, presented the association with the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be securely invested, and the interest derived therefrom to be used for the purchase of books of science, biography, history, travels, etc., and the better class of periodical literature. On the 1st of May, 1872, the trustees of the Rahway School for Colored Children made the association a gift of six thousand dollars, on conditions and with restrictions similar to those in the donation mentioned. In 1891 an annex was built at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars,—this being the gift of Mrs. Mary A. Marsh, as a memorial to her husband, John D. Marsh. The present trustees are: Mesdames W. C. Squire, F. James, D. Jones, L. Lupton, A. V. Shotwell, E. Marsh, Underhill, Wood and Miss Harned. The library at present has about fifteen thousand volumes. Carolyn Wells is the librarian.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Rahway Y. M. C. A. was organized in 1889, and incorporated in 1890, with fifty-nine charter members. S. D. Mershon was president from 1889 to 1893, and was succeeded by J. R. Morss. F. W. Langstroth has been treasurer since the association was organized. The general secretaries have been John G. Withrow, Arthur Lanning, O. H. Hillman, and R. M. Honeyman. The new building was erected, on Irving street, in 1890, the site being purchased from the Grand Army of the Republic.

There is an average attendance at the rooms per day of fifty men and forty boys. The average attendance at the men's gospel meetings is sixty-five; at the Bible classes eight. The total attendance at the gymnasium classes per year amounts to fifteen hundred. The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. is an organization composed of about sixty ladies. The society's aim is to aid the Y. M. C. A. financially.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME.

In the summer of 1883 a society was formed to care for the destitute children of Rahway and vicinity. In 1887 it was incorporated under the name of the Children's Home and Orphan Asylum Association. The association became an auxiliary to the Children's Industrial Home,

of New Brunswick, but as time passed and the work enlarged it seemed better to establish the home here. Accordingly, on October 1, 1892, this was accomplished. In the winter of 1895 property was purchased for the home.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Rahway is composed of about forty members, and is auxiliary to the state and national organization. The organization was completed in March, 1874. The "Y" is the Young Woman's Christian Union, abbreviated. The society came into being December 12, 1893. The object of the society is to uphold and exalt the principle of total abstinence.

CEMETERIES.

Probably the oldest burying ground in Rahway is the Frazee place of interment. It is known that the Frazee family were among the original proprietors of land on the Rahway river in this vicinity. It is probable they followed the example of the early settlers in this community, in burying their dead on their own estates. As the interment of John Frazee occurred eighteen years before the building of the church, in 1742, the presumption is that this was the Frazee family burying ground before it became the principal burying ground of the neighborhood. The Frazee family, in its several branches, may have donated the same and adjoining space to the Presbyterian society when about to build, or the land may have been purchased from the family by the society for church and burial purposes. There have been made by the church at least nine different purchases of land which have been added to the original plot, making an area, according to the city records, of thirteen and one-tenth acres.

The Abraham Clark monument gives a sort of national sanctity to this cemetery, as it marks the resting place of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. On an upright brown sandstone, about forty yards from the gate, may be seen this inscription :

A. C.
In memory of
ABRAHAM CLARK, ESQ.,
who died
Sept. 15, 1794,
In the 69th year of his age.
Firm and decided as a patriot,
zealous and faithful as a servant of the public ;
he loved his country and adhered to her
in the darkest hour of her struggles
against oppression.

In 1848 the citizens of Rahway, in honor of this distinguished man, erected a plain obelisk, twenty-two feet high, on which, commen-

cing with the east face of the base supporting the shaft, thence passing around to the north, we have the following inscriptions :

ABRAHAM CLARK,
born
at Rahway,
15th Feb., 1726 ;
died
15th Sept., 1794.
In private life
a Christian,
exemplary, consistent, zealous.
In public life
a statesmen and patriot.
In 1775 a member of the First
Provincial Congress.
In 1776 one of the Committee of
Public Safety.
A delegate to the Continental Congress,
and a signer of the
Declaration of Independence.
Erected
by the citizens of Rahway,
4th July, 1848.

The dedication of this monument to its memorial purpose, on July 4, 1848, was characterized by a spontaneous outpouring of the people of Rahway and neighboring towns. Social, beneficiary, and military organizations of Rahway, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, and Newark, with bands of music, made a stirring and animated scene for Rahway, as they marched, under the direction of the officers of the day, from the depot to the First Presbyterian church, where the formal exercises were held. The capacity of the church was too limited for this occasion. When the audience room was filled, the services were formally commenced by Rev. J. J. Janeway, D. D., of New Brunswick, who pronounced the invocation. Rev. Mr. Ayers, of the Methodist Episcopal church, read the Declaration of Independence. Hon. William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, was the orator of the day. His discourse is spoken of as possessing rare beauty and pertinence, clothed in a style of singular purity and strength. The leading thought of the orator was the contrast between European revolutions and the American Revolution. Speaking particularly of Abraham Clark, he, in substance, said : "The peculiarity of his career—and it is well worthy of meditation—is that he was a member of the old congress from first to last,—from the day that it asserted a substantive existence as the representative of an independent nation till it relinquished its trust on the formation of the federal constitution. Of the fifty-one members of the congress of 1776 he alone survived in office in 1783, and rarely, so far as can be ascertained from the printed journal, was he absent from his post." At the close of the oration the benediction was

pronounced by the Rev. Lewis Bond, of Plainfield, when the procession was reformed and proceeded to the cemetery, where the dedicatory address was made by the Rev. Charles K. Imbrie. The words of dedication and the inspiration of the day were pointedly and beautifully expressed in the following words:

In the name of the citizens of the republic, in your name who have erected this structure (the citizens of this township), I dedicate this monument to the memory of Abraham Clark. I need not identify him. The signatures of the enduring record stand alone engraved in one consecrated tablet in the heart of every American freeman. Let that simple name, encircled by its wreath of olive and oak, designating the man, record his virtues, and proclaim the glory of the monument which is consecrated to his memory. Let this monument inspire you and your children with patriotism. Let it fire our hearts with a warmer devotion to our country and of gratitude to our God.

Among the quaint and admonitory inscriptions found upon some of the memorial stones, we have the following specimen:

MR. JOHN LAWRENCE,
Who, November 6th, first drew his breath,
And, October 16th, 1766, yielded to death.
From London truly famed I came;
Was born in Stains, a place near by;
In Rahway at old age did die,
And here entombed in earth must lie
Till Christ ye dead calls from on high.

Hazlewood cemetery is situated just west of the limits of the city of Rahway, partly in Union and partly in Middlesex county. It comprises an area of about forty acres, very tastefully laid out by the original designer, William Saunders. The Hazlewood Cemetery Association was incorporated in 1859, under the general act for the incorporation of rural cemeteries,—Thomas H. Shafer, Jonathan Woodruff, Dr. S. Abernethy, Eden Haydock, A. C. Watson, A. E. Brown, Dr. Lewis Drake, Jacob R. Shotwell, George W. Hall, A. Stoats Bonney and others being the incorporators. The articles of association were filed October 1, 1859, and upon the organization of the association the following officers were chosen: Dr. L. Drake, president; Joseph T. Crowell, vice-president; Joel Wilson, secretary and treasurer; Dr. L. Drake, Thomas H. Shafer John H. Lufbery, George Hartshorne, Joseph Gatchell, Joseph S. Smith, Joseph T. Crowell, H. H. Bowne, J. R. Shotwell, A. C. Watson, George W. Savage, Isaac Osborn, trustees; Patrick Clark, surveyor; William Kneilley, superintendent. The first interment was made in Hazlewood cemetery January 18, 1860.

JONATHAN WOODRUFF.

Jonathan Woodruff, a representative of one of the oldest families in New Jersey, died, at his home in Rahway, March 25, 1893, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. He was a great-great-grandson of

John Woodruff, a prominent citizen of Elizabeth Town in 1673, and of the family of Woodruffs who settled Westfield in 1699.

William Woodruff, the son of Jonathan, moved from Westfield to Rahway and settled on the old St. George's road, now St. George's avenue, in 1815, in which year Jonathan Woodruff, the subject of this sketch, was born. William Woodruff married Phebe Ludlow, daughter of Jacob Ludlow, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. She died in 1856.

Jonathan Woodruff learned the trade of a carriage manufacturer, but, in 1837, accepted a position in New York city as superintendent of Thomas Hale's Silk and Print Works, which were located at Rahway. This position he filled creditably for three years, when, resolving to go into business for himself, he spent one year with the jobbing house (dry goods) of Ely & Freeland of New York city. In the spring of 1842, with his brother Amos, he opened in Rahway a large general-merchandise store, which was successfully conducted for fifteen years. While conducting this business he went south, in 1845, to Memphis, Tennessee, and established a large repository, and, leaving a brother in charge, returned to Rahway, where he opened a large carriage repository, which was successfully conducted until the war broke out, in 1861.

In 1865 the Union National Bank was organized. He was chosen its first president, a position which he held for a number of years. He was a large property-holder, owning, among other fine buildings in Rahway, the Exchange, adjoining the Pennsylvania Railroad depot.

Mr. Woodruff was one of the organizers of the Second Presbyterian church in Rahway, was one of its building committee, was for many years a trustee, and for thirty-five years an elder. During sixty years of his long life he was interested in Sunday-school work, as superintendent and teacher. In 1852 he organized a Sunday school at Uniontown (now Iselin) which he attended for fifteen years. He was often sent by the presbytery of Elizabeth as a delegate to the general assembly.

FRANK M. STILLMAN,

of the firm of Sandford & Stillman, is a resident of Rahway. He is a native of Brooklyn, New York, where he was born in September, 1853. His parents removed to Bridgeport, Connecticut, when he was five years of age. For many years he was employed by the Howe Sewing Machine Company in America and in Europe, and subsequently engaged with the New York & New Haven Railroad Company, becoming chief clerk of the Harlem River branch. In 1882 he removed to Jersey City, and engaged in general contracting, and his business headquarters are still located in that town.

In 1888 he removed to Rahway, where he at present resides. Mr.

Stillman was married, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, to Miss Caroline Griffiths, by whom he has three children.

ABEL VAIL SHOTWELL.

The Shotwell family is among the oldest in New Jersey, and is supposed to be of English origin. Abraham Shotwell's name stands fourth in the list of those who took the oath of allegiance to Charles II., his successors, etc., "in Elizabeth and its jurisdiction," beginning February 19, 1665. He boldly opposed the governor in his usurpation of power, and for this Carteret confiscated his property and banished him. He was given a grant of land by the New York government, and died in exile. It is probable that Daniel Shotwell, who settled on Staten Island, was his son. In October, 1679, his son, John, married Elizabeth Burton, in New York. The property which had been taken from Abraham Shotwell was returned in May, 1683, and given to his son John. He died at Woodbridge in 1718. In his will he is called "John Shotwell, of the town of Woodbridge, and county of Middlesex, and province of New Jersey, yeoman." His son, John, married Mary Thorne, of Flushing, Long Island, in 1709. He settled on the banks of the Rahway river, at a place long known as Shotwell's Landing and now designated as Rahway Port. He died in 1762. His eldest son, Joseph, was born in 1710, and married at Flushing, Long Island, in 1741. He was a prominent merchant.

In the history of the Shotwell family, as given in the Biographical History of New Jersey, and published by the Galaxy Company, of Philadelphia, it is said that "Two of his sons opened and maintained a direct trade with Bristol, England, shipping flaxseed and other produce, and receiving dry goods in return, by means of a small vessel that navigated a portion of the Rahway river."

Abel Vail Shotwell was born October 18, 1814, in Rahway, New Jersey. His parents were Abel and Elizabeth (Vail) Shotwell. His father did an extensive business as a tanner, in Rahway. His mother was a native of Somerset county,* New Jersey, and was the fifth in descent from Edward Fitz Randolph, a native of Nottinghamshire, England, who was born about 1617 and came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1630. Edward Fitz Randolph was married May 10, 1637, to Elizabeth Blossom, born in Leyden, 1620, her parents having left England to escape persecution. They came to America the same year, in the Mayflower.

Our subject, the sixth in descent from the pilgrim, was educated in the common schools of Rahway. In 1830 he became a clerk in a mercantile house, and later began business on his own account, in which he was actively engaged until 1863. In 1868 he became connected with the Rahway Fire Insurance Company. He was for many years second



ABEL V. SHOTWELL

vice-president of the Rahway Savings Bank, also secretary of the board of directors of the National Bank of Rahway, and was for a long period director in the old Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Rahway. In 1858, when Rahway became a city, he was chosen to represent the first ward in the city council. He was married November 2, 1859, to his second cousin, Rosetta Shotwell Ebert, of Hamilton, Ohio, granddaughter of Hugh Shotwell, formerly of Scotch Plains, New Jersey. On her father's side she was a great-granddaughter of Colonel Smyser, of York county, Pennsylvania, an officer in the Revolutionary war. Colonel Smyser was a captain in Colonel Swope's regiment, and was captured at Fort Washington, on the Hudson, November 16, 1766. Mr. Shotwell died December 17, 1893.

FRANK LINTS,

member of the city council from the first ward of Rahway, was elected to that body, as a Democrat, in April, 1897, in a Republican ward. He is connected with the Mershon Printing & Binding Company, of that city, and was born in Scotland thirty-five years ago. He came to the United States ten years ago, and has lived in Rahway nine years. He was married in his native land to Mary A. McKinnon, and has five children: Mary (born in Scotland), and Frank, Nellie, James and William M., born in Rahway.

Mr. Lints has been somewhat engaged in local political contests during the past five years. As a member of the council he is working for the equalization and reduction of the tax burden in his city, and is known as an enthusiast in whatever he becomes interested.

Mr. Lints is a Forester, Chief Ranger, president of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, and represents this company in the board of representatives. He is also prominent in the Royal Arcanum, and hopes to make himself as prominent in the city council as in the different societies to which he belongs.

WILLIAM MCMAHON.

The subject of this sketch was born in North Charlestown, New Hampshire, on June 4, 1852. His family came to this country from county Clare, Ireland, early in the present century and followed their original bent, which led them to agricultural pursuits, and, by dint of that unweary industry and thrift which characterize emigrants, he succeeded after a time in obtaining a snug farm.

When the war broke out his father enlisted in the Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry for a short time, and later, when President Lincoln called for volunteers for three years, or "during the war," he was one of the first to offer his services. He proved himself a gallant soldier and remained with his regiment until the end of the war. Ten

years prior to the death of his father, which occurred in 1887, Mr. McMahon built near the old homestead, a beautiful residence for his father and mother, which the latter still occupies.

Mr. McMahon's opportunities for education were limited. He attended the district school, when farm work allowed, until he was fourteen years old. Later, by reading and study and by his travels and contact with men of the world, he added largely to his knowledge and, being gifted with great powers of observation, he became a ready conversationalist and a charming companion.

He left his native town at the age of fourteen. After engaging in occupations of various kinds in the eastern states, he worked his way through Texas, Arkansas, and other southwestern states, experiencing his full share of the hardships and vicissitudes of the times. It was, however, a splendid training for his after life, making him prompt in action, ready of resource, and able to seize any opportunity that might offer.

After his travels in the southwestern states, he came north and devoted himself for some time to the production of various useful patented articles. One invention was a process for utilizing wood pulp, which from that time has been in very extensive use. Mr. McMahon sold his interest in this patent many years ago. Since that time he has taken out many other patents, notably those for automatic-dumping cars and boats.

In the early '80s he was prominently identified with improvement schemes then rife in New York city,—especially those pertaining to "rapid transit" and the "subway" for the electric wires which at that time disfigured the city. He was also at one time associated with Mr. Edison in introducing those marvels of modern times, the electric light and the phonograph, and was among the first to exhibit the latter in public. Politically Mr. McMahon is and always has been a consistent Democrat, believing that in that party lies the future prosperity and, indeed, the perpetuity of the republic. He has, however, been too much engaged with business to become an active factor in politics, and therefore has never held office. On one occasion, at the solicitation of his party friends, he consented to run for congress against John R. Kean, Jr., the Republican candidate, and such was his popularity that, in spite of the fact that his district was strongly Republican, he was defeated by only a small number of votes. On another occasion he was nominated for mayor of Rahway, but declined to accept the nomination.

In 1875 Mr. McMahon married Mary F., daughter of the late William Walsh, of New York city. She was a most charming and popular woman, and possessed wonderful sagacity and ability in conducting business affairs. She died in 1890, leaving four children, two sons and two daughters. The elder son, William E., is at the present time a student at Rutgers College.



WILLIAM McMAHON

At the present time Mr. McMahon is one of the most respected citizens of Rahway, where he has resided for twenty years. His house, situated on one of the pleasantest streets of that city, was built for comfort, and is an ideal home.

PHILIP E. TUFTS.

The subject of this sketch is the popular and efficient postmaster of Rahway, and in the discharge of his civic duties displays the same loyalty to the trust reposed in him that he manifested when, on southern battle fields, he followed the starry banner to victory. He is one of New Jersey's native sons, his birth having occurred in Blazing Star, on the 12th of October, 1841. His parents were John M. and Mary (Davis) Tufts, and in their home he spent the days of his boyhood and youth, no event of special personal importance occurring during that period.

By the time he had attained his majority, however, the country had become involved in civil war, and the patriotic impulses of his nature being aroused in support of the Union, he offered his services to the government to aid in crushing out the rebellion, enlisting as a private in Company C, Thirtieth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, September 3, 1862. He entered into the routine duty of a soldier's life with the same energy and devotion that have ever characterized his performance of a duty, and on the first of the following month promotion came to him. He was made corporal, and from that time forward his advancement was rapid. On the 16th of March, 1863, he was made second lieutenant and transferred to Company C, and on the 1st of April of the same year was again promoted, becoming first lieutenant of Company F, with which command he continued to serve until mustered out at the close of the war.

In 1872 Mr. Tufts came to Rahway, where he has since made his home, and in the municipal affairs he has taken an active and important part. For four years he served as a member of the city council, and for two years of his term was its president. His administration was progressive and brought about many needy reforms and improvements which materially advanced the interests of the city. So efficient and able were his labors in that capacity that on his retirement from the presidency he was presented a beautiful basket of flowers by his fellow members of the council, who thus evidenced their appreciation of his labors and his unvarying courtesy as presiding officer. On the 1st of February, 1894, Mr. Tufts was appointed postmaster of Rahway and is still serving in that capacity. After two years of persevering effort he secured free delivery for the city, the measure going into effect on the 16th of July, 1897. It is characteristic of the man that he is continually seeking improvement and advance-

ment in connection with his work, and Rahway has never had a more capable official in her postoffice.

On the 27th of June, 1871, Mr. Tufts was united in marriage to Miss Emily E. Watson, a native of Rahway and a daughter of Amos C. Watson, a prominent druggist of the city. In his political



PHILIP E. TUFTS

affiliations he has been a life-long Democrat. Socially he is a valued member of Lafayette Lodge, F. & A. M., Rahway Conclave of Heptasophs, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Grand Army Post of Rahway. In the latter organization he is especially prominent, and is known throughout the state as one of the workers of the order. In 1882 he was elected commander of Barry Post; was



GEORGE S. BRACHER

appointed chief mustering officer, by Commander H. M. Nevius, in 1883, and was elected senior vice-commander of New Jersey in 1885.

GEORGE S. BRACHER,

of the George S. Bracher Manufacturing Company, is one of the prominent business men of New Jersey. He was born near Painsville, Ohio, in 1840, and when eight years of age came with his parents to New York city, where he received his academic education.

At the age of twenty years he became one of a company engaged in the manufacture of hats, the business office of the firm being on Broadway, New York. The company of which Mr. Bracher is now president is one of the most prominent and successful business firms in the country, employing constantly a large force of skillful workmen in the manufacture of the reeded hat-sweat-band, a device originating with himself and his brother, and by them patented in five or six European countries.

Mr. Bracher is actively identified with a number of prominent industries in New Jersey. He is president of the Cragin Manufacturing Company, of Carlstadt, New Jersey, whose business is the manufacturing of glazed cloth, called Japan goods. He is also president of the Dumping Car Improvement Company, New York, the president of the Rahway Telephone Company, and holds a similar office in connection with a stitching plant in Newark, New Jersey.

Mr. Bracher is one of the governors of the Rahway Business Club, and is a charter member of the Rahway Driving Club. He has been remarkably successful in all his enterprises, and is among the best known and most highly respected men in Rahway and its vicinity.

Mr. Bracher was married June 11, 1881, to Evalina Johnson. Their children are: George Edward, Harold Hamblin, Robert Lester, Edith Evaline, Roy Stephen and Elmer Gladstone. The country seat of this family consists of fifty-six acres, under a high state of cultivation, on the Rahway river, and overlooking one of the richest and best improved districts of New Jersey. The residence, "Ellsmere Villa," is patterned after Ellsmere Villa of England, the residence of Lord Ellsmere, and is a three-story gothic dwelling, containing twenty-two rooms, and although built forty-eight years ago, it is now, in 1897, in a better condition than many more recently built houses. It is surrounded by well cared for trees in great variety, both ornamental and fruit-bearing. The residence stands on an elevation near the centre of the grounds, surrounded by hundreds of shade trees and fruit trees of nearly every known variety. The stables and outbuildings are spacious and substantial, and all are under the supervision of skilled attendants. The grounds are furnished with over one mile of drives

and walks, and the gardens are bordered with over two thousand feet of arbor vitæ hedge.

The stables and barns are filled with well fed animals,—Jersey cows, valuable dogs, ponies, fowls, pigeons, etc., in abundance. Four teams are kept busy on the farm, and a number of men are employed by the year, there being hundreds of dollars expended annually in the preservation of the beauty of this model country seat, including a deer park, with tame deer, pea-fowls, turkeys, etc.

The shady roads leading across the fields, the boulevard by the river side, the mass of tropical foliage overhanging the walks and terraced lawns, the hot houses, the water fountain and the numerous flower mounds, make of this picturesque place a fairy land indeed, with boats for fishing, crabbing, and with private dock and boat house.

Among other buildings on these grounds is a spacious work-shop, built and equipped especially for the needs of the children. In this shop are printing press, benches and tools and everything necessary for them in the making of wagons, boats, toys or whatever else childish fancy may lead them to construct. This provision made for recreation and pastime also attests to both the happiness and health of the family, and constitutes one of the many attractive elements of this homestead, whose equal is hard to find.

WILLIAM HOWARD,

county clerk of Union county, was born in Brooklyn, New York, August 14, 1846. He is the son of Horatio N. and Cornelia (Finley) Howard, both of whom are dead. The father belonged to an old Vermont family, but when twenty years of age, went to Brooklyn, New York, where he followed the business of a furrier. In 1852 he removed to a farm in Somerset county, New Jersey, now North Plainfield, and died there in 1871. The mother died in 1856.

William Howard was one of seven children. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the public schools of North Plainfield. When eighteen years of age, or in 1864, he enlisted in the Thirty-ninth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and was assigned to the First Brigade Second Division Ninth Army Corps. His regiment was sent to City Point, Virginia, and his first battle was at Poplar Grove church. Afterward he participated in the siege of Petersburg and in all the battles of that memorable campaign, to the close of the war, which terminated in the surrender of General Lee, June 9, 1865, at Appomatox.

After the war Mr. Howard resumed his occupation as a farmer, but in 1869 removed to Rahway, where he went into the retail grocery business, and he very soon assumed a prominent position among the merchants of Rahway. This store, now under the management of his son, Guy Howard, is the oldest and largest store of the kind in Rahway.



WILLIAM HOWARD

Mr. Howard is in no sense an office-seeker. Nevertheless, the people of Rahway, and the county, have, from time to time, forced the duties of office upon him. In 1884 he was elected a member of the Union county board of freeholders, and held that office for ten years, when he resigned, to accept the county clerkship, receiving in this election a majority of sixteen hundred votes and being the first Republican ever elected to this office in the county. As a member of the board of freeholders he was chairman of the finance committee, and was for a number of years chairman of the public-building committee of that body. He has also been chairman of the city Republican committee for a number of years, has held other offices in the gift of the citizens of Rahway, and is now serving his fifth year as a member of the Rahway common council.

Mr. Howard was married in 1872 to Miss Nannie Merrick, daughter of David P. Merrick, an old merchant of that city, who is now dead. Of this union seven children were born, three of whom are now living, viz.: Guy, Charles and Raymond.

Mr. Howard is a member of the board of trustees of the Second Presbyterian church, of Rahway, and Mrs. Howard is a member of that church.

NICHOLAS MOONEY.

There is no royal road to wealth or distinction in this republic. Ability must win promotion and merit must gain advancement. A cursory glance at the life record of individuals may sometimes lead to the thought that fortune has favored them, but a close investigation usually shows that success has depended upon earnest efforts, perseverance and indomitable energy. In reviewing the record of Mr. Mooney we notice that this is the course which he has followed, and must give him our respect and admiration, for in comparative obscurity he started out on life's journey for himself. Dominated by a progressive and enterprising spirit, energy and industry stood him in stead of capital and crowned his efforts with prosperity.

Mr. Mooney is one of New Jersey's native sons, his birth having occurred in Cranford, Union county, on the 3d of February, 1823. His grandfather, Nicholas Mooney, owned a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, included within what is now the most populous district of Cranford, and carried on the milling business, owning what was known for many years as Mooney's mills. Upon his death his son, Samuel Mooney, succeeded to the ownership and operated the mill until his removal from Cranford to Elizabeth, New Jersey. The last years of his life were passed in New York city, where he died on the 9th of April, 1837. He married a daughter of Jacob Wooley, who resided in Springfield, New Jersey, and was the owner of two valuable farms in that locality. His business was that of building bridges and turnpikes, and in his undertakings he was very successful. When the country attempted to throw

off the yoke of British tyranny, he aided the colonists in their struggle for independence, and afterward received a pension in recompense for his services.

For more than half a century Mr. Mooney, whose name initiates this article, has been identified with the business interests of Rahway. He removed to that city in order to learn the carriage-maker's trade,



NICHOLAS MOONEY

which he mastered under the direction of Ralph Marsh and James B. Laing. He afterward embarked in the dry-goods and grocery business, which he followed for a number of years, after which he erected a large four-story brick factory at the corner of Irving and Coach streets and began the manufacture of carriages, which enterprise he continued from 1852 until 1860. The progress of the war practically

put an end to all business in that line. During that period he also conducted a sale and exchange stable and sold fine carriage horses, doing business with the leading horse dealers of the entire country.

For the past twenty-five years Mr. Mooney has engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, which he still continues under the firm name of Nicholas Mooney & Son, at the corner of Cherry and Irving streets, Rahway, being now the largest real-estate owner and negotiator in the city. He handles all kinds of property, and has a knowledge of value and location that is unsurpassed. His progressiveness is indicated by the excellent condition in which his property is always to be found. He keeps it under a good state of repair and thus materially advances the city's interest, for other real-estate dealers, in order to compete with him, must follow his example in this respect.

Mr. Mooney has ever been deeply interested in the welfare of the city, and his labors have been very effective in promoting its progress. He was largely instrumental in settling the debt of the city, which defaulted July 1, 1878, by purchasing the city bonds and paying back taxes and assessments for the property owners under the Martin act, which was passed in 1886, and the debt of the city was settled January 1, 1895. He was one of the incorporators of the Rahway Public Library, and has been one of the trustees of the First Presbyterian church for a quarter of a century.

Mr. Mooney has been twice married. On the 12th of January, 1860, he wedded Miss Charlotte C. Hegeman, daughter of John S. Hegeman, of Lamington, New Jersey. She died November 20, 1860. His second marriage was celebrated November 24, 1868, the lady of his choice being Thirza Squier, a daughter of Job Squier, of Somerville, New Jersey. In the family are four children,—three sons and a daughter,—Nicholas H., who is in business with his father, William J., Scott F. and Charlotte C.

In manner Mr. Mooney is free from all ostentation and display, but his intrinsic worth is recognized and his friendship is most prized by those who know him best, showing that his character will bear the scrutiny of close acquaintance. He is a generous-spirited, broad-minded man, a true type of the American spirit and an embodiment of that progress which in the last few years has drawn to this country the admiring gaze of the nations of the world.

LEWIS S. HYER

was born in Freehold township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, about one mile from the court house, in the town of Freehold, March 1, 1839. His father was Aaron P. Hyer, who died in 1870, at the age of seventy-six years, and his mother's maiden name was Gertrude Cottrell; she died

in 1878, aged nearly eighty years. Both were natives of the southern part of Monmouth (now Ocean) county.

Lewis S. attended school in a small district school house of one room, the same being situated about a half mile from his home, and isolated from all other buildings in the farming section. Years ago the school was discontinued and the building removed to a neighboring farm, where it was converted into a corn crib. As soon as Mr. Hyer was old enough to assist in farming he did so during the working seasons, attending school in the winter, and mastering the ordinary educational branches of those days.

In May, 1855, he entered the Monmouth Democrat office as an apprentice to the printing trade, against the wishes of his parents at the time, as they desired him to stay on the farm, though they lived long enough to realize the wisdom of his choice, as he showed an aptitude for the business, not only mechanically but in all that is required in a newspaper office,—he became foreman of the establishment before reaching his majority. When the civil war broke out, in 1861, his employer, Major (now Colonel) James S. Yard, answered to the first call for volunteers to go to Washington, and Mr. Hyer had general charge of the business during his absence. His only other experience as an employe was as assistant foreman in the office of the New York Journal of Commerce for a short time, in 1863.

April 29, 1860, he married Miss Jennie Young, daughter of Jacob Young, a veteran of the war of 1812, whose father was in the war of the Revolution; her mother's maiden name was Mincha Morris. Both parents lived to a very old age. Mr. and Mrs. Hyer have but one child, Fred C., born December 10, 1874, now a practicing lawyer, with offices in Newark and Rahway.

In the latter part of March, 1865, Mr. Hyer came to Rahway and leased, for one year, of the Hon. Josephus Shann, the National (now Union) Democrat establishment, purchasing it one year later and successfully conducting it, in all departments, continuously up to July 1, 1896, when Mr. John I. Collins assumed charge of the business and mechanical departments, Mr. Hyer continuing as editor and proprietor.

Mr. Hyer has held a number of public offices, commencing in 1874, when he was elected mayor of the city, and the same year was appointed clerk of the board of chosen freeholders of the county. In 1881 he consented to accept the nomination for state senator, but was defeated by a small majority, on account of adverse party combinations. On March 1, 1882 (his birthday anniversary), he was appointed by Governor Ludlow a judge of the court of common pleas of Union county, for a term of five years; was reappointed by Governor Green, in 1887, and by Governor Abbett, in 1892, serving until April 1, 1896, when, on account of a law making changes in the formation of county courts the office was abolished, he having a year yet to serve of the

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LEWIS S. HYER

third term. In 1889 he again acceded to the desire of his friends, and became a candidate for mayor; was elected, and re-elected in 1890, for two years, the law having been changed just before his election, extending the term one year.

He joined the Methodist Episcopal church in early life, and has for many years held the position of president of the board of trustees of the Second (now Trinity) church of Rahway. He was also chairman of the building committee of that church during the erection of the handsome new edifice, recently completed, and was for about twenty-five years director of the choir. He is a member of the Free and Accepted and Royal Arch Masons, Odd Fellows and other societies, though of recent years he has not given attention, as formerly, to the gatherings of such, preferring the quiet of home, especially since his erection of a commodious new residence in one of the pleasantest parts of the city. He was for twenty years a member of the executive committee of the New Jersey Editorial Association, which association he connected himself with as soon as he became an editor, and of which he is still an active member.

NATHAN V. COMPTON

was born at Liberty Corner, Somerset county, New Jersey, November 2, 1841. He is a son of Alvah Compton and Ann Maria (Ayes) Compton. Alvah Compton was a son of James R. Compton. The Compton family came to New Jersey from Staten Island, and is of English origin. Ann Maria Ayres, the mother of Nathan V., was a daughter of Oliver Ayres, of Rahway, New Jersey. The father of the latter was Jacob Ayres, of Metuchen, Middlesex county, New Jersey. Jacob Ayres was a member of the New Jersey militia, from Middlesex county, in the war of the Revolution, and his son, Oliver Ayres, was a soldier in the war of 1812. The Ayres family came originally from Scotland.

The subject of this sketch received a common-school education, and in his early years became a clerk in a grocery at New Brunswick, and afterward in one at Plainfield. Subsequently he acquired the trade of a silver-plater, at Newark, and pursued that calling until the outbreak of the war of the Rebellion. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company H, Thirtieth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, commanded by Colonel John J. Cladek, and served in that regiment, with the Army of the Potomac, in the Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville campaigns. At the battle of Chancellorsville Mr. Compton was captured by the Fourth Virginia Cavalry and was for a time held as a prisoner of war at Libby Prison, Richmond, Virginia.

Upon his discharge from the army he accepted a responsible position in a manufacturing and mercantile house in the city of Newark, and continued there for five years. In 1870 he established himself at

Rahway in the real-estate and insurance business, which he has ever since carried on in that city with much success, having, from his long experience and unremitting attention to business, acquired for himself a most enviable reputation for reliable judgment concerning real estate, and for unsurpassed readiness and skill as an underwriter.



NATHAN V. COMPTON

He has at various times been appointed, by the common council of the city of Rahway, as an assessor of real estate, and has for many years served as such. He was appointed by Hon. William J. Magie, justice (now chief justice) of the supreme court of New Jersey, with Hon. John D. Bartine and James H. Durand, Esq., as a commissioner for the adjustment of the taxes and assessments of the city of Rahway, under the

"Martin Act." The excellent work of that commission is a subject of much commendation, not only in Rahway but also throughout the state, and has proved of most material aid to the city in the collection of practically all of its arrearages of taxes and assessments, so far as the same were possessed of any value.

When the affairs of the city of Rahway were so far disorganized that the taxes could not be levied in the usual manner, Mr. Compton was appointed by Governor Leon Abbett, and later by Governor George T. Werts, as one of the special commissioners of taxation to whom the important work of making the assessments was committed.

Mr. Compton became, by appointment of the mayor of the city, one of the members of the board of finance, and the well considered and carefully planned methods, and the intelligent and practical labors of himself and associates in that board, have unquestionably been the means by which the financial credit of the city has been restored and its prosperity renewed. Mr. Compton is a director of the Workmen's Building and Loan Association of the city of Rahway. He is a member of Barry Post, No. 27, G. A. R., and one of its past commanders. He is also an officer of the National Guard of New Jersey, being captain and paymaster, Third Regiment, Colonel B. A. Lee commanding.

He has long been an active and prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having been initiated in St. Alban's Lodge, No. 68, F. & A. M., of Newark, New Jersey, in 1865. He affiliated with La Fayette Lodge, No. 27, F. & A. M., of Rahway, in 1871, and was Worshipful Master of the latter lodge in the year 1878. He was made a Royal Arch Mason, in 1872, in La Fayette Chapter, No. 26, R. A. M., of Rahway, and became High Priest of that body in 1876. In the Grand Chapter of New Jersey he has been Grand King, Deputy Grand High Priest and Grand High Priest, being elected to the last named office in May, 1889. He is a member of Kane Council, No. 2, R. & S. M., of Newark, New Jersey, and of St. John's Commandery, No. 9, K. T., of Elizabeth, New Jersey. In 1893 he was appointed, and in 1894 was reappointed, Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, by James H. Durand, Grand Master of Masons. He is an active member of the A. & A. Scottish Rite bodies in the Valley of Jersey City, up to and including the thirty-second degree.

He married Miss Emma L. Briant, daughter of John A. Briant and Mary (Drake) Briant, of Newark, New Jersey, March 15, 1866, and three children have been born to him, of whom two are living,—Helen A., now the wife of William R. Gibbons, of Rahway, New Jersey, and Miss Flora L.

DANIEL K. RYNO.

The subject of this review is one whose identification with the material and moral interests of Rahway has made him one of its best

citizens. Of pronounced business ability and prosperously managing his commercial affairs, he also finds time to meet the duties of citizenship and to discharge the obligations which man owes to his fellow man and, setting aside the rush and hurry of the commercial world, he lends his aid and influence to the furtherance of those movements



DANIEL K. RYNO

which are for the development of the higher nature and which prove the balance wheel of society.

Mr. Ryno was born in Middlesex county, New Jersey, September 21, 1830, and spent his boyhood there assisting in the labors which ever fall to the lot of the agriculturist. His early education was acquired in the schools of the neighborhood, and at New Brooklyn (now South Plain-

field). While in his 'teens he entered the employ of John A. Bryant, a cabinet-maker of Rahway, with whom he learned the trade, becoming a proficient workman and mastering the business in every detail. He subsequently worked for a time in Plainfield, and then returned to the employ of Mr. Bryant, later succeeding to the business. It was in 1855 that he bought out his employer, and since that time he has conducted the furniture and undertaking business in the same location, enjoying a prosperous trade and a constantly increasing patronage. He has the reputation of being one of the leaders in this line in the state. His advancement in his business has been steady and, therefore, of the most reliable nature, and his success is the well merited reward of honorable effort.

Mr. Ryno has long taken a commendable interest and active part in church and benevolent work, holds membership in the Trinity Methodist Episcopal church, and is serving on its official board. He is an active temperance worker, doing all in his power to promote the cause and to promulgate a temperance sentiment in his adopted city. He belongs to the Masonic and Royal Arcanum fraternities, and is in hearty sympathy with the basic principles of the orders. Neither has he been neglectful of his duties to Rahway as a municipal organization, but faithfully served as mayor of the city in 1875, and is now a member of the board of water commissioners. He is a truly representative citizen, interested in public works in general and loyally advocating all that tends to the public good.

In 1855 Mr. Ryno was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca V. Rusling, daughter of Rev. Sedgwick Rusling, and to them have been born five children, namely: Sedgwick Rusling, Henry Parvin, Charles Pitman, Walter Palmer and Stella, wife of Joseph O. Lufbery. The home of the family is one of the pleasant and substantial residence properties of the city.

P. J. MCCARTNEY,

one of the progressive and well-to-do citizens of Rahway, and the present chief of the Rahway fire department, was born in his home city of Rahway on the 29th of February, 1870, and here acquired his elementary education in the public schools. His first business experience was obtained when he learned the trade of a spring-maker, under the able direction of his father, Bernard McCartney, who was engaged in that vocation. After finishing his apprenticeship he gave up spring-making and embarked in railroading, continuing to follow that occupation for a period of seven years, and then engaged in the retail liquor business, with which he is at the present time identified. On the 12th of October, 1896, Mr. McCartney was elected chief of the Rahway fire department and has the distinction of being the youngest man ever elected to that position in Rahway. His term expired November 1, 1897.

While connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, as locomotive fireman, Mr. McCartney became a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and retained his associations with that order for six years, but resigned after severing his connection with the railroad. He is now affiliated with the Foresters of America and takes a strong interest in that society. Mr. McCartney is one of Rahway's public-spirited citizens and a young man whose genial nature and many excellent qualities of character have gained for him the good will of a large circle of friends.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE TOWNSHIP AND CITY OF PLAINFIELD.



THE township of Plainfield was created, by an act of the legislature, March 4, 1847. The city was incorporated in 1869, and the borough of North Plainfield in 1885. The two contain about twenty square miles, and the population is seventeen thousand. The first settlement in this section was made by Robert Fullerton, in what is now South Plainfield, at or near the place now called New Brooklyn, or sometimes "Tow Town," on the borders of this township. In a letter written by Robert Fullerton to his relatives in Scotland, very soon after his arrival, he remarks, "We have the honor of being the first planters in this inland part of America." The first frame building was erected in 1735, at which period there were a few log huts and Indian wigwams belonging to the Delaware Indians.

The first grist mill was built in the year 1760, on the banks of the upper mill-pond, but about the year 1790 this was removed to its present site on Somerset street, and the place was then, and for a long time subsequently, known as Mill Town. Here all the grain for a long distance around was brought to be converted into flour. The first store was kept by Thomas Nesbit, and after him John Fitz Randolph kept a miscellaneous store, selling dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc., and taking in exchange skins, furs, tallow, wax, and honey. This primitive store was on the corner of Front and Somerset streets. The first hat manufactory was built in 1808, by John Wilson, and in 1812 there were twelve hat factories, supplying some sixty thousand dollars' worth of hats to the New York and other markets. Plainfield was a small country village in 1800, containing two hundred and fifteen inhabitants, and through it a regular line of stages, called the "Swift-Sure," connecting New York with Philadelphia, was operated, the stages passing each way three times a week.

For many years after the first settlement the people had no place of worship. In 1788 the Society of Friends established a place of worship. In 1736 a building was erected near what was then called Tow Town.

. SCHOOLS.

The early settlers, after the erection of rude habitations, built the "log school house." Among the early settlers in this township were

James Fullerton, Thomas Fullerton, with his wife and ten servants, also Robert Fullerton, with nine servants, all of whom arrived in October, 1684. They settled on Cedar Brook, near the present city of Plainfield. At this late date it cannot be determined whether James Fullerton was a son of Thomas or not, but it is now known that he was a schoolmaster, as he and Master Robert Coles, of Westfield, taught school in the township. As early as the year 1689 the few settlers,—the Gordons, Ormstons, Forbes, Farrers, Jacksons, and many others,—had settled within short distances of each other, and James Fullerton is spoken of as the schoolmaster. Several teachers are spoken of between the years 1701 and 1800,—John Boacker (Baker), and one John Conger, a Mr. Brown, and also a Mr. McNulthy.

The following is a description of one of the early Plainfield schools: "It was situated on the forks of three roads, surrounded by maple and live-oak trees, and in the centre of the school district, convenient for the children. School took in from eight A. M., till four P. M.,—a much longer session than is the custom at the present time. Boards were nailed for desks against the side of the wall; long benches were made of oak slabs from the saw-mill near by, with holes for the rude legs; the few school books that could be obtained were not very satisfactory, and so many times we selected letters and words from the Bible."

About 1809, and also 1812, Joseph Fitz Randolph taught the school, which stood near James Leonard's residence; William Marsh was the teacher for five years, from 1816, in the same building. Miss Sallie Page kept a Quaker school in 1805-7, and perhaps longer; it was situated on the corner of Peace and Front streets. William Davis and Thomas Wallace and one other, who utilized the basement of the Presbyterian church, taught from 1835 to 1838. Mr. Frazee Coles, about 1805-9, taught the school in the village of Plainfield, and for a number of terms in the Jackson school house, on or near the Terrill road. He is spoken of as a "successful tutor." He died November 12, 1881, at the advanced age of ninety-six. A building called the Academy was erected in the year 1812. In it Rev. Buckley Morse, a Baptist clergyman, taught for some time, as did also a Mr. Randolph.

"We had a number of teachers and many Yankee schoolmarms and masters," says an old resident. The academy was burned down in the year 1834. Mr. Joseph Randall taught in the "village" in 1811 and 1816. Another account of these early schools says that the inhabitants desired their children educated, and, in 1760, established a school, on the corner of what are known as Peace and Front streets, and this and the one that was located near "Tow Town" were the first. A little later a school house was erected on the corner of Somerset and Front streets, where the Pope brothers' store was subsequently built, and James Fitz Randolph, who was a Quaker, taught there, as well as at the Quaker school.

There was a private school house on the site subsequently occupied by the house of Cornelius Boice, Esq. Here Ezra Fairchild kept a select school from 1837 to 1840. About the same time there was a school house, which afterward became a dwelling, opposite the First Baptist church. The teachers here were Amos Lyon, from near Scotch Plains, 1835; Mr. Whitney, 1833-34, and again in 1840; and Jacob Wood, who taught in 1841-43, after which the building was sold to Mr. Abraham Runyon for a dwelling. Mr. E. Dean Dow is mentioned as a teacher in the seminary, and was afterward editor of the Central New Jersey Times, at Plainfield.

HISTORY OF THE POST OFFICE OF PLAINFIELD.*

[BY CHARLES E. BUELL.]

On April 1, 1800, the post office was established at Plainfield, New Jersey, which before that time had been known by the name of Milltown, being a part of Westfield township, and included in Essex county; before the establishment of the post office here the few inhabitants had received their letters at the post office at the nearby village of Scotch Plains.

In the Plainfield Herald, published October 22, 1835, the following facts regarding the town, as it was in the early days, are given: In the year 1800 there were one hundred and fifty-five persons and only twenty houses in the village; in 1820 there were four hundred and thirty persons and sixty-eight houses; in 1830 there were seven hundred persons and one hundred and two houses; in 1835 there were one thousand and thirty persons and one hundred and thirty-eight houses. There were ten hat manufactories, making eighty thousand dollars' worth of hats annually; six tailoring establishments, making garments for the southern and other trade, the cost of labor alone amounting to twelve thousand dollars annually; one tailoring establishment, having a capital of six thousand dollars; six dry-goods stores, employing twenty-one thousand dollars capital; one grocery store, with one thousand dollars capital; six shoe stores, making yearly six thousand dollars' worth of boots and shoes; four wheelwright shops; six blacksmith shops; two drug stores; two public houses; one coppersmith and tinsmith; one saddle and harnessmaker; one watchmaker; one tan yard; two cabinetmakers; two grist mills, one saw mill; one millinery store; two master masons; four master carpenters; three butchers; one stone cutter; one printing office; one bakery and confectionery; a fire-insurance company, with a capital of eighteen thousand dollars; two fire engines; five places of public worship,—one Baptist, one Presbyterian, one Methodist, and two Quakers. There were two seminaries, the Plainfield Seminary and the Plainfield Classical Institute. There were three physicians and one

* This history of the post office of Plainfield is virtually also an integral part of the general history of the town, and is a valuable and interesting compilation.

lawyer. There was a hat factory within a mile of the village, making forty thousand dollars' worth of hat bodies a year.

In 1800 there was one store, kept by Thomas Nesbit, and one school house in the edge of the forest, near where Richmond street enters Front street, and there was only the Quaker meeting house. As late as 1830 there were slaves owned in the town, and these were doubtless counted in the enumeration of the persons dwelling in the village.

The central figure in the town was the old mill, around which clustered the log houses and frame dwellings, the store and one or two shops. The old mill was first built in 1755 and at first stood under the dam; but was moved to the site of the mill now owned by P. M. French, Esq., in 1782. In 1853 the mill was rebuilt, and in 1870 the race-way was covered by a brick arch. The mill property at one time comprised a flour and grist mill, a saw mill, a cider mill, and a distillery, and in connection there was a large hog yard occupying the space opposite the mill from the drive-way to where the bridge now is, in which several hundred hogs were kept. The original old mill still serves as a barn, its timbers being in very good condition, although one hundred and forty years old.

The road from Quibbletown (now New Market) to Scotch Plains, the Mountain road, now Somerset street, and a road to Rahway, beginning at about where Peace street now is, constituted the traveled roads of the village of Plainfield in 1800.

There was no bridge over the brook, and the course of the road to the mountain turned from the present course of Somerset street at the mill towards the dam, where it crossed the stream at a ford located between the dam and where the bridge now is; the road then turned back and followed the course of what is now Somerset street to the mountains. In 1818 there was a stone arch bridge built over the brook at the place where the present bridge is located, and with a driveway through the brook at the side of the bridge, and with the date of building the bridge cut in the stone work, as recalled by living persons.

The pay of the second postmaster, who held from 1805 to 1817, is said to have been five dollars a year, and it is also said that during his term of office mails were sent and received but twice a week. In the early days there were no envelopes, as we have them now, and no postage stamps were used until 1847. The mails were carried by the stages before the railroads were completed. In 1820 there was a stage running daily from the town of Flemington to Elizabethtown, as Elizabeth was then called. The line passed through Somerville, Plainfield and Springfield, and connected with boats at Elizabethtown, the boats leaving at a point on the river near the court house and being towed by horses to what is now Elizabethport, but which was then Elizabethtown Point; thence it sailed to New York, making the trip in a day if winds were favorable. In later years two steamboats,

the Waterwitch and Cinderella, plied between Elizabethtown Point and New York, and still later the Red Jacket, a superior boat, was put on and continued to run until chartered by the government for use in the war of the Rebellion. The stage lines also connected at Elizabethtown with stages for Jersey City, via Newark. The stage horses were changed at Plainfield, and in later years the property was largely owned by Plainfield men. The coaches were large and were mounted upon wide leather straps, giving an easy swinging motion to the body of the moving vehicle and making a ride enjoyable.

The mails were carried by the stage lines until 1838, when the railroad was finished to Plainfield; but as the road was not extended beyond Plainfield for several years, it is likely that the mails for places west of here continued to be carried by the stage. Although the stages ran daily until the railroad was completed, the mails did not go and come daily, as the population and business remained small; persons now living can recall the time when all the letters comprising a mail brought by a stage could be readily held in one hand. With the completion of the railway the population has grown until, in 1895, there were thirteen thousand, six hundred and twenty-nine in Plainfield, and four thousand, eight hundred and seventy-nine in North Plainfield, making a total population of eighteen thousand, five hundred and eight depending upon Plainfield's post office.

John F. Randolph, the first postmaster, was appointed to the office April 1, 1800, and held the office until December 16, 1805. He is said to have lived in a house that was located at or near what is at present the corner of Front and Somerset streets; but which were then known, according to old deeds, as "the road from Quibbletown to Scotch Plains," and the "Mountain Road"; New Market being now the name for what was then called Quibbletown. It is the tradition that the post office was kept in the house in which the postmaster lived, which would make its location about where the saloon now is, on the corner of Front and Somerset streets. Mr. Randolph served under the administrations of both Presidents Adams and Jefferson. Samuel Manning, the second postmaster, entered upon the duties of the office December 6, 1805, and served twelve years, his term continuing under the administration of Jefferson and two terms of Madison, until December 3, 1817. It is said that he died in office and that his son, Jacob Manning, afterward postmaster, and then a mere youth, performed the duties of the office after his death and until a successor was duly appointed. Samuel Manning was the proprietor of the tavern which was located on what is now the site of C. K. Compton's store, and, according to tradition, the post office was in the bar room of this tavern. During Mr. Manning's term of office, in 1816, the rate of postage was changed from eight cents for forty miles, to ten cents for eighty miles.

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Aaron M. Osborn, the third postmaster, entered upon the duties of the office December 3, 1817, serving during the two terms of James Monroe, and nearly two years under the administration of John Quincy Adams,—or until July 6, 1827, a period of ten years. Mr. Osborn owned a stage line and kept a country store, where he lived and kept the post office. Jacob Manning, the fourth postmaster, was a son of Samuel Manning, of whom mention has been made. He entered upon the duties of the office July 6, 1827, and served until December 30, 1840, thirteen years, holding the office under the administrations of John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren. The post office was kept for a time in the tavern before mentioned. During Mr. Manning's term of office, in 1835, the first newspaper, the Plainfield Herald, was published in Plainfield, by Isaac Cole, and in 1838 the railroad was completed to this point.

Letters were advertised in the newspapers for the first time in September, 1835. John W. Craig, the fifth postmaster, was a physician, living at North Plainfield, where the block owned by Alexander Thorn now stands. Dr. Craig had a drug store on the corner of Main and Cherry streets, as Front street and Park avenue were then called; commonly known as Stelle's corner. The post office was in this store, and consisted of a case, with pigeon holes for the letters, placed upon a desk. Dr. Craig held the office under the administration of Harrison and Tyler, during the years from December 30, 1840, to July 3, 1845.

Elias Kirkpatrick, the sixth postmaster, entered upon the duties of his office, July 3, 1845, having the office in the store where now stands the Clarkson building, No. 125 East Front street. From there he removed the office to a small store located where is now the entrance to F. C. Langhorne's photograph gallery, No. 107 East Front street, where Mr. Kirkpatrick established a book store, with Enos W. Runyon as clerk and assistant in the postoffice. He held the office four years under President Polk, from July 3, 1845, to May 3, 1849. During his term of office the rate of postage on letters was reduced from ten cents for a distance of eighty miles, to five cents for any distance under three hundred miles.

Dr. Lewis Craig, the seventh postmaster, was a brother of John W. Craig, and he placed the post office in the drug store where his brother had formerly had it, at what is now the corner of Front street and Park avenue. He was assisted by our respected townsman, Mr. Alexander Shotwell, then a clerk in the drug store. Dr. Lewis Craig held the office four years, under the administration of Taylor and of Millard Fillmore, from May 3, 1840, until February 19, 1853. During his term of office the postage on a single letter that weighed one-half an ounce, was made three cents, if prepaid; but was five cents if not prepaid; drop letters were rated at one cent, and weekly newspapers were allowed to be sent anywhere in the county where they were published, free of

postage. Stamped envelopes were first introduced during his term of office, and, in 1851, the rate at which letters could be sent three thousand miles was three cents, if the postage was prepaid.

Jacob Manning, by a second appointment, became the eighth postmaster, entering upon his term of service February 19, 1853, and serving until May 28, 1861, eight years, being under the administrations of Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan. He removed the post office to the corner of Front street and Park avenue, where John J. Kenney now has a store. His son, Samuel Manning, and George Dewey assisted him in the office, and the mail was carried between the post office and the depot by Frazee Whitehead. During his term of office, it is remembered that rented call boxes had become a feature in the post office. During this term of Mr. Manning's office-holding, in 1855, the rate of postage for a letter of one-half an ounce weight, going any distance under three thousand miles, was made three cents, with all letters prepaid. The mails had now increased to two mails each way every day, and newspapers and periodicals were common among the contents of mail bags.

Elston M. Dunn, the ninth postmaster, who was appointed May 28, 1861, and served eight years, until April 1, 1869, under the administrations of Lincoln and Johnson, kept the post office at first in a small frame building owned by Jacob Manning, and located where P. Casey & Son now have a store, at No. 126 West Front street, and to which place Mr. Manning had but recently moved the office. C. K. Compton was employed by Mr. Dunn, doing most of the detail work of the office, as Mr. Dunn was acting as assistant to the collector of internal revenue. There were now two mails each way daily, and the opening of the evening mail was the occasion of a general gathering of the youth of both sexes at the post office during the exciting times of the war period.

The office was open from 7 A. M. until 9:30 P. M., and the packages of letters at this time were accompanied by a written way-bill, and a record of letters kept, requiring considerable time for the opening of mails. The business of the office had so increased that there were something like two hundred rented call boxes in use during the first four years of Mr. Dunn's term of office. In 1864 the postal money-order system was introduced in the United States, and very soon Plainfield became a money-order post office.

During the last four years that Mr. Dunn held the office William H. Williams devoted a part of his time to the duties of assistant, and Marvin M. Dunham, Walter Elliott and Edward Nelson were employed successively in the office, which had now been moved to the store now No. 126 Park avenue; this removal is said to have taken place after the office had been kept for a time at what is now No. 109 East Front street. Mr. Dunn is at present pastor of the Seventh Day Baptist church, at Milton, Wisconsin.

Wallace Vail, the tenth postmaster, was appointed April 21, 1869,

and served until February 13, 1882, thirteen years, being in office under the administrations of Grant, Hayes and a portion of that of Garfield. The post office was located on Park avenue, where the store of B. R. Force, No. 132 Park avenue, now is. Afterward the office was removed to a small building where the store of W. F. Fulper, No. 207 West Front street, now is. Mrs. Vail, wife of the postmaster, has the distinction of being the only lady acting as an assistant in Plainfield's post office, serving during the entire thirteen years, and doing the work of the office in an acceptable manner. The following named persons were employed successively during the time that Mr. Vail held the office, as helpers in the increasing business: Milford Estel, Edward Nelson, Barton Kline, Stephen Vail, E. A. Gregg, Donaldson Randolph and John Wallace. In 1874 the rate of registered letters was reduced from fifteen cents to eight cents, and again, in June, 1875, raised to ten cents. The number of rented call boxes had increased to something like eight hundred, and one hundred lock boxes, and there were now three mails each way, daily. Jerry Blair, the colored porter, carried the mail between the post office and the depot on his shoulder, during Mr. Vail's term of office.

Elias R. Pope, the eleventh postmaster, accepted the appointment upon the urgent solicitation of Senator William J. Sewell, having made no application for the place until after his appointment had been made, when the application was filed as a required formality. When Mr. Pope entered upon the duties of the office he removed it from a small building on West Front street to what is now No. 115 East Front street, in 1883, and at his own expense fitted up the office, putting in twelve hundred rented call boxes, and five hundred lock boxes, besides many other improvements, among which was the addition of a cart for conveying the mails between the post office and the depot.

In 1883 Mr. Pope visited Washington and brought about a new arrangement which placed the post office upon a thoroughly business basis, by the system which he was enabled to inaugurate, through the potent influence of United States Senator Sewell, with the post-office department, at Washington. Previously the postmasters had received a salary, and had been left to pay all incidental expenses; but Mr. Pope made an arrangement by which the rent, light and fuel were paid for by the government, as was also the hire of the clerks and employed persons. The transfer of the expenses from the individual to the government resulted in the improvement of the service, and brought the post office in Plainfield fully up to the post offices of other cities of like size to Plainfield. Mr. Pope held the office until May 1, 1886, under the administration of President Arthur, being in office four years.

During his term of service the foreign money-order system was instituted in Plainfield, under his direction, and the reduction of postage on letters from three cents to two cents, and on newspapers from two cents

to one cent a pound, occurred. The persons employed in the post office during this term were: F. A. Pope, assistant postmaster; Ira D. Shay, money-order clerk; George C. Godown, Albert Runyon, James Blair, Frank Van Winckle, clerks; Edward G. Pope, stamp clerk; Jacob Dunham, mail carrier.

William L. Force, the twelfth postmaster, was appointed May 1, 1886, and held the office under the administration of President Cleveland for four years, until February 25, 1890. The office was in the building, No. 115 Front street, known as the Schorb building. During his term of service street letter-boxes, to the number of about thirty, were placed about the streets, and the important addition of the free-delivery system by letter carriers, was instituted, and the post office in Plainfield became a full-fledged office. By the introduction of the carrier system the number of rented call boxes, and lock boxes was considerably diminished.

The following named persons were employed: J. L. Force, assistant postmaster; E. G. Pope, money-order clerk; Albert Runyon, general delivery; A. C. Rodgers, J. H. Whitenack, Charles Pratt, clerks; R. V. Stryker, stamp clerk, succeeded by Joel D. Hedden as stamp clerk. Edward Martin and Nixon Morris carried the mails between the office and the depot. The carriers were: Solomon Flagg, E. T. Van Winkle, Joseph Shepard, Peter Flynn, William Demarest, John Mackey, and Edward Hann.

Elias R. Pope, the thirteenth postmaster, by a second appointment, made February 25, 1890, served under the administration of President Benjamin Harrison for four years, until June 1, 1894. He removed the post office from the Schorb building, to the Clarkson building, No. 127 East Front street.

The following named persons were employed: Staff,—F. A. Pope, assistant postmaster and superintendent of carriers; John H. Whitenack, registry and stamp clerk; George C. Godown, money-order clerk; Joel D. Hedden, mailing clerk. Carriers,—John A. Neighbor, R. H. Loughlin, Peter V. Weaver, Charles B. Stephens, William Demarest, J. W. H. Bauersachs, Edward T. Hann, Edward T. Dunn, Edward T. Van Winkle.

On May 11, 1894, John M. Hetfield was appointed as the fourteenth postmaster, by President Cleveland, and is still acting. The post office has been removed from the Clarkson building to the Babcock building, and refitted, being a well arranged office in all of its furnishings, and having two hundred rented call boxes, and two hundred and fifty of the lock boxes. Seventeen new street boxes have been added, making sixty-five in all, with three large boxes for papers and packages, as the conveniences that now exist for the public in the matter of mailing facilities. Two sub-stations have been established for the further convenience of the people, one at Clinton avenue, and the other at Netherwood, and a second vehicle added to the delivery system. George

C. Godown, superintendent of carriers, died December 8, 1895. The service given is not surpassed by any post office in a city of the population of Plainfield, which has been true for the last decade.

NETHERWOOD HEIGHTS.

Netherwood is a suburb of the city of Plainfield, in the woods. The residents are for the most part wealthy people from the city. Their villas represent the finest in the state. The drives and rambles about the Heights are charming, and the view from this upland is magnificent. A new railroad station, of stone and brick, stands in the centre of an ideal park. A famous hostelry is the Netherwood, overlooking the city. Of this specific mention is made on another page. Newmarket lake, and Washington Rock, five hundred and thirty-nine feet above the sea level, are not far distant, and from this place the Brooklyn bridge can be seen.

THE DAILY PRESS AND WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST.

Albert L. Force, editor and proprietor of the Plainfield Daily Press and Weekly Constitutionalist, was born in that city in 1846, and has been closely identified with its growth and improvement from a small country town to one of the leading cities of New Jersey. He was the youngest of a family of four boys and two girls. He received only a common-school education, and in 1858 entered the Somerset and Union Gazette office as "devil." For four years he performed all the duties of the printing office imp,—from sweeping out to setting type. He afterward worked in the Plainfield Union office as pressman, and in 1863 went to New York.

A year later he set type for John A. Gray & Green, the Frankfort street printers, and at the close of the civil war returned to Plainfield and again secured work in the Union office. In 1867 Mr. Force and his brother, W. L. Force, started a job-printing establishment. The Constitutionalist, under the editorship of the two brothers, made its appearance in 1868 as a Democratic weekly, and has been issued continually since that time as a staunch Democratic journal, and to-day has a large rural constituency, among whom it wields much influence. The publication of the Daily Press was commenced by them May 10, 1887, independent in politics and largely devoted to local interests. In July, 1893, W. L. Force, the senior partner, died, and the subject of this sketch purchased the half interest of his brother's widow and became sole proprietor of both papers.

The success and popularity of the Daily Press is best evidenced in the fact that it is to-day a six-column folio, just double the size of what it was when started eight years ago. The Press each day devotes from nine to twelve columns to local news, which, considering the fact that Plainfield has only eighteen thousand population, is a piece of enterprise equaled by the papers of no other New Jersey city.

Though laboring zealously through the Constitutionalist for the success of the Democratic party at all elections, Mr. Force has never sought political preferment, and has, in fact, always avoided it at the different times he has been solicited to accept nomination for public office,—ranging from borough councilman to member of assembly,—by his fellow Democrats, but has steadfastly refused to enter public life, preferring to remain in quietude of private life. When not at his office he can always be found at his home, which has far greater attractions and pleasures for him than public affairs.

CHURCH HISTORY OF PLAINFIELD.

Quakers first settled in the southeasterly parts of this township and in Raritan in 1728, and about the year 1735 many settled on the line of Green brook, just under the "Blue Hills," as that portion of the First mountain was often called. The following names are among those of the early settlers: Nathan Vail, Ralph Shotwell, Isaac Vail, Amos Vail, Edward Vail, Joel Vail, Daniel Shotwell, John Shotwell, Elijah Shotwell, Isaac Webster, Joseph Shotwell, Samuel Shotwell, Smith Shotwell, Zachariah Shotwell, Ephraim Vail, James Vail, A. Vail, Abram Vail, Jonah Vail, Webster Thorn, Hugh Thorn, John Thorn, Hugh Townsend, Jothan Townsend, and Elijah Pound. These are the names of the first families, and many of the descendants of most of them are still living,—some in the immediate vicinity, and some scattered widely over the country.

A weekly meeting was held at the house of John Laing, near "Tow Town," about the year 1723, and October 16, 1725, they applied to the Friends at Woodbridge meeting for the privilege of holding their meetings nearer their homes, on account of distance and bad roads, as it was a long distance to ride every First Day. Their request was granted, but on the 21st of September, 1728, the day of the Plainfield meeting was changed from the first to the fourth day, and the residence of the Laings was still the place appointed for service, although John, the promoter of it, was dead. He bequeathed to the Friends a plot of ground on which to build a meeting house, and on the 27th of March, 1731, the Woodbridge monthly meeting gave them permission for its construction, directing that it should not exceed in its dimensions twenty-four feet square and fourteen feet "between joyns." It was completed and all accounts settled by the latter part of the year 1736. In 1744 a "hors stable" was built adjoining the new meeting house, towards which, as well as towards the building of the meeting house itself, the Woodbridge Friends liberally subscribed. Here in their burial ground the first of these families were buried "near the meeting house," and here their meetings were held for many years.

At their quarterly meeting held in 1786, the question was agitated as to the propriety of removing the meeting house "at John Laing's,

deceased, to the settlement at the Plains," and for some months the matter was spoken of, until, in 1788, a decided step was taken, and a plot of land was purchased, near the depot in the city of Plainfield, and the present building (which is "shingled on the side") was built. It is still kept in excellent condition, and the surrounding grounds "well fenced and free from brambles." The old meeting house was removed to this site, and for a time used. They have built substantial horse sheds, and in the rear of them is their place of interment. As usual, but few stones or inscriptions can be found in the yard here. Here rest the dead of one hundred years ago.

The rise and progress of the Society of Friends here has been slow, many having moved to different states and formed colonies, and many of their descendants are still found faithful to the principles of their belief.

Within a few years the second meeting house has been built, of brick. It is neat in appearance, and the upper part is used for a Friends' school. This building is pleasantly situated on the main street.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF PLAINFIELD

was organized November 25, 1818. The society was formed by thirty-four persons from the Baptist churches of Piscataway and Samptown. A plot of ground was secured on Main street, the site being occupied by the present beautiful stone edifice. The church building was enlarged in 1842. The present building was erected in 1869, at a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars.

On November 7, 1818, articles of faith were adopted, and on December 14th, the first board of trustees was elected.

Jacob Fitz Randolph, the first pastor, was born in Middlesex county, New Jersey, 1756; June 10, 1786, he united with the Scotch Plains Baptist church. He became pastor of the Mount Bethel church, where he was ordained, in 1791, and where he served for two years, when he left to take charge of the new church, organized in the year 1792, at Samptown. There he served for nearly twenty-five years, when he left and became the pastor of the new organization in Plainfield. During his pastorate here, until his death, January 18, 1828, many members were added to the church.

Rev. Daniel T. Hill, father of Dr. David Hill, president of Rochester University, became the next pastor, remaining in charge from 1828 to 1839. During his stay extensive revivals occurred, and two hundred and eighty-five were added to the church.

Rev. Simon J. Drake filled the pulpit from 1839 to 1863. During his ministry the trustees, in 1849, purchased and beautified a suitable plot of ground for a cemetery. Great revivals also occurred under his pastorate. He was a wise counselor, a sympathizing friend, a zealous



REV. DAVID J. YERKES, D. D.

pastor and a devout Christian. He died Sunday morning, April 13, 1862. The Rev. David J. Yerkes accepted a call to this church in 1863.

REV. DAVID JOHN YERKES, D. D.,

pastor of the First Baptist church, of Plainfield, New Jersey, is a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1825, being the son of Joseph B. and Hannah (John) Yerkes, and a descendant of one of the original white settlers of Pennsylvania, in which state the ancestors of the Yerkes family purchased lands from William Penn's agents, in both Montgomery and Philadelphia counties. His father was a farmer, and one of a family of four children. His only brother, W. H., at the time of his death (1885), was a judge of the court of common pleas of Philadelphia, and was an officer in the late war of the Rebellion. Dr. Stephen Yerkes, of the Danville Theological Seminary, Danville, Kentucky, and father of the Hon. John W. Yerkes, of that state, was a near relative. The John and Vaughan families, or the mother's ancestors, became noted on account of the part taken by them in the Revolutionary war.

Dr. Yerkes, the subject of this sketch, was prepared for college in his native town, and entered Columbia University, at Washington, District of Columbia, from which institution he was graduated in 1848, and from which he received the degree of D. D. He then commenced his theological studies in Philadelphia, and was ordained a minister of the gospel in 1849. He commenced his first pastoral work as a minister at Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, where he labored for seven years. He next became pastor of the First Baptist church, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained for four years, when he was called to the First Baptist church, of Brooklyn, New York. In 1863 he accepted a call from the First Baptist church of Plainfield, where he has since labored and where he is very highly esteemed. His church in Plainfield has grown from a membership of two hundred and fifty to eight hundred and forty, and is now one of the strongest in the city. Dr. Yerkes exerts a wide influence for good, and is still in vigorous physical and mental activity. He is the oldest pastor in Plainfield, and is widely known throughout the country as an able theologian. In 1850 Dr. Yerkes was married to Miss Sarah E. Taylor, of Saratoga, New York, a neice of J. Washington Taylor, formerly speaker of the house of representatives at Washington, District of Columbia. They have six children now living: Clara, wife of Charles H. Smith, of Plainfield; Ida K.; Joseph B.; Alice, wife of Walter McGee, of Plainfield; Hannah, wife of W. N. Flanders, of Greenville, North Carolina; and Grace S.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

in Plainfield was formed September 1, 1842. John Runyon was the first church clerk; David Thickston was made deacon. The Rev.

Daniel F. Hill, the first pastor, remained about eleven years. The Rev. Colvin C. Williams came in 1854, and after three years of efficient service, was dismissed. Subsequently came Rev. Horace J. Mason, 1857-9; Rev. John Dace, 1862-8; Rev. Charles E. Young, 1869-70; Rev. S. R. Howlett, 1871-6, when the church was dissolved. During its existence of nearly thirty-four years this church had seven pastors and nearly eight hundred members.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

of Plainfield was organized July 10, 1825, with eighteen members, by a committee of the presbytery, and the Lord's Supper was first administered to this little flock, under the shade of some large trees, by the Rev. Dr. McDowell. The Rev. Lewis Bond became their first pastor, in 1825, and remained until April, 1857. During his active ministry nearly five hundred were gathered as members, and during that time, also, over two hundred were dismissed to other churches, of whom eighty-six united in forming the Second Presbyterian church of Plainfield. Rev. J. H. Myers was pastor of the church from 1857 to 1859, when he left to form a college in Florida. In 1861 the Rev. Samuel M. Studdiford was called, and, in 1864, he was followed by the Rev. Daniel V. McClean, D. D., and a few months afterwards the Rev. Benjamin Cory, of Perth Amboy, succeeded him and remained from 1865 to 1868. Rev. Henry L. Teller was pastor from 1868 to 1871, when Rev. K. P. Ketcham took charge of the flock until 1892, when he was succeeded by Rev. Charles E. Herring, the present pastor.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodism had recognition in Plainfield as early as the year 1821. At that time Rev. Mr. Hancock was accustomed to hold services in the place. The Martins, Guions, Spibys and some others then constituted the Methodist fraternity. At first Plainfield belonged to a very large circuit. The services were held originally in the house of Mr. Guion, his dwelling being used as a church for Rev. Mr. Gearhart, from New Providence, who preached here from 1822 to 1825. Rev. Mr. Wiggins and Rev. Mr. Best also preached in Mr. Guion's dwelling house during this time.

Plainfield was set off as a station, in 1833, with James H. McFarland as pastor. The first church edifice was built in 1832; the second in 1848, and was burned down in 1869; the third in 1869, and subsequently much improved. The lot for the first church was bought in 1825. It stood on Second street, then called Barn street, because the only building then on the street was a barn. Vincent chapel was erected in 1888, at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars. The Monroe avenue chapel was dedicated in 1891, having been erected at a cost of six thousand dollars. Park Place, now Grace church, was dedicated in 1892. It has a membership

of six hundred. The church property is entirely free from debt. The pastoral charge has been in turn assigned to L. R. Dunn, J. O. Winner, J. Atkinson, A. M. Palmer and William Day Still, members of the Newark conference.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE TOWNSHIP AND CITY OF PLAINFIELD—CONTINUED.



THE following historical review is reproduced from the handsome brochure, "Plainfield, Illustrated," issued by the Plainfield Daily Press, in 1895. The interesting sketch is a portion of the article contributed for said work by Rev. A. H. Lewis, D. D. The biographical sketches incorporated are not a portion of the original article.

SEVENTH DAY BAPTIST CHURCH.

The preliminary steps toward organizing this church were taken early in 1836. The first house for worship was erected in 1838, and the organization formed the same year with fifty-seven members, who had been dismissed from the church at New Market. The second church building was dedicated in March, 1867. The present house of worship, which, architecturally and otherwise, is equal in beauty and permanency to any in the city, was dedicated January 13, 1894. It is of stone and terra cotta with tiled roof. It has seating capacity for eight hundred. This church has had eight pastors. A. H. Lewis, D. D., took charge in 1880. Present membership one hundred and ninety-five.

ABRAM HERBERT LEWIS, A. M., D. D.,

only son of Datus Ensign and Tacy Maxson Lewis, was born at Scott, New York, November 17, 1836. His parents were of genuine New England stock. In 1846 the family emigrated to the territory of Wisconsin and settled on the border, at a place which became the present city of Berlin. Doctor Lewis studied at Ripon and Milton Colleges, in Wisconsin, and later at Alfred University and Union Theological Seminary, in New York. His first pastorate was at Westerly, Rhode Island, 1864-7. Between that time and 1880 he was pastor in New York city, Shiloh, New Jersey, and Alfred, New York. He was also professor of church history, resident and non-resident, at Alfred University for more than twenty years. In 1880 he became pastor of the Seventh-day Baptist church at Plainfield, and continued as such until October, 1896.

From the time he left college Doctor Lewis was a prolific writer, especially on historic subjects. During his pastorate in Plainfield he visited Europe twice,—in 1889 especially for literary investigation in London, and in Germany. He is the author of several books, among

which are the following: "Biblical Teachings Concerning the Sabbath and the Sunday," "A Critical History of the Sabbath and the Sunday in the Christian Church," "Critical History of Sunday Legislation," and "Paganism Surviving in Christianity."

Doctor Lewis was chosen to present a paper on the Sabbath question before the World's Congress of Religions, at Chicago, in 1893. He has a national reputation as a representative of the Seventh-day Baptists, who believe that the decay of Sunday observance will compel the Christian world to return to the observance of the Seventh day, according to the Bible, the example of Christ and the earliest Christians. Doctor Lewis is a reformer by nature and training; he is well known as a writer and speaker on social-purity reform. His resignation from the pastorate of the Plainfield church, in 1896, was that he might become the corresponding secretary of the American Sabbath Tract Society, thus giving his whole time to the work of Sabbath reform in the United States. In this relation he continues both literary and field work.

His wife was Augusta Melissa Johnson, a native of Rhode Island. They have a family of five daughters and one son; the latter, Edwin Herbert Lewis, Ph. D., is a professor in the University of Chicago.

During the pastorate of Dr. Lewis the Plainfield church erected its present house of worship, of stone and terra cotta, which is, in several respects, the finest church building in the state of New Jersey. On the paternal side Dr. Lewis comes from several generations of soldiers,—Lewises and Greenes,—his great-grandfather, for whom he is named, was Captain Abraham Lewis of the Revolution. On the maternal side he comes from a line of writers and theologians,—Maxsons and Blisses, of Newport, Rhode Island.

CRESCENT AVENUE CHURCH.

This church was organized March 21, 1844, by eighty-six persons, meeting in the house now numbered 229 East Front street. It was enrolled in the presbytery of Newark (new school). The first church was built in 1845, on the site now occupied by the City National Bank. The present edifice was dedicated September 26, 1872. The Sunday-school rooms were partly destroyed by fire November 23, 1888. The chapel was rebuilt and enlarged in 1890. Pastors: William Whittaker, 1844-1854; Theodore S. Brown, 1855-1867; John C. Bliss, 1867-1883; William R. Richards, 1884 to date. Chapels: Bethel, organized in 1884, present building dedicated in 1887, pastor since 1890, William A. Alexander; Warren mission, organized thirty years ago as a Union Sunday school, adopted in 1893, at the request of the mission itself, present pastor J. O. McKilvey; Hope chapel Sunday school, now the largest in the county, organized in 1888, pastor since 1890, S. Kennedy Newell. In June, 1894, the Sunday-school membership of the three chapels was eleven hundred and sixty-seven, while the number of

communicants was two hundred and seventy-five. At that date the total active membership of the church, including the three chapels, was ten hundred and sixty-nine.

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1851. The present neat brick church was dedicated in 1886. Present membership ninety. Pastors: Revs. Oerter, Neef, Wolf, Tchabhorn, Switzer, Schnellendressler, Vait, Schmitzer, Schluder, and Koechli. G. Hanser, the present pastor, took charge in July, 1894. Mr. Hanser is a native of Germany and was educated in Germany and the United States. The services are conducted in German.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

Prior to 1851 a few scattered Catholics attended a little church in Stony Hill, about four miles from Plainfield. As the result of an appeal to Archbishop Hughes, of New York, to which see this portion of the state belonged, Rev. James McDonough took up his residence in Raritan and attended to the congregation in Plainfield every second Sunday. Mass was celebrated in a room of James Voorhis' house, on what is now Somerset street. As the congregation increased it moved to the barn, thence to a private school house on Church street, and later to a hall on Front street. A small frame church was finally built on Fourth street, to which three additions were made in the course of a few years. The parish then extended from Raritan to Westfield. In 1854 D. J. Fisher became resident pastor in Plainfield, and was succeeded, in 1856, by Terrence Kiernan, who died in 1869. During his pastorate the church was enlarged and a rectory built. P. I. Connelly, a very promising young priest, was his successor, but died in less than a year. In 1870 I. P. Morris was appointed pastor. He built the present handsome church and rectory. In 1881 North Plainfield and Dunellen were cut off from St. Mary's and made independent parishes. In 1882, H. De Burgh became pastor and was succeeded in 1883 by P. E. Smyth, the present pastor. In 1888 St. Mary's parochial school was erected, and a little later the Catholic Young Men's Lyceum and a convent for the Sisters of Charity. Present membership, two thousand.

REV. PATRICK EDWARD SMYTH,

pastor of St. Mary's Catholic church, was born in Ireland, in 1842. He received his education in the seminary at Cavan and in the Royal College at Maynooth, near Dublin. After his ordination he was appointed administrator of the bishop's parish at Cavan, where he remained six years. He came to America in 1873, and located at Washington, New Jersey. In 1883 he came to Plainfield where he has remained in charge of St. Mary's church since that time.

When Rev. Mr. Smyth came to Plainfield his church was in debt, but that burden was lifted, and, in addition, he built the parochial school, now attended by four hundred pupils. He also bought a home for sisters,—eight Sisters of Charity, whom he brought from the mother house, at Madison, Morris county, New Jersey, where he was in charge of St. Vincent's church several years ago. He has built the young men's lyceum since he has been in Plainfield, and has also secured sites for churches,—one in East Plainfield and one at Fanwood,—both of which will be built soon. When Mr. Smyth came to Plainfield there were about twelve hundred members in the church; there are now twenty-five hundred. The Rev. F. J. Murphy, assistant priest, has been associated with the pastor during the past three years.

GRACE CHURCH, EPISCOPAL.

This parish was organized June 9, 1852. The first church edifice was consecrated in March, 1870. In 1876 it was removed from Front street to Sixth street. The present commodious stone building, on Seventh street, was completed at Easter, 1892. It has seven hundred and fifty sittings. Present membership, eight hundred, with three hundred and forty-five communicants. Archdeacon E. M. Rodman has had charge of the church since October, 1870.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS.

This is an Episcopal church. The building was erected by the Rev. Edmund Embury at his personal expense, and cost nineteen thousand dollars. He gave it to the parish free of incumbrance, except the provision that the seats were to be always free. The church was dedicated June 13, 1869. The parish building was added to the property in 1876. Rectors: Edmund Embury, Alfred Goldsborough, Charles W. Ward, C. W. Camp, Henry E. Duncan, Charles C. Fisk, and the present incumbent, Rev. T. Logan Murphy.

PARK AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church was organized March 15, 1876, under the name of the Central Baptist church, with one hundred and twenty-one members. Services were held in the Seventh-day Baptist church until 1879, when the present church edifice was erected, and the name changed to Park Avenue Baptist church. Pastors: Robert Lowry, until February, 1885; Asa R. Dilts, Jr., September, 1885, to April, 1892; J. W. Richardson, November, 1892, to date.

REV. ROBERT LOWRY, D. D.

The Rev. Robert Lowry, D. D., was born in Philadelphia, March 12, 1826. After receiving a common-school education, he was set at work while yet quite young. His religious life began in 1843, in

which year he was baptized, on profession of faith, by the Rev. George B. Ide, D. D., and received into the First Baptist church. He became at once active in Sunday-school work, especially in connection with missions, gradually developing a gift for conducting religious meetings, and becoming prominent in leading the service of sacred song. Eventually he attracted the attention of his pastor, who invited him to spend an evening in his study. The pastor expressed the conviction that he



REV. ROBERT LOWRY, D. D.

ought to study for the ministry. The young man confessed that for years this had been his most cherished desire, but that he had never had the courage to express it, nor allow himself to hope that it could be realized. This interview gave shape to his subsequent life.

In 1848 he entered the university at Lewisburg (now Bucknell University), where he pursued his studies for six years. He became identified with all the forms of activity pertaining to college life. He organized the church choir, and led the singing in the social meetings.

He taught a private class in the rudiments of music and conducted a Bible class in the Sunday school. He met occasionally with others to hold meetings in the school house, or to sing, or talk, as the spirit moved. On one occasion he held a meeting at McEwensville, Pennsylvania, which resulted in several conversions and the organization of a church. During the last two years of his student life he preached every Sunday, dividing his time between two churches. In 1854 he was graduated, receiving the highest honors.

In quick succession followed his ordination and his acceptance of a call to the First Baptist church, Westchester, Pennsylvania. Here he found the church with no meeting house, but making arrangements to build. In two years an edifice was completed and filled with worshipers. He took personal charge of the Sunday school and conducted its musical services. He also identified himself with the Teachers' Institute of Chester county, and delivered several lectures. For a time he also edited one of the local journals.

In 1858 he was called to the Bloomingdale (now Central) Baptist church, New York city, and entered on this broader field of work with great enthusiasm. Lots were purchased for a large and commanding church edifice, and the foundation was laid with flattering prospects. The outbreak of the Rebellion brought the enterprise to a sudden stop.

In the spring of 1861 some members of the Hanson Place Baptist church, Brooklyn, in search of a pastor, attended the Bloomingdale church one Sunday, and concluded that its pastor was the man for their congregation if they could get him. Negotiations were opened quietly, but as the pastor was committed to the project of a new church edifice, he would not receive overtures from any source while there was any hope for the new building. When it became evident that the contemplated movement must be abandoned or indefinitely postponed, the Hanson Place people extended a call, and it was accepted. Here he remained for more than eight years. The congregation was small when he went there, and the debt was heavy; the former grew to fill the house, and the latter shrank into insignificance. Hundreds were received into membership, and a colony sent in for missionary purposes developed into the Sixth avenue church. Sunday school interests, public meetings, the Sons of Temperance and denominational boards received a large share of his time and sympathy. The Long Island Baptist Association, now so strong and vigorous, was brought into being chiefly through his instrumentality.

In 1869 the president of his *alma mater* came to see him, bearing a proposition to enter the university as professor of belles-lettres. It required several months to determine what was the right thing to do. Love for his church and devotion to his *alma mater* made the question a painful and perplexing one. Finally *alma mater* triumphed. He accepted the appointment of the trustees, and removed with his family

to Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. At the same time he accepted a call as pastor of the Baptist church there. He thus became a college preacher. Doing this double service, which taxed his powers to the utmost, he remained six years. Before the expiration of this term it became evident to him that this strain was too much for even his vigorous constitution. In 1875 he retired from this exacting work, the faculty and corporation conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

In the same year he took up his abode in Plainfield, New Jersey, intending, after a season of recuperation and private study, to resume the pastoral work. He had not been there long before a movement was made to organize a church in a new and growing part of the city. This movement was made contingent on Dr. Lowry's accepting the leadership. This he was reluctant to do, but ultimately he yielded his preferences, and threw himself into the enterprise with all his energy. It was successful from the start. From a weak and impecunious body, it gradually became strong and prosperous, finding favor with the people, and building for itself a beautiful and commodious structure known as the Park Avenue Baptist church. After nine years of service Dr. Lowry retired from the pastorate. A strong effort was made to retain him, but he deemed it wise to abide by his decision.

Dr. Lowry has always felt a certain discomfort in being better known as a hymn-writer and musical composer than a preacher. From earliest boyhood he was a singer, with a natural gift for composing music. Many years before he knew anything of the science of music he constructed musical scores which publishers were glad to put into print. Discovering that music was an art as well as an instinct, he gave himself to a thorough study of harmony. By a mere accident his name became associated with sacred song, and he has never been able to break away from the association. But he regards the preaching of the gospel as his highest work, and everything else is subordinated to that. He has edited books for churches, choirs and Sunday schools, the sale of one of them exceeding more than a million copies. His compositions are to be found in most of the popular hymnals, and some of his songs have been translated into several languages. For many years he has issued cantatas for Christmas and Easter. Sometimes he has arranged an entire musical service for his choir to use on special occasions. The musical flow in him is perennial. It is as easy for him to clothe his thoughts in music as in speech. The embarrassment of defective hearing, which limits him in conversation, has no effect upon him in creating musical form.

Dr. Lowry has been honored among his brethren in New Jersey. Twice he was elected moderator of the East New Jersey Baptist Association, an unusual proceeding at the time. For several years he was president of the New Jersey Baptist Sunday-school Convention. He was also for a time connected with the New Jersey Baptist

Education Society. He has preached frequently, by invitation, in churches of different denominations. He is a member of the Ministers' Association of Plainfield.

Dr. Lowry has traveled through Canada, the New England states, the western states and the Colorado Canyon, the southern states and Mexico. Twice he has made the tour of Europe. At the Robert Raikes centennial, in 1880, he attended the meeting of delegates in London, in which speeches were made by representative men from all parts of the world. Near the close of the meeting the chairman, a member of parliament, rose and said : "I am told that Dr. Lowry, the author of 'Shall We Gather at the River?' is present ; we should be glad to hear from him." The effect was startling. As Dr. Lowry came forward and stood on the platform, the whole audience broke forth in applause. Persons rose to their feet and waved their handkerchiefs. For some minutes it was impossible to say a word. Not more than a dozen Americans in the room had ever seen the man, but they gave spontaneous tribute to the song-writer whose name had been a household word to them for many years. .

Dr. Lowry is a distinguished member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. For over forty years he has had a place in its councils. For two years he was its president. On several occasions he has read the poem or made an address before his fellow Greeks. He always attends the symposium of his chapter, and he is a member of the New York Phi Kappa Psi Club of alumni. He has recently compiled a Phi Kappa Psi song book, in male score, and this is used in all the chapters. He receives from all parts of the country poems, whose authors ask for criticism and correction, and the autograph collector frequently puts in an appearance by mail.

Dr. Lowry resides quietly in his own house in Plainfield, enjoying his library, which is crowded and overcrowded with the accumulations of a lifetime. Works on harmony and hymnology abound. Thousands of volumes cover the shelves,—some of them rare and precious. In the midst of his books stands his organ; piles of musical manuscripts are around him. He maintains his vigor even while passing through the seventies. His latest achievement is the conquest of the bicycle.

TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH

was organized March 29, 1880, with fifty-five members. The church edifice was erected in 1861, by the Union Baptist Society, greatly improved and enlarged in 1872, by the Central Reformed (Dutch) church, whose property it had become, and thoroughly refurnished and refitted in 1882, by the congregation of Trinity Reformed church, whose consistory had purchased it in June, 1880. Present membership : number of families, two hundred and forty ; total in communion, five hundred and twenty-one ; enrollments in Sunday school, four hundred ;

Y. P. S. C. E., one hundred and forty-five ; Junior Y. P. S. C. E., sixty-five. Pastors : A. V. V. Raymond, now president of Union College, Schenectady, until February, 1887 ; Cornelius Schenck, June, 1887, to date.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This society was organized September 30, 1879. It held services in the Seventh-day Baptist church for two years. An attractive building was erected on Seventh street in 1883. Present membership, two hundred and fifty. William Manchee was the first pastor. C. L. Goodrich, the present pastor, took charge of the church in May, 1884.

CHURCH OF HEAVENLY REST.

This Episcopal church parish was organized in February, 1879, by Charles S. Lewis. Services were at first held at his house. The present building was consecrated April 12, 1883. The dedication services were conducted by Bishop Scarboro, and he stated that this was the second church in his bishopric started free of incumbrance. Rectors : N. H. Burnham, J. P. Taylor, D. D., and W. W. Page, D. D. It is at present without a rector, but is in charge of Charles N. Lewis, lay reader.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

About thirteen years ago the late Bishop O'Farrell directed Father Bogard, of Bound Brook, to gather together the Catholics of North Plainfield, and, if possible, to establish a mission. Mass was at first celebrated in a hall on Somerset street, then in the old public school, until the present church edifice was dedicated, March, 1883. Pastors : Father O'Hanlon, five years, from April, 1882 ; Nicholas Freeman, two years, being succeeded by Father McKeman ; William H. Miller, April, 1894, to date.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.

Under the leadership of Henry E. Bowen union services were established at Netherwood, in March, 1880. A neat chapel was built and dedicated July 3, 1881. In 1886 the chapel and services were passed over to Grace Church, and the work was organized as a parish mission in June of that year. August 13, 1887, this mission was organized as the Church of Our Saviour. Pastor since September, 1888, S. P. Simpson. Present membership, ninety.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH.

The first Unitarian service in Plainfield was held in the Seventh-day Baptist church, in May, 1889, the sermon being preached by Robert Collyer, of New York. The society was organized about the same time, and held services at 17 East Front street, and at a house of Job Male, on Sccond Place, until the present edifice was built, in 1892.

The dedication sermon was preached by M. J. Savage, of Boston. Previous to December, 1889, the services were conducted by D. W. Warehouse, of New York, and other clergymen of the vicinity. William P. Wilder took charge of the work for twenty-five Sundays, until his retirement, March, 1890, which was soon followed by his death at the age of eighty-two. Hobart Clarke, the present pastor, was installed June 13, 1890, the sermon being preached by Edward Everett Hale, of Boston. The land upon which the church stands was the gift of Job Male. About fifty families are represented in the present membership.

ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH

was organized January 4, 1892. Its house of worship is a neat structure, with a seating capacity for three hundred. It was dedicated November 5, 1893. Present membership, fifty-three. The services are conducted in German. Edward Kiouka has been pastor from the organization of the church. A Danish Lutheran Mission has been established, which holds services in this building once each month.

GRACE CHURCH, METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

This church, which is located in North Plainfield, was organized in March, 1893. The house of worship had been erected the previous year, and was dedicated February 12, 1892. H. K. Carroll, D. D., of the New York Independent, was pastor for one year. Present membership, one hundred and sixty-two. Pastor, since April, 1893, Herbert F. Randolph.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.

This is a new parish of Episcopalians, organized March 12, 1894, with a membership of sixty. The society was incorporated June 27, 1894. The rector is Rev. Jocelyn Johnstone. They expect to build soon.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Plainfield association was organized in 1867. The present finely equipped and commodious building was erected in 1894. It contains, for the use of the association, a large assembly hall, rivaling in beauty any in this section of the country, a reception room, secretary's office, coat room, reading room, library, members' parlor, three class rooms, two rooms for the boys' department, committee room, amusement room, and, in a wing of the main building, a gymnasium, with locker room, plunge and other baths, bowling alleys, etc., while in the basement is a wheel room. The work of the association is carried on through the following departments: social, physical, educational, spiritual and junior, each of which is thoroughly equipped,

and doing effective work for the elevation of the young men and boys of Plainfield.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

Plainfield has the honor of being the home of the free public-school system of New Jersey. Dr. Charles H. Stillman was the efficient pioneer of this work. In the face of much opposition he secured initiatory legislation and an appropriation of four hundred dollars, and founded a free public school in the town of Plainfield, August 16, 1847. The school system of Plainfield receives the pupil in the kindergarten and graduates him from the high school, fitted for any college. Under the supervision of Henry M. Maxson, A. M., an able corps of teachers furnish unsurpassed opportunities for well rounded and thorough school culture. While the standard is kept high, examinations hold a place of subordinate importance, and every effort is made to remove all cause for nervousness and worry on the part of the pupil. The schools occupy fine buildings, which are kept in excellent order, and the sanitary conditions, within and without, receive constant and careful attention. The high school has the reputation of being one of the best in the state and is widely known beyond its borders, its graduates being admitted on certificate by such colleges as accept certificates, and passing with credit at others. By a law of the state, books and supplies are furnished free to pupils.

Independent of the public-school system of Plainfield is that of North Plainfield, but, under the direction of Professor C. E. Boss, it is equally efficient. The building on Somerset street is modern and fully equipped.

MR. LEAL'S SCHOOL.

This is a private school, which has for a dozen successive years been sending boys to college. Its teaching force, in proportion to the number of pupils, is large, its policy generous, and its atmosphere stimulating. It has aided much in building up a college sentiment in our city. The fact that such a school has flourished in Plainfield, where the public-school system has reached so high a degree of efficiency, is a sufficient evidence of the quality of its work.

THE PLAINFIELD SEMINARY.

Miss Kenyon's school for girls was established in 1855, and is the oldest private school in the town. For more than twenty-five years it has been under the direction of its present principal. The seminary stands in the centre of large grounds, and is shaded by fine old trees. The building, with its dignified proportions and solid brick walls, is an interesting example of the architecture of the Italian Renaissance. The study hall is large and airy, affording abundant room for daily gymnastic exercise and marching. The school consists of a primary

and academic department. The teachers are earnest, and especially prepared to give instruction in the several branches under their charge. In addition to mathematics, history, science, literature, philosophy, Latin, French and German, the curriculum includes drawing, music, dancing, sewing and vocal and physical culture. A practical and critical knowledge of the English language is emphasized. French is taught daily by a resident native instructor. A well equipped laboratory furnishes opportunity for individual experimental work in natural science. The seminary is not a boarding school, but each year two or three girls find a pleasant home in the family of the principal. The aim of the school is to give girls, without injury to their health, an education which shall make them intelligent women. A delicate girl working in small classes under careful supervision may here succeed in obtaining such an education, an impossibility under less favorable circumstances. A college-preparatory department has recently been added. Last year the school sent one pupil to Bryn Mawr and one to Cornell University, and has, at present, students preparing for Vassar, Smith, Bryn Mawr and Radcliffe.

MISS SCRIBNER AND MISS NEWTON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Upon La Grande avenue, at the corner of Washington street, is the very desirably situated school for girls conducted by Miss Scribner and Miss Newton. The building, which was erected for the purpose, is commodious and well equipped. The class rooms are sunny and well ventilated. The school is divided into four departments: Kindergarten, primary, intermediate and academic. The curriculum is as complete as could be desired. Diplomas are granted graduates of the Latin, scientific or literary courses. Students are admitted to the scientific department of Wellesley College on the certificate of this school, without further examination.

PLAINFIELD MANUAL TRAINING AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

This school was opened in 1893 in the school rooms of the Friends' meeting house, on East Front street. It is conducted by John Dalziel, for many years a well known engraver. The mornings are devoted to grammar-school work; the afternoons to manual training. The industrial-art department is a valuable feature of the school. It is open to both boys and young ladies. A specialty is made of individual work rather than class instruction. The value of manual training is too well appreciated to need emphasis here. A boy taking the full course in this school is sure of a liberal education, and one that will fit him for a useful life.

PLAINFIELD LATIN SCHOOL.

For a number of years this was a flourishing school for boys, conducted by the late E. N. Harned, and known as the Harned Academy.

Shortly before his death Mr. Harned built large additions to the building, making it in every way a model boarding school. An effort is now being made to get a military detail for the school, and it is hoped that the result of this effort will be a military academy for Plainfield.

P. LUDWIG CONDÉ, CONCERT VIOLINIST AND TEACHER.

The violin studio of Mr. Condé is located at 117 West Fifth street. Mr. Condé is a native of Reipoldskirchen, near Bingen on the Rhine, Germany. He began the study of the violin at the age of eight years, under the instruction of Bernhard Yung, a well known pupil of Louis Spohr. At his violin studio the principal methods taught at the leading conservatories of Europe are in use. Mr. Condé also accepts engagements for concerts and receptions.

In addition to the foregoing there are a number of kindergartens and small private schools.

PLAINFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY.

This library made a modest start in 1881, but it was not until 1886 that the present building was erected, at the instance of A. C. Baldwin. Job Male offered the land and building if the citizens of Plainfield would raise twenty thousand dollars for books and pictures. This was done, and to-day the library contains upward of thirteen thousand volumes, circulates yearly about twenty-six thousand books, and is consulted daily by students and readers from all parts of the city. The Babcock Scientific Library is a recent bequest, the sum of ten thousand dollars having been left for this purpose by the late George H. Babcock, besides a handsome annuity for its maintenance, which will give Plainfield one of the finest scientific libraries in the state. The art gallery does credit to the artistic tastes and demands of the citizens of this really cultured city. Miss E. L. Adams is the popular librarian.

MUHLENBERG HOSPITAL.

This hospital was suggested by the late Dr. Charles H. Hart, and was incorporated in 1877. The land was the gift of the late Job Male, and the building was erected in 1880. The hospital is wholly unsectarian, and a woman's auxiliary board assists in the management, which is very efficient. A new operating room has just been built, which greatly increases the institution's power for good. It is assisted by an annual collection from the churches.

OPERA HOUSE.

Stillman Music Hall was built by a joint stock company of leading citizens upon land donated by Dr. Charles H. Stillman. The house was opened by Theodore Thomas, and the occasion was a brilliant society event. The board of directors endeavor to secure a high grade of

entertainments from the metropolis and elsewhere. This is especially necessary, as the proximity of New York and the natural culture of the people make Plainfield audiences particularly critical.

HOTELS.

Surmounting the heights of Netherwood rises the massive brick hostelry known to pleasure-seekers far and wide as the Netherwood Hotel. It is the most imposing structure between New York and Philadelphia. It is built entirely of brick with tiled floors, is surrounded by broad piazzas, and furnished with elevator and all modern improvements, including private baths, electric lights and the purest of artesian water. In connection with the house is a commodious stable and livery. From the hotel office there is direct telegraph and telephone connection with New York. The hotel is three minutes' walk from Netherwood station, and but forty-five minutes from the foot of Liberty street, New York, over the Central Railroad of New Jersey, noted for its granite road-bed, its freedom from dust, the absence of any tunnels, and the fact that more than half the trip to Netherwood is over water, or skirting the shores of New York bay. The spacious parlors, with daily concerts and dancing, the cool verandas and delightful drives, account in part for the popularity of this summer home, but, after all, much is due to the owner and proprietor, Frank E. Miller. His care for the comfort and pleasure of the children, as well as the older guests, is especially noticeable.

The Hotel Grenada is the home of the traveling men, and the genial landlords, George and Wallace V. Miller, have made it justly popular. It is situated on North avenue, close by the station, and is the most conveniently located hotel in Plainfield. The Hotel Albion is a comfortable, all-the-year-'round family hotel, and is situated in one of the best residence portions of the city. The City Hotel is conveniently located at the corner of Park avenue and Second street, and, under the management of John E. Beerbower, is very popular. This house not only caters to transient trade but is well patronized as a family hotel.

STREET RAILWAY.

The Plainfield Street Railway Company operate handsome electric cars in Plainfield and North Plainfield, and are constantly extending their lines so as to give full accommodation in the matter of rapid transit. By means of them all points can be easily reached from the stations, even back to the mountains. It is perhaps well to add that this company conducts its business in such a way as not to be a menace to the lives of the citizens.

ELECTRICITY AND GAS.

The Plainfield Gas and Electric Light Company provides abundant light, heat and power. The plant for gas has capacity for furnishing a

city of fifty thousand people with light and fuel. The use of gas for fuel for domestic purposes is increasing rapidly in Plainfield, and investigations are being made touching its use in much larger fields, where coal has remained supreme hitherto. The electric plant has a capacity for eight thousand incandescent lamps. It furnishes power for the local trolley road, and for many forms of light machinery. It has the capacity to increase the supply for power indefinitely. Plainfield has well demonstrated what Mr. Edison said to the writer, in 1882, "Electricity is the coming light and the coming motor."

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

Plainfield being the third city in size included in the Central Railroad of New Jersey's suburban district, is duly recognized by a passenger-train service adequate to the demands of its citizens. As the city has grown, so also has the number of trains in both directions, one keeping pace with the other.

Plainfield now has four stations, about equal distances apart: Netherwood, the North avenue, the Grant avenue, and the Clinton avenue stations. The cities of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, as well as other points south and west, are reached direct from Plainfield by fast trains, in the Royal Blue Line service, that make stops, thereby adding greatly to the advantages of the city as a place of residence. The week-day service from Plainfield to New York includes thirty-six trains, ten of which are Royal Blue Line expresses. On Sundays there are twenty trains, eight of which are Royal Blue Line expresses. From New York to Plainfield there are thirty-eight week-day trains, five of them Royal Blue Line expresses, and on Sundays sixteen trains, four of them Royal Blue Line expresses. The single fare, New York to Plainfield, is sixty cents, excursion, or round-trip fare, one dollar, fifty-trip ticket, eighteen dollars, and commutation rate, eighty-five dollars per year, while school children can ride for less than fifty dollars for the school year.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Plainfield Water Company draws the water which it furnishes from a subterranean river. It is pumped through twenty wells, sunk fifty feet apart, for a distance of one thousand feet along the northerly side of the Central Railroad, just east of the Netherwood station, and varying from forty-five to fifty feet in depth. In boring these wells shale and clay were found for a depth of about twenty-five feet, and then a stratum of gravel was reached, which contained but little sand. Much of this gravel, of the size of walnuts and larger, had been worn round and smooth by currents of water moving through it. Investigations made indicate that the current at this point descends at least nine feet in a mile. Its progress through the coarse gravel must, therefore,

be quite rapid. This water undoubtedly comes from the mountains, but its exact source still remains a matter of conjecture. The fact is certain, however, that the reservoir left by the glaciers of long ago is now filled with a practically inexhaustible supply of pure water which is safe from the possibility of pollution from sewerage or refuse, and which is unaffected either by drought or freshet. The water tower is twenty-five feet in diameter, one hundred and forty feet high, and stands on ground twenty-seven feet higher than the business portion of Plainfield. By means of this tower a uniform pressure is maintained throughout the city at all times, no matter how heavy the draft of water may be. The ordinary pressure is sufficient to throw water over any building in the city, and water can be drawn from half a dozen hydrants at a time without materially affecting this pressure. Very severe tests have been used to establish the fact of the practically inexhaustible supply of this water, which is now being used by neighboring towns and may eventually be carried as far as New York city.

CHAPTER XXV.

BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL RECORDS.



THE pages immediately following are devoted to a consideration of the lives of those who have been or are identified in a specific and representative way with the material and social interests of the township and city of Plainfield. The data is assuredly a consistent supplement to the general historical sketch preceding.

GEORGE HERMAN BABCOCK,

the distinguished inventor, engineer, and philanthropist, was born at Unadilla Forks, a hamlet near Otsego, New York, June 17, 1832. He was the second child of Asher M. and Mary E. (Stillman) Babcock, of the old Puritanic stock of Rhode Island. The father was a well known inventor and mechanic of his time, the pin-wheel motion in plaid looms being among the number of his many ingenious and successful mechanisms. The mother also was descended from a family of mechanics, her father, Ethan Stillman, having been distinguished as constructor of ordnance for the government in the war of 1812, and his brother, William Stillman, as a lock-maker and clock-manufacturer, and the inventor of a pioneer unpickable bank-lock, long before the days of Chubb and Hobbs.

George H. Babcock spent most of his boyhood in the villages of Homer and Scott, both in Cortland county, New York. When he was twelve years old the family moved to Westerly, Rhode Island, where George received a fair education, subsequently spending a year in the Institute at Deruyter, New York. In Westerly he met Stephen Wilcox, afterward a famous inventor, but at that time a capable mechanic of the village. About this time young Babcock, being in feeble health and threatened with consumption, took up the new art of daguerreotyping. Through the healing influence of the fumes of iodine, used in developing the plates, he recovered his health, as he believed, and enjoyed a remarkable amount of physical vigor during the remainder of his long and active career. Photography never lost its fascination with him, and he continued to practice the art as an amateur, and was a successful and distinguished amateur photographer to the time of his death.

In 1851, when but nineteen years of age, he established the first printing office in that section of the country, and began the publication of the *Literary Echo*. The paper continued its existence as the *Westerly Weekly*, but, in 1854, he sold his interest in it to resume the art of



Geo. H. Babcock

daguerreotyping. In that year he, in conjunction with his father, invented the polychromatic printing-press. By this invention a sheet could be printed in three colors at once. This machine was placed in the hands of C. Potter, Jr., of Westerly, Rhode Island, to manufacture and sell, and after all expenses were paid the profits were to be divided equally. This contract, which was entered into on the 1st day of January, 1855, was what started Mr. Potter in the printing-press business. He exhibited this press at the fair of the American Institute, in October, 1855, and obtained a silver medal for it. After about one year's trial with this machine Mr. Potter found that the press, while it did mechanically all that was promised of it, was so far ahead of the times that it did not prove a financial success, and Mr. Potter, by mutual agreement, gave the invention back into the hands of the inventors, who pursued the business for several years longer, losing heavily in the end.

A year or two later Mr. Babcock invented and patented a very unique and useful foot-power job press, which he placed in the hands of Mr. Potter, on the same terms as the former. This press in his hands became a success from the start, and many of them were sold, but after several years its success was arrested by a competing builder, who claimed that in some of its features it was an infringement of his, and threatened Mr. Potter and all his customers with suits for infringement. As Mr. Potter had not the money to carry on expensive patent suits, and the other man had, the business became badly embarrassed, and, finally, sales nearly ceased. The contract was therefore terminated. This ended the printing-press business with Mr. Babcock.

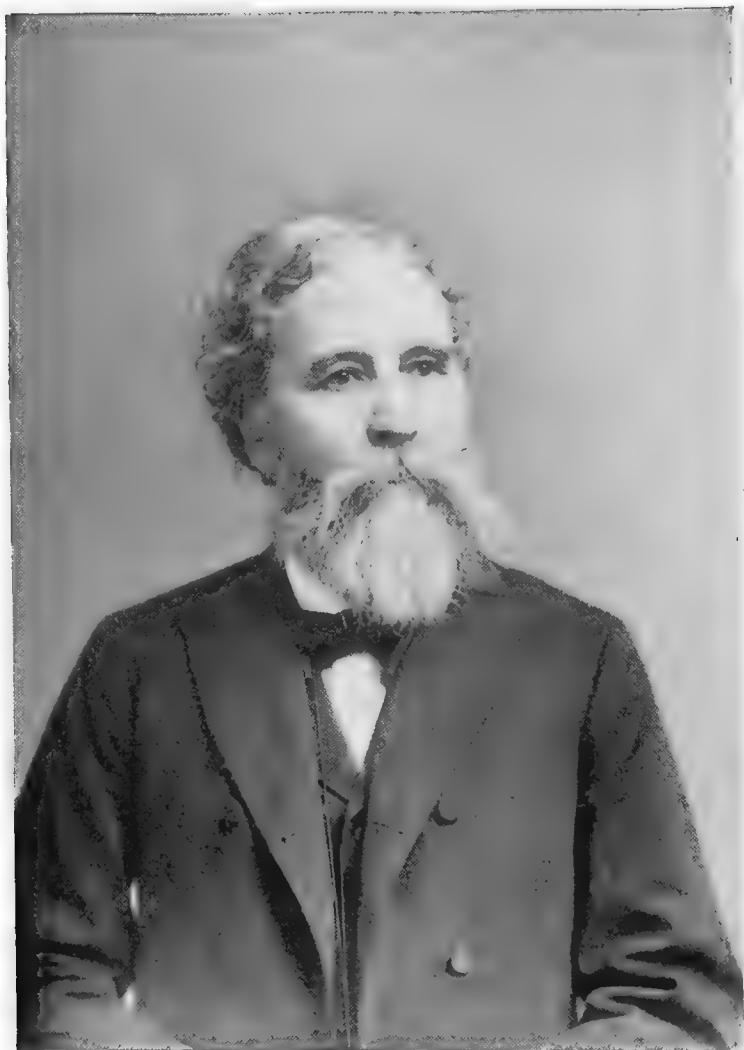
The father and son next resumed temporary control of the Echo, issuing it as the Narragansett Weekly, but about one year afterward they sold their interests in the paper, and in 1860 Mr. Babcock removed to Brooklyn, New York, and spent three years in the office of Thomas D. Stetson, who was a prominent patent solicitor, with a large practice. He was so proficient in mechanical matters that the authorities of Cooper Union engaged him to instruct a class in mechanical drawing, and his evenings were accordingly devoted to Cooper Union, greatly to the advantage of himself as well as of his pupils. In 1860 his reputation as a draughtsman and inventor led to his employment by the Mystic Iron Works, at Mystic, Connecticut, whose shops were taking part in the construction of war vessels for the United States government. Soon afterward his services as chief draughtsman were secured by the Hope Iron Works, of Providence, Rhode Island. For these two establishments he designed the machinery for a number of steam vessels belonging to the merchant marine and the federal navy. During this period he improved the Shrapnel shell, employed during the war in engagements at close quarters. In this field of work Mr. Babcock gradually drew near the inventions which were destined to bring him fame and fortune. In 1867 he and his friend Wilcox formed the firm of Babcock & Wilcox,

and took out a patent for a steam boiler. Their boiler was so designed that nothing like a real explosion could occur. They also produced a steam engine, and, in 1868, moved to New York city to push this branch of their business to better advantage. Arrangements were made by them for the building of their engines by the Hope Iron Works, of Providence; Morton, Poole & Company, of Wilmington, Delaware; Poole & Hunt, of Baltimore; and the C. & G. Cooper & Company, of Mount Vernon, Ohio. This engine possessed some singularly interesting and ingenious elements of novelty and utility.

Babcock & Wilcox incorporated the New York Safety Steam Power Company in 1868, to build their engines and boilers, and the industry was conducted successfully until the expiration of the Corliss patents, when their engine was withdrawn from the market.

Their most famous invention was the Babcock & Wilcox safety or sectional tubular steam-boiler, based on an earlier invention of Mr. Wilcox, in 1856, and so constructed that explosion would not be dangerous. Mr. Babcock so designed the boiler, however, that anything like a real explosion would not occur at all. Establishments of great magnitude were erected at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and at Glasgow, Scotland, for the extensive introduction of this boiler. For over a quarter of a century the firm successfully extended its market in the face of competition, and the introduction of this boiler and others of its class have thus saved to the world lives and property of inestimable value. Through the operations of this commercial and business arrangement the parties acquired both wealth and fame.

Of his wealth Mr. Babcock made a worthy use; for many years he gave time and thought and money to the promotion of the interest of the Seventh-day Baptists, the religious body with which he identified himself, and the advancement of the cause of education, especially on its practical and technical side. He made magnificent gifts for educational, missionary and religious purposes, and was the corresponding secretary for the American Sabbath Tract Society, which position he held for nearly twelve years. During the years of 1874-85, he was a superintendent of a Sabbath school in Plainfield, and made his work famous. His love of Bible study, his blackboard illustrations, and the growth and prosperity of the school in consequence during the time of his incumbency, were often and favorably commented upon by the keen observers of the press. He was president of the board of trustees of Alfred University, to which he gave large sums, both during his lifetime and by bequests, and was a non-resident lecturer of Cornell University from 1885 to 1893, in the Sibley college courses in mechanical engineering. His most important papers—mainly on the scientific principles involved in the generation and use of steam power, and on the best methods of boiler construction—were prepared for the last named courses. His last engagement, abrogated by his death, was



JOSEPH W. YATES

for a lecture in the spring of 1894. His papers were always well planned, thorough, full of facts and useful knowledge, and polished in expression. His delivery was quiet but impressive, and he held an audience, whether of college students or business men, interested to the end, however long the address. Mr. Babcock was a charter member, and at one time president, of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and was made a life member early in the history of the society.

In 1870 Mr. Babcock located in Plainfield, New Jersey. He was president of the board of education of Plainfield, and was also president of the public library of that city and of the trustees of Alfred University, and by persistent efforts promoted the growth of both. He did much to improve the city by the erection of fine buildings and through other enterprises. One block of buildings constructed by him is considered the finest architecturally between New York and Philadelphia. His activity and influence in the church in which he was a lifelong member were equally marked and effective, and it owes much to his energy, his ever lively interest and his personal liberality. Mr. Babcock was a man of culture, and of broad and varied reading. He was devout and honorable, kindly, affectionate and thoughtful for others, was a loving husband and a kind father. In every relation in life he manifested admirable qualities.

Mr. Babcock was married September 28, 1852, to Lucy Adelia Stillman, of Westerly, Rhode Island, who died May 20, 1861; September 25, 1862, he was married to Harriet Mandane Clark, of Plainfield, New Jersey. She died March 5, 1881. His third marriage took place February 14, 1883, when he was united to Eliza Lua Clark, of Scott, New York, who died. March 21, 1893, he was married to Eugenia Louise Lewis, of Ashaway, Rhode Island. His children were George Luason Babcock, born January 7, 1885, and Herman Edgar Babcock, who was born July 9, 1886, and who died August 6, 1886. His wife and the one son survive him.

HON. JOSEPH WASHBURN YATES.

Early in the eighteenth century three brothers bearing the name of Yates came to America from Yorkshire, England, Thomas settling in Rhode Island, George in North or South Carolina, and James in Bristol, Maine. The last mentioned served during the siege and capture of Louisburg by the British colonial troops in 1745, and in the war of the American Revolution.

Samuel Yates, a grandson of this James, was born in Bristol, Maine, August 4, 1788. He carried on a mercantile business in that locality, and held the position of justice of the peace. After service in the war of 1812, under a lieutenant's commission conferred upon him

by President Madison, he returned to Bristol, in 1816, and married Catherine Young, by whom he had seven children,—Gideon M., Henry, Lorenzo D., Joseph W., Alfred C., James and Clementine.

Joseph Washburn was born in Bristol, Maine, January 30, 1826. He received, with the other children, such an education as could be obtained in the public and private schools in that vicinity. When he reached the age of ten years he lost his mother, and four years later his father. Thus left alone, he came under the care of an aunt, the wife of Dr. Joseph Washburn, a prominent physician of his day, and after whom Joseph had been named. The doctor purposed that his namesake should follow his own profession, and commenced to educate him with that end in view.

Joseph, however, became restless, and finally, with the consent of his benefactors, was allowed to carry out a desire to try and earn his own livelihood. The favorite employment in that locality at that time was "to follow the sea," and this he undertook.

He soon developed considerable ability in this work, and was early placed in command of a vessel, which position he continued to fill until about 1854. His last voyages were around Cape Horn to San Francisco, thence to China with Chinese passengers, returning to San Francisco. Soon afterward he went to Panama for passengers, at the time when the rush to the gold fields of California was at its height. The closing of this enterprise ended Mr. Yates' sea life.

In 1854 he settled in New York city, and formed a partnership with Mr. Robert Porterfield, thereby establishing the house of Yates & Porterfield,—a company which has ever since carried on an exporting and importing business with the west coast of Africa, and a general freighting business to most parts of the world. The founders of the house retired from active business in 1884, the business still being continued by their successors under the same firm name.

In 1855 Mr. Yates married Susan Gray Jackson, a daughter of Samuel R. and Jane F. Jackson, natives of New Hampshire and Maine. Her mother was a Winchell, of the family of that name distinguished in colonial history. The fruit of this marriage was five children,—Clementine R., Sam J., Frederick W., Katharyn Y., and Margaret G. Sam J., a graduate of Amherst College, is now engaged in the lumber business on the Pacific coast; and Frederick W., a graduate of Yale College, is practicing law in New York city.

In 1865 Mr. Yates moved to Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey, and has since resided in that city. He at once took an active part in public affairs, serving the city as councilman, and the state as legislator. He was among the first to help organize the city government, and secured for it much favorable legislation. He was one of the original trustees of the Plainfield Public Library, and still acts in that capacity. For many years he was a trustee in the New York State Colonization

Society. In 1876 Governor McClellan appointed him a visitor of the State Agricultural College of New Jersey (an annex to Rutgers). He has been consul for the Liberian Republic in this country since 1881, and still holds that position.

Mr. Yates has always been, and is to-day, a conservative and consistent Democrat,—not one who believes in voting “regular” at all costs. He cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln, in 1860. He was a delegate to the national convention which nominated Samuel J. Tilden for president, in 1876; and again in, 1892, to the national convention, at Chicago, which nominated Grover Cleveland for the same office. In 1884 he was one of the presidential electors from his state (filling vacancy), casting a vote for Grover Cleveland.

He has served on the Democratic state and county committees, and as president of the Democratic Association in the city in which he lives. Although urged by his party several times to accept the nomination for mayor of his city, congressman from his district and for other offices in the state, he never felt that the time had come when he would be able, if elected, to do full justice to the public and, at the same time, to those dependent upon him in private life.

Mr. Yates, while always actively interested in the public affairs of his city, state and nation, has, at the same time, been a close student, keeping fully abreast of the times, and is considered one of the conservative, deep thinking, well read men of his time.

ROSWELL G. HARR.

Roswell G. Harr was born in Waitsfield, Vermont, November 26, 1830. He was a son of Roswell and Caroline (Turner) Harr. His grandfather, John Harr, changed his name from Hoar to Harr. His great-grandfather, Elijah Hoar, retained the old spelling. This branch of the family settled in and about Waitsfield, and Pomfort, Vermont, and can be traced directly to the Mayflower pilgrims.

On the mother's side Mr. Harr was directly descended from a sister of Ethan Allen. Senator Matt Carpenter was a second cousin. The father of Mr. Harr was a blacksmith by trade. He was a man of influence in the community, and, having served as captain of militia, he came to be generally known as Captain Harr. Roswell G. and Rollin A., twins, were the eldest of eight boys. In their fourth year the family removed to Avon, Ohio, where the father had previously purchased a farm, and whither he traveled all the way by team, there being no railroads at that time. When Roswell was ten years old the father died, leaving the mother to support her family with the products of the farm. Roswell worked on the farm, also for the farmers near his home, attending the country schools and ultimately fitting himself as a teacher. He managed to save enough money to enable him to

enter Oberlin College, in 1851, supporting himself by manual labor and teaching school, while pursuing a course of study in that institution. Just at this time Horace Mann (who was prevented from being inaugurated as president of Girard College, although he had been elected) went to Antioch College, in Ohio. Many students left



ROSWELL G. HORR

Oberlin, to study under him. Among them was Mr. Horr, who was graduated in 1857, in the first class of that institution to receive the diplomas from the hands of Horace Mann. Of Mr. Horr, Mr. Mann always said he was destined to prove an "early man."

During the canvass for Fremont, in 1856, Salmon P. Chase, afterwards chief justice, visited Yellow Springs, as the guest of President

Mann, and so impressed Mr. Horr that the young college student threw himself zealously into the close contest against Judge Paine. With the help of the comic vocalist, Ossian E. Dodge, he drew such crowds to his meetings in northern Ohio that he may fairly be said to have turned the scale in favor of his friend, Mr. Chase, for governor, and to have started that illustrious statesman and jurist on his upward career. Mr. Chase remained his steady friend ever afterwards. Before Mr. Horr had been out of college three years he had paid his college debts and had bought himself a home.

In 1858 he was elected clerk of the district court in Lorain county, Ohio. In 1859 Mr. Horr married Miss Carrie M. Pinney, of Elyria, Ohio. In 1864 he was admitted to the bar. One year later he moved to Missouri, near St. Louis, where he engaged in the mining business.

In 1871 Mr. Horr moved to East Saginaw, Michigan. Here he became cashier, and afterwards president, of the Second National Bank, of that city. He also engaged in the lumber business. He was elected to congress in 1878, and served three terms, but was defeated for a fourth term. The work in congress which gave him his great reputation was his speeches on the river and harbor bill, on the Fitz-John Porter case, and his encounter with S. S. Cox. He was an untiring worker for his district and for his party.

After leaving congress Mr. Horr, at the request of many of the business men of Michigan, wrote his "Labor Lecture" and delivered it before the working men all over the state. This lecture won for him an easy entrance into the lecture bureaus of the country. He delivered it between four hundred and five hundred times. He wrote and delivered several other lectures, but the "Labor Problem" was always the most popular.

Mr. Horr spoke in every presidential campaign from Fremont's time down to McKinley's. He campaigned in twenty-six states of the Union,—from Maine to Oregon.

In November of 1890 Mr. Horr joined the staff of the New York Tribune. His articles were written for the weekly and semi-weekly Tribune, although many of them were published in the daily. He always wrote over his signature, and much of his work was in reply to letters asking for explanations of the different political problems. His articles were mainly on questions of the tariff and currency.

Mr. Horr continued his lecture work after joining the Tribune staff. He also debated the tariff with many of the ablest advocates of free trade. He had several debates on the question of free silver. One debate with Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was published in the weekly Tribune, and republished in pamphlet form. In the summer of 1895 Mr. Horr held a long debate with "Coin" Harvey, in Chicago. This debate has been published in book form. In 1894 Mr. Horr went to Plainfield, New Jersey, to make his home, and was living there at the

time of his death, which occurred December 18, 1896. Mrs. Horr is still living; also two sons, Frank H. Horr, of Ithaca, Michigan, and Rollin A., of Saginaw, Michigan. The two daughters are Mrs. F. W. Hebard and Mrs. M. H. Ewart, both of Plainfield, New Jersey.

CHARLES J. BAXTER

was born at Glenwood, Sussex county, New Jersey, on November 8, 1841. He attended the district school there until he was twelve years of age, after which he went to work on his father's farm, continuing his studies by himself and with the help of an uncle who had graduated from Lafayette College and who then lived on the next farm. On his eighteenth birthday he started his educational work as a teacher in the district school at Frankfort Plains, New Jersey. After twelve years of teaching in several district schools, Mr. Baxter was appointed principal of the Franklin Furnace district school. He gradually improved the condition of the school until it was converted into a high school, remaining in that position for thirteen years. After leaving Franklin Furnace, about eight years ago, he moved to Plainfield, where he became connected with the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia.

In 1875 Mr. Baxter was nominated as county school superintendent of Sussex county, by the state board of education, but was rejected by the Democratic board of freeholders, because of his party affiliations. This started the agitation which resulted in that power being taken from the board of freeholders and given to the board of education. He was appointed to his present position, superintendent of public instruction, by Governor Griggs, on March 24, 1896, as a successor to Addison B. Poland, who had resigned. Two days later Mr. Baxter was confirmed by the senate for a full term of three years.

WILLIAM McDOWELL CORIELL.

In the year 1663 David Coriell and his two brothers, Elias and Emanuel, emigrated from the island of Corsica to America. They were of French-Huguenot stock. One branch of the family settled at Lambertville, New Jersey, and the place made famous by Washington crossing the Delaware at that point was called Coryell's Ferry.

David Coriell, a descendant of David, Sr., was born December 19, 1735. He married Elizabeth Whitehead, born June 19, 1737. Their children were Elisha; Rachel; David; Alice, grandmother of Chancellor Runyon, of Newark; Samuel; Elizabeth; Susannah, grandmother of Judge Runyon, of Plainfield; Isaac, father of Dr. Coriell, of New Market; and Abraham. Elisha, son of Elisha, first mentioned, was grandfather of William McDowell Coriell. He first resided at New Market and subsequently moved to his farm of two hundred acres,



WILLIAM McD. CORIELL

which is a part of the present site of the village of Dunellen. He was in the Revolutionary war, and received a pension for his faithful services in that contest. For many years, and at the time of his death, he was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church at Bound Brook.

Elisha Coriell was twice married. His first wife, Mary, the daughter of Luke Covert, bore him eight children. They were Ephraim, the father of the subject of our sketch; Elizabeth, wife of Zachariah Pond, of Dunellen; Anne, wife of David Laforge, Newton, New Jersey; Sally, unmarried; Harriet, wife of David Van Kirk, Somerville, New Jersey; and David, who inherited the homestead property. Mr. Coriell's second wife was Nancy Dunn. The fruit of this union was three children, namely: Eunice Maria, wife of Isaac Van Nostrand; Caroline, wife of Ralph Conover; and Elisha, now a resident of North Plainfield.

Ephraim Coriell was a representative man in his township. He owned part of the homestead at Dunellen, by purchase and by inheritance, and here he spent his life as a farmer. His church relations were prominent both at Bound Brook and at Plainfield. He was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian church at Plainfield, and was one of its ruling elders until his death. He married Sally, daughter of Levi and Sarah Lenox, of Plainfield, December 26, 1811. She was born August 11, 1797, and died April 2, 1873. Her father was a Revolutionary soldier also. He died December 24, 1828, aged about eighty years. The children of Ephraim and Sally Coriell are Levi L., born April 5, 1812, died October 15, 1813; William McDowell, born December 19, 1815; Abraham C., born June 27, 1819, died in the spring of 1895. The latter was a resident of Dunellen, Somerset county, and was a representative in the state legislature at one time.

William McDowell, the subject of our sketch, is one of the oldest ruling elders of the Presbyterian church in Plainfield. He received his education at the district school, being permitted those advantages only until seventeen years of age, when the necessities of life required that he should enter upon some business career. He chose the hatters' trade, and engaged with Van Nostrand & Conover, hat manufacturers, at the place now known as Evona, in Plainfield township, and remained with them until he reached his majority. Subsequently he spent a few years at home, but without pecuniary assistance, and then, being moved to do something for himself, he worked for a few years as a journeyman at his trade. In 1844, with but a small capital, he entered into a partnership with five others and began the hat-manufacturing at the factory formerly occupied by Van Nostrand & Conover, but this enterprise lasted only one year. In 1846 he bought the same factory, and there manufactured hats until 1849, when he built his present manufactory, near the railroad, where he has carried on a flourishing business to the present time. From a small beginning the business

has increased annually, until now the product of the factory, in the manufacture of fine soft fur hats amounts daily to as much, or more, than was accomplished weekly in former years. In 1842 Mr. Coriell settled on the homestead formerly owned by his grandfather Lenox. In 1856 he built his present substantial residence near his manufactory.

Mr. Coriell has been prominently connected with the financial and religious interests of Plainfield during his active business life. Formerly he was a director and stockholder in the old Union County Bank, of Plainfield; was one of the founders of the First National Bank, in which he has been a director since its organization; is one of the directors of the Washington Insurance Company, of Plainfield; was a member of the common council for several years after the incorporation of Plainfield as a city; and he was one of the founders of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church, succeeding his father as one of its ruling elders, in 1858.

Mr. Coriell was married October 20, 1840, to Eliza C., daughter of Benjamin Runyon, of Plainfield. She was born March 8, 1819, and died January 2, 1881. The children born of this union are William Henry, Ephraim, Benjamin Franklin, Levi and David. Levi and David are dead. Mr. Coriell has been an active and useful man, and his name will long be remembered as an honored one of Plainfield.

LEVI HETFIELD

was born at Westfield, New Jersey, September 19, 1817. He came to Plainfield when a boy, and began to learn the trade of carpenter with his brother-in-law, John Cook, in a shop where the First Presbyterian church now stands. He was energetic and attentive to business, as well as frugal in habits, and was soon able to commence business for himself, as contractor and builder. Mr. Hetfield was from the outset prosperous in all his undertakings. His first work of importance was the erection of a flour and feed mill, on Madison avenue, which in after years was burned down. For a number of years he was the owner of and carried on the lumber and coal business, in Plainfield, New Jersey.

Mr. Hetfield led an industrious life, and was zealous in all his efforts to promote the growth and prosperity of Plainfield. In 1870 he retired from active business, but continued to give his personal attention to the various interests in which his capital was invested. He was a director in the Dime Savings Bank to the time of his death, and chairman of its committee on making loans, being considered an expert in property valuations in Plainfield. He was director of the Plainfield Street Railroad, the Bound Brook Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and the American Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Plainfield. For three years he served as a member of the common council, and his executive ability was frequently recognized by the court of chancery in appointing

him as administrator of various estates, among which were the Job Male and the Alfred Berry estates, which were equitably and ably settled.

Mr. Hetfield was married in 1838 to Miss Sarah A. Hand, who died in 1868, leaving four children, all of whom still survive her. They are Mrs.



LEVI HETFIELD

Harold Serrell, Mrs. Dr. Andrew Manning, Walter L., and John M., who is the present postmaster of Plainfield. Mr. Hetfield married again in 1874, being then united to Miss Maggie Freeman, who died in 1889. His children all reside in Plainfield, where their father, for more than half a century, led a useful life and established a character of which

they and their fellow townsmen may be justly proud. Mr. Hetfield died February 27, 1895, at the of seventy-seven years.

REV. LEWIS BOND.

The subject of this memoir was born at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, October 9, 1795. He was a lineal descendant of Robert Bond, who came from England and settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1639, removing to Long Island in 1643, and thence to Elizabethtown in 1664. While yet young, his father, Elihu Bond, removed to the homestead farm, midway between Elizabeth and Newark, which was in the possession of the family for more than two hundred years, and there the son remained until he became of age.

In June, 1817, he was received into the First Presbyterian church of Elizabethtown, and in the same year commenced his preparatory studies in the local Academy, of which Moses Smith was principal. In 1820 he entered the junior class of Union College, at Schenectady, New York, graduating in 1822. The same year he entered Princeton Theological Seminary, took the three-years course, and was licensed to preach, by the presbytery of Elizabethtown, October 7, 1825.

On June 8, 1826, Mr. Bond was married to Catherine, third daughter of Cornelius Van Derveer, of Rocky Hill, New Jersey, a direct descendant of Cornelis Jansse Van Derveer, who emigrated from Holland, in 1659, and settled in Flatbush, Long Island. Upon her mother's side Mrs. Bond traced her ancestry through the Van Dyke and Bergen families to Hans Hansen Bergen, who came to this country in 1633 and married Sara Rapalie, the first white female child born in the New Netherlands.

Mr. Bond was ordained on June 6, 1826, and preached for the newly organized Presbyterian church at Plainfield, New Jersey, by appointment of presbytery, until April, 1829, when he was installed as pastor, and continued as such until 1857. Then, a new church edifice having been completed and paid for, largely through his efforts, and believing that a younger man could better perform the increasing duties of the pastorate, at his earnest request the pastoral relation was dissolved. During his later years he was frequently called upon to preach, and to perform marriage and funeral services, but the love for outdoor life that he had acquired in boyhood was still strong within him, and much of his time was devoted to the cultivation of the soil. What was his farm is now one of the fine residential districts of the city.

Mr. Bond's father was a soldier of the Revolution, and was an ardent patriot. His house was used as a guardhouse, and his recital of the anxieties, alarms and dangers of that trying period served to imbue the son with a like spirit. While yet a youth he was connected with a company of mounted militia, and May 29, 1829, was appointed "Chaplain to the First Regiment, in the Brigade of the Cavalry of New Jersey,"



JOHN M. HETFIELD

receiving his commission from Governor Williamson. Until past middle life Mr. Bond rode with Colonel William Brown and staff upon public occasions. He wore no military insignia, except the sash, yet his fine mount and superb horsemanship rendered him a most conspicuous figure.

Mr. Bond was an enterprising and public-spirited citizen, ever ready to do what he could to advance the interests of the town. He was active in the promotion of education, an ardent friend of temperance, and, while taking no leading part in politics, did not fail to use his influence and cast his vote for that which he believed to be right. During the early years of his ministry he conducted a school, teaching therein, in addition to his pastoral work, and being ably assisted for a time by the late Dr. Abraham Coles, the eminent classical scholar and poet, who, although himself a student and but seventeen years of age, gave instruction to the class in Latin and mathematics.

Mr. Bond died January 23, 1885, having survived his wife for nearly thirteen years. They left four children: Theophilus, who married Emma A. Price, of Newark; Isaac Van Derveer, who married Dezier A. Ayers, of Plainfield; Catherine Louisa; and Lewis, who married Fanny Russell, of New York, and who has been, for nearly thirty years, a missionary of the American Board in European Turkey.

His portrait hangs above the altar in the chapel, and a beautiful memorial tablet has been erected in the church of which he was the first pastor, and which was his first and only charge.

JOHN M. HETFIELD.

John M. Hetfield, son of the late Levi Hetfield, of Plainfield, New Jersey, was born January 21, 1859, in the old homestead, where his father lived until his death, in 1895.

Mr. Hetfield attended the public schools until fifteen years of age, when he began to learn the trade of carpenter, under his father. After working three years, he helped his father build what is known as the "Hetfield Model Coal Yard," at the corner of Madison avenue and West Third street. This was the first and only coal yard having pockets to hold coal, from which a wagon could be loaded by being drawn under a screen. Mr. Hetfield's father secured a patent on this device, which is now used extensively throughout the country. He continued in the coal trade with his father until 1885, when they sold the business to Don A. Gaylord. In 1887 the firm of Hetfield Brothers was established in Plainfield, with John as manager, a new yard having been opened in the western part of the city. This firm carried on the coal business for three years, after which John, who had bought out his brother's interest, continued at the old stand for four years, eventually selling his business, to accept the appointment of postmaster of Plainfield, New Jersey. This appointment was made June 1, 1894,

and, under his personal supervision, this post office has become one of the best second-class post offices in the state. Since taking charge of it Mr. Hetfield, having lost his father, has had his entire estate to manage, and has been appointed by the Middlesex county courts as guardian of an imbecile, who is possessed of much real estate in Plainfield. Mr. Hetfield is president and one of the appraisers of the Plainfield branch of the New Home Building Loan and Savings Association of New Jersey. He is regarded as a man of excellent judgment in managing estates, and has met with success in every business enterprise.

Mr. Hetfield was married January 25, 1888, to Miss Isabella Muir, of Morristown, New Jersey, daughter of Josiah Muir. They have one child, Clarence.

THADDEUS OSBORN DOANE,

who is a representative of the building interests of Plainfield, was born in Nova Scotia, May 3, 1844, and is a son of Samuel Osborn and Sarah (Bagot) Doane. His parents were married on Long Island in 1836, and the father was a builder by occupation. In 1846 he removed with his family to Brooklyn, and ten years later took up his residence in Union county, New Jersey. He was a descendant of Deacon John Doane, one of the Pilgrim Fathers, who came to New England in the "Relief."

Thaddeus O. Doane was a child of only two years when he accompanied his parents to Brooklyn. He obtained his education in the schools of that place and in Union county, whither he came with the family in 1856. A location was made two miles east of Plainfield, and he lived on the farm, assisting in its cultivation and development, until after the inauguration of the civil war, when, prompted by a spirit of patriotism, he responded to his country's call for troops and joined the Union army. The date of his enlistment was August 16, 1862. He became a private in the Eleventh New Jersey Infantry, and went to the front, where he at once entered into active service. He was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville and again at the hotly contested engagement at Gettysburg. He was afterward transferred to the Twentieth Veteran Reserve Corps, with which he served until the close of the war, when he was discharged, as sergeant, in July, 1865.

On returning to the north Mr. Doane found that his family had taken up their residence in the city of Plainfield, and there he has since made his home. For twenty years past he has been identified with the building interests and his efficient workmanship, his straightforward business methods and his determination have brought to him signal success.

In October, 1868, in the old Scotch Plains church, was celebrated the marriage which made Mr. Doane and Miss Abby E. C. F. Randolph man and wife. They now have two sons, Thaddeus J. F. and Hervey



CHARLES POTTER

Kinch. Mrs. Doane and her sons are members of the Park Avenue Baptist church, and with them Mr. Doane attends the services and contributes to the support of the church. He holds a membership in Jerusalem Lodge, F. & A. M., and in Post No. 73, G. A. R. His political support is given the Republican party, and he staunchly advocates its principles.

Mr. Doane has never held public office, save in connection with the fire department. From his earliest boyhood, fires have had a great attraction for him. In his youth he would run away from home to every fire in the locality, although he knew full well that punishment awaited him on his return. After attaining his majority he became connected with the fire department, in November, 1865, finding an interesting excitement battling with the destructive element. In 1870 he became second assistant engineer, the following year was made first assistant engineer, and in 1876, 1877 and 1879 was chief engineer. He was appointed chief engineer by Mayor Male in 1888 and has held the office continuously since. In February, 1896, he was appointed inspector of buildings, and has since occupied that position. He is deeply interested in the welfare of the city which has so long been his home, and lends an active co-operation in all movements tending to its growth and advancement.

CHARLES POTTER,

the founder of the Potter Printing Press Company, and the originator of the printing presses that bear his name, was born in Brookfield, Madison county, New York, in 1824, and was the eldest child of Charles and Eliza (Burdick) Potter. His father, Charles Potter, was the youngest child of George and Mary (Stillman) Potter, of Potter Hill, Rhode Island. His mother, a daughter of Samuel P. and Mary (Stillman) Burdick, was born in Brookfield, Madison county, New York. The ancestors on both sides were from Rhode Island, and among those who fought for American independence.

His father was apprenticed, at the age of fourteen years, to the carpenter's trade, for the term of seven years, on the expiration of which he went to Brookfield, Madison county, New York, where he worked at his trade until 1826. At that time he moved to the adjoining town of West Edmeston, Ostego county, and engaged in the business of carriage-building, in which business he continued until 1837, when, on account of ill health, his physician advised him to go on a farm, which he did, in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, a few miles from the city of Watertown.

Up to this time the subject of this sketch, who was then in his thirteenth year, had attended district school, summer and winter, but from this time until 1846 his summers were spent upon the farm, and his winters, with the exception of two, in which he taught school, were

spent at school, including two years under a private tutor and two years of academic instruction in an academy in that county. He taught three terms with excellent success. In the autumn of 1846 he visited Rhode Island, where most of his relatives lived, both on his father's and mother's side, and whom he had never seen. This visit resulted in his engaging in business in Westerly in that state, whence he never returned to his old home in Jefferson county, except as a visitor.

It had been his intention, and also the desire of his father, to take a course in agricultural chemistry at Yale and fit himself for scientific farming, but circumstances compelled him to do otherwise. From the spring of 1847 to September of 1849, he was engaged as a clerk in a lumber and building business in Westerly, Rhode Island. Here he displayed so much business ability that when a stock company was formed to take up a defunct iron-foundry business Mr. Potter was engaged to have entire charge of the financial, as well as the mechanical part of it. In this he was engaged until January, 1855. During this time he made all the drawings for patterns that the company had occasion to use, which were many, as well as quite a large number of the patterns; and brought the business up from nothing to a financial success. He then left the foundry business, greatly to the regret of the company, who offered to double his salary if he would remain. His reasons for leaving were as follows: In 1854 the late George H. Babcock, of the firm of Babcock & Wilcox Company, the most famous boiler-makers in the world, had, with his father, invented a printing press for printing in three colors at once. This was of small size, only 8 x 12 inches, and run by foot power. Mr. Potter believed he saw a fortune in that press, and made an arrangement with the Babcocks, father and son, to take this invention, have the presses built at his own expense, and put them on the market, or sell the patent and, after all expenses were paid, divide the profits equally. He therefore left the foundry business, with a cash capital in his pocket of two hundred and fifty dollars, and early in the year 1855 took the press to New York, and opened an office at 29 Beekman street, second floor, over Connor's type foundry. While endeavoring to sell these presses, another of decidedly original character, invented by Merwin Davis, of Brooklyn, was offered him on the same conditions as that of Mr. Babcock's, and as it was for another purpose and did not conflict with the Babcock invention, he took that also to manufacture and sell. He exhibited one of each at the fair of the American Institute, the following October, and obtained a silver medal on the Babcock and a gold medal on the Davis.

In 1856 the Davis press was exhibited at the Mechanics' Fair, in Boston, and obtained a silver medal, and was sold to William H. Rand, now of the firm of Rand & McNally, Chicago, who in that same autumn opened a job-printing office in that city. In 1857, at the fair of the Maryland Institute, it took another silver medal. Mr.

Babcock obtained a patent for a very unique and excellent job press in 1857, and Mr. Potter took hold of that on the same plan as the former, to make and sell, and, after deducting all expenses, to divide the net profits equally. This became a popular press, and many were sold, but after it had been in the market about two years, and had gained great favor, a competing builder obtained a patent and threatened infringement proceedings in the courts. In view of these conditions, Mr. Potter sold out the presses he had in stock, and retired from that part of the business, rather than risk his capital in patent litigation. In the meantime it was found that the color press, which first engaged Mr. Potter's attention in 1855, was about forty years ahead of the times, those then built printing sheets 12x19 inches, and selling for about one thousand dollars, and printing in three colors; and yet, in 1895, forty years from that time, he built and sold a press of his own invention, that would print a seven-column newspaper of from four to sixteen pages, in four colors, at the rate of twenty-four thousand copies per hour, folded and delivered in packages of fifty.

Mr. Potter built his first cylinder press in 1857, making the drawings and a large part of the patterns for the same himself, and he continued to design his own presses until the rapidly increasing demands for his machinery compelled him to devote his time to the financial and general mechanical operations of the business, to which he has ever since given personal direction. After making his first cylinder press, with his illustrated circulars in his pocket, he canvassed for its sale, and, on getting orders, came back and built his presses, and then went out and erected and set them in motion. This he did for many years, and in doing it he became acquainted with probably more proprietors of newspaper and job-printing offices, than any other individual of his time. Thus he not only sold his machines, but he also gained great experience in the needs of the presses, and in those characteristics which go to help the printer in the use of the press. In this way, gaining his information and embodying it in his machines, he built a press that had the reputation of standing at the head of that class of machinery. In his canvassing for orders his competitors gave him the credit of being the best salesman in the field, successful for the reason that he never promised anything for his presses that they would not do, and therefore gained the confidence of everybody with whom he dealt.

While retaining his office over Connor's type foundry, in New York, he had for an office companion, John F. Cleveland, a brother-in-law of Horace Greeley, and became also quite intimately acquainted with Mr. Greeley, for whom he had great admiration.

Mr. Potter's presses were built mainly in Westerly, Rhode Island, until 1865; thereafter, until 1879, they were built at Norwich, Connecticut. In 1865, the business having grown too great to be managed by himself alone, he took as a partner, Mr. J. F. Hubbard, and the firm

name was changed to C. Potter, Jr., & Company. In 1879, after a very pleasant partnership of fourteen years, Mr. Hubbard's health failed, and he retired from the firm. Mr. Potter then built his shops in Plainfield, New Jersey, the main shop being two hundred and fifty feet in length, by sixty feet in breadth. Subsequently it was enlarged to 700 x 100 feet, and is still too small for the business. After the retirement of Mr. Hubbard from the firm Mr. Potter admitted to a share in the business Mr. H. W. Fish and Mr. J. M. Titsworth, and a little later Mr. D. E. Titsworth, all of whom had been long in his employ. Mr. Potter added to the class of presses that he had built the varieties of two-revolution, lithograph, drum-cylinder, and web-presses, and in each of these classes his machinery was unexcelled. He has been actively engaged in building printing machinery for a longer time than any man in this country, and to him is largely due its wonderful evolution.

In 1893 the company changed from a private company to a corporation, with the same owners as before, and with a paid-up capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with Mr. Potter as president, H. W. Fish as vice-president, J. M. Titsworth as treasurer, and D. E. Titsworth as secretary.

Mr. Potter has never allowed himself to be tempted from his one special business of manufacturing printing presses, however strong the temptation might be. His aim has ever been to do well whatever he undertook, and for this reason, and because of his business ability, he has had a successful career. His generosity and his devotion to church and every charitable cause have kept pace with his progress in the financial world.

Mr. Potter was married in 1850 to Miss Sarah P., daughter of Martin and Mehitabel (Wells) Wilcox, of Ostego county, New York. Both families are proud of their colonial and Revolutionary antecedents. Four children were born of this union,—Eva P., the wife of J. M. Titsworth, is now deceased; Emergene, wife of D. E. Titsworth; Sarah Florence, widow of Alexander M. Ross, Jr.; and Mabel L., wife of William C. Hubbard, of Plainfield. The family are members of the Seventh-day Baptist church. Mr. Potter is president of the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial Fund, and also of the American Sabbath Tract Society. He has been president of the board of trustees of the Seventh-day Baptist church in Plainfield for many years, also a director in the First National Bank, of Plainfield, and, for several years, its president. He has been a resident of Plainfield since 1870, and was a member of its common council for two terms, but is in no sense of the word a politician.

RUDOLPH MITCHELL TITSWORTH.

The Titsworth family, which has been quite largely represented for several generations in New Jersey, is of English origin. A century



RUDOLPH M. TITSWORTH

or more ago two brothers, Lewis and Isaac Titsworth, settled in the southern part of this state. To the latter and his wife, Margaret Mitchell, were born thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters. Rudolph Mitchell being the seventh son. He was born at Bridgeton, Cumberland county, New Jersey, September 26, 1820. Boys in his day were brought up to work, and at eight years of age he began to earn his livelihood.

In 1831, being eleven years old, he came to Plainfield, then Essex county, now Union county, New Jersey, and was apprenticed to the tailoring trade, one of the leading industries of this section at that time. After learning his trade he, with his brothers, John D. and Abram D., manufactured clothing in Plainfield until the trade demanded a more important centre for operations, when the general offices were removed to New York city, the firm name being J. D. Titsworth & Brothers. This firm was the first to establish a wholesale clothing house in Chicago, Illinois, the goods being manufactured in New York. The same parties, under the firm name of A. D. Titsworth & Company, were among the leading clothiers of Chicago until 1871, when every vestige of the large and profitable business was wiped out in the great conflagration. During the war of the Rebellion they filled many large government contracts, and for several years branches were also conducted at Montgomery and Selma, Alabama. These were continued until 1875, when all partnerships were dissolved, Rudolph M. continuing the business in New York until his death, in 1892. For forty-six years he traveled daily between his home in Plainfield and his business in New York, and at the time of his death had been a commuter for a longer time than any one from Plainfield. Mr. Titsworth was a man of marked business ability, and of very genial and bouyant disposition, and his business friends became his personal friends.

Mr. Titsworth was a resident of Plainfield for sixty-one years, and was prominently connected with the advancement of the place from the hamlet of 1830 to the city of to-day. He worked laboriously with Dr. Charles H. Stillman to secure the present school system of New Jersey. These two, with Randolph Runyon, composed, in 1867, the first board of education of Plainfield, Mr. Titsworth continuing a member of the board for eleven years, or until 1878. He was treasurer of the Plainfield College for Young Ladies, on Seventh street, during the time it was incorporated. He was one of the organizers of the Dime Savings Institution, in 1868, and a director from that time until his death.

In religious belief Mr. Titsworth was a Seventh-day Baptist, and for many years was a member of the board of trustees of the Seventh-day Baptist Memorial Fund, and a director of the American Sabbath Tract Society. He was a constituent member of the Seventh-day Baptist church of Plainfield in 1838, and was prominent in its support all his life.

In 1845 Mr. Titsworth was married to Ann Eliza Randolph, a descendant of that well known family of the state from colonial times. To this union were born seven children, four of whom reached maturity. Mrs. Titsworth died in 1883, and a daughter, Anna E., died in 1891, leaving the three sons, Joseph M., Arthur L., and George B., all of whom reside in Plainfield, and are associated with the Potter Printing Press Company,—Joseph M. being treasurer of the company, and George B. assistant superintendent of the works.

Mr. Rudolph Titsworth died October 10, 1892, at the age of seventy-two years, and his remains rest in the family plot in Hillside cemetery. He was greatly beloved and respected by all who knew him. Although a progressive man, Mr. Titsworth was very unassuming, and to the needy and deserving a good friend and adviser, being a man of few words, but of large sympathies. An epitome of his biography can be stated in one sentence : He was a wise counselor and a peacemaker.

HON. JAMES E. MARTINE,

Democratic candidate for mayor of Plainfield in 1896, was born in New York in 1847. At the age of nine years Mr. Martine came with his father to Plainfield, where he has spent forty years of his life, and is probably known personally and by reputation better than any other man in either city or borough.

Mr. Martine attended the public schools of New York and Plainfield and in them received his elementary education. When Mr. Martine had attained the age of thirteen years his father died, when he left school to look after the interests of Cedar Brook Farm. From the Daily Press, Plainfield, New Jersey, November 24, 1896, when advocating Mr. Martine's fitness for the office of mayor of that city we abstract the following:

From the time Mr. Martine was old enough to read the newspapers he took great interest in matters of a public nature. He had a natural gift of eloquence, and before he was twenty years of age had become a factor in politics and has continued so. He is both aggressive and positive, but maintains his hold upon his friends, even though not of the same political faith. At the age of eighteen years he was prevailed upon by Governor Theodore Randolph, United States senator, to make a stump speech, and since that time every campaign, national or state, has found him on the rostrum advocating the cause of Democracy. Mr. Martine first entered the political field as a candidate in 1877, when he was nominated for assemblyman in the old Union county, third district. He served one term as member of the common council, and was largely influential in helping to secure the elevation of the railroad tracks. He was a member of the street committee. In 1893 he was nominated for senator against Foster M. Voorhees. In private life Mr. Martine's



JAMES E. MARTINE

vocation is that of a farmer, and the sobriquet of "Farmer Jim," is not at all disagreeable to his ideas of courtesy. He is widely known as the "Farmer Orator." With his agricultural pursuits he has opened and developed as much residential property in Plainfield as any other man, and is now largely interested in improved property in the eastern end of the city. Martine avenue was named for him. He resides in an old-fashioned house on Cedar Brook Farm, near Watchung avenue, when an air of hospitality is always about it. Mr. Martine has never married.

RALPH I. TOLLES,

who is identified with one of the leading industrial enterprises of Plainfield, is a native of Bethany, Connecticut, where he was born on the 11th of April, 1852, the son of Isaac B. Tolles and Maria Buckingham Tolles. He received a common-school education, and, in 1870, effectively supplemented this discipline by a course of study in the Wesleyan Academy, at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, where he remained for one year, after which he was engaged for a time in teaching school in Bethany and Watertown, in his native state. In 1876 he engaged in the grocery and provision business at Naugatuck, Connecticut, where he remained for nine years, conducting a successful enterprise and developing a distinctive business and executive ability. In the year 1884 Mr. Tolles removed to Hoboken, New Jersey, where he accepted the position as manager of the Hoboken Beef Company. He retained this incumbency for five years, after which he became concerned in the wholesale commission business, at 518 West street, New York city, conducting operations, with a due measure of success, until 1892, when he removed to Plainfield, to engage in the wholesale beef and provision business with the great packing establishment of Armour & Company, of Chicago. He is recognized as one of the representative business men of the city, and his success has not been an accident, but the normal result of consecutive effort and well applied ability. He traces his lineage to English origin.

In 1882 Mr. Tolles was united in marriage to Miss Frances E. Bouton, a daughter of George C. and Eleanor (Perry) Bouton, of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

HARRY GODLEY RUNKLE.

Daniel and Elizabeth (Richey) Runkle, the parents of Harry Godley, were natives of Warren county, New Jersey. They are of German origin, their ancestors having emigrated to the United States at an early period in its history. The ancestors of Mr. Runkle's mother were among the early settlers of Warren county, where they remained for several generations.

Daniel Runkle, the father, was a prominent business man. He was president of the Warren Foundry, at Phillipsburg, was president of the

People's Gas Light Company of Paterson, New Jersey ; also a director in the Hackensack Water Company and a director in the Phillipsburg National Bank. His home was in Asbury until his death, in 1890. Mr. Runkle's mother is still living. He has one brother, living in Orange, New Jersey.

Mr. Runkle was born in 1858 and was reared in his native place, Asbury, Warren county, New Jersey, where in early youth he attended school, and subsequently was graduated from Charlier Institute, New York city. In 1877 he entered the office of the Gas Company in Jersey City, where he remained two years. He then went to Paterson, New Jersey, as treasurer of the People's Gas Light Company. Garret A. Hobart, recently elected vice-president of the United States, is the president of this company. Mr. Runkle subsequently removed to Paterson, where he lived three years. In 1883 he removed to Plainfield, where he has since resided. He was made treasurer of the Plainfield Gas Light Company, and, sometime later, Mr. E. R. Pope and Mr. Runkle formed another corporation, called the Plainfield Gas and Electric Company, which purchased the electric-light plant and leased the gas company's works. He is now president of this company.

Mr. Runkle is a director in the City National Bank and Dime Savings Bank, and also a director in the Water Company. He is treasurer of the Union County Club, of which he was one of the organizers and the first president.

Mr. Runkle was married, in 1880, to Miss Jeannie F. Randolph, of Easton, Pennsylvania, a niece of the late Governor Randolph. They have two children, Daniel and Mary Gray.

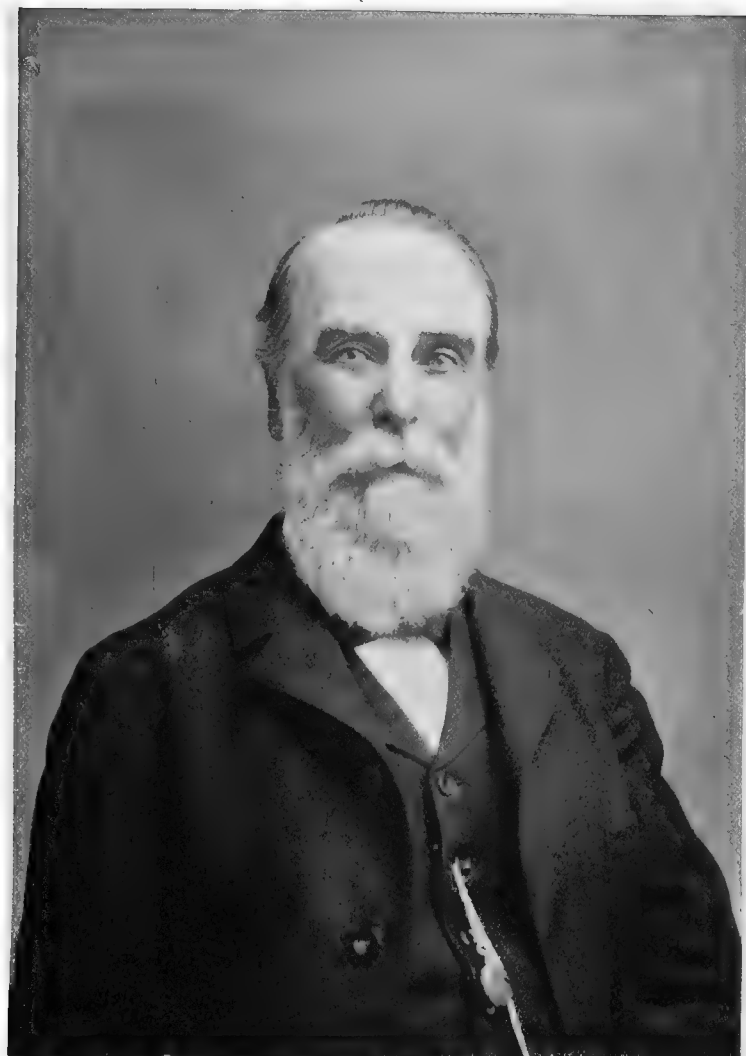
In politics Mr. Runkle is a Republican; he is a member of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church.

LEMUEL WRIGHT SERRELL.

The Serrell family trace their ancestors to Jean De Seres, a French Huguenot who escaped to England, about 1572, and entered the navy of Queen Elizabeth as John Serrell. One of the family was in the navy at the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, and resigned because he would not fight against the colonies. On the maternal side, the grandmother was a daughter of William Footner, who was born in Lymington, England, in 1730 and who died in 1827.

Lemuel Wright Serrell, the son of William and Ann (Boorn) Serrell, was born August 21, 1829. In the year 1831 his parents came to America and located in New York city, where they continued to live until the father's death, April 11, 1852. His mother died February 10, 1876, in her ninety-first year. Eleven children lived to mature age.

Lemuel followed the occupation of his father, that of a civil and mechanical engineer, the education and training for which he received



LEMUEL W. SERRELL

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CHARLES W. McCUTCHEN

in New York, where he has since been engaged, almost exclusively, as a solicitor of patents. He has had the care of a great number of important patents, connected with telegraphs, telephones, electric lights, sanitary appliances, etc., as well as attending to the patent business of many large manufacturing concerns. He is believed to have been in the patent-agency business in this country longer than any other person now living. Mr. Serrell has for many years been a member of the Academy of Sciences and other societies in New York, and is a vice-president of the American Association of Inventors and Manufacturers, at Washington.

Mr. Serrell moved to Brooklyn in 1852, and in 1867 he became a resident of Plainfield and bought property on Plainfield avenue and East Front street, where he now has five houses besides his own residence and surrounding grounds.

He is active in home municipal affairs, and has served for a number of years on the board of health. In religious matters he has not been idle. While living in Brooklyn, New York, he assisted in establishing and conducting a mission, which eventually became the Sixth Avenue Baptist church. In Plainfield he is a deacon of the First Baptist church, and a teacher in its Sunday school.

Mr. Serrell was married November 28, 1850, to Eliza Jane Harold, of Hempstead, Long Island, a daughter of John Harold. Of this union five children are now living: Harold, who is associated with his father in business; George; Ella; Lemuel William; and Wallace Lincoln. Mrs. Serrell died January 15, 1889.

CHARLES WALTER MCCUTCHEN

was born in Williamsburg (now a part of Brooklyn), New York, January 5, 1845. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry on his father's side, his grandfather, Thomas McCutchen, having been born at Newton Ards, near Belfast. William Moore McCutchen, his father, was a native of New York city, where he was born January 5, 1803. His mother, Eliza St. John, was a native of Connecticut.

Mr. McCutchen received his education at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn. At the age of seventeen he entered upon a business life, becoming a clerk with Sawyer, Wallace & Company, at that time one of the foremost commission houses of New York city. Here he received a thorough business training, which proved invaluable to him in after years. In 1867 his family moved to Plainfield, New Jersey, where they have always since resided and where his father died August 1, 1889.

Since 1879 Mr. McCutchen has been a member of the firm of Holt & Company, commission and flour merchants of New York city; a house which, established in the early part of the century, has always maintained a leading position in its particular branch of commerce,

having been an important factor in the development of the export trade in flour and breadstuffs with the West Indies and South America.

ALEXANDER GILBERT.

Alexander Gilbert was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1839. He is the son of the late Thomas and Phebe E. (Mathews) Gilbert. His father, a native of Ireland, came, in infancy, to America, with his parents, who settled in New York city, where he grew up and was educated. In early manhood he came to New Jersey, where he married, and became a resident of Newark. Mr. Gilbert, the father, was an iron founder and inventor, doing business in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and at the same time was associated with Mr. Barnett, the well known iron founder of Newark, New Jersey, where he continued until 1848, when he returned to Elizabeth, whence he subsequently removed to New Haven, Connecticut, where he was in business with Pierrepont & Mallary.

While there his son Alexander, the subject of this sketch, had the advantage of a preparatory school, intending to enter Yale College while his father was doing business in New Haven; but after two years they removed to Brooklyn, New York, his father going into business with Tuttle & Baily, with whom he remained until his death, in 1859. Mr. Gilbert's mother remarried, and her death occurred in 1886. There were eleven children, nine of whom are living. Of these Mrs. Ellis R. Meeker, of Elizabeth; Mrs. Dr. William H. White, of Bloomfield; Mrs. Willis D. Hager, of Orange; and a brother, Norman L., of Caldwell, are all that remain in New Jersey.

While the family lived in Brooklyn Mr. Gilbert enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education. His first business experience was in the office of Tuttle & Baily, where he was employed three years. He entered the hardware house of W. N. Seymorn & Company, of New York, as cashier. After remaining three years in this position, he went, in 1859, into the Market Bank, of New York, as second assistant receiving teller. In 1863, when twenty-four years of age, Mr. Gilbert became cashier of the Market Bank, enjoying the distinction of being the youngest cashier in the city, and continuing to be such for a number of years. In 1890 he was appointed cashier and vice-president. In 1887 he was offered the presidency of the old Fulton Bank, but having declined this position, the two banks consolidated, under the name of Market and Fulton National Bank of New York, since which time he has been offered the presidency of several banks,—all of which overtures he declined, preferring to remain where he is. The last offer made to him was by the Southern National Bank, in 1896; this he also declined, when the business of that bank was also consolidated with that of the Market and Fulton Bank. These consolidations,



Eng. by E. C. Williams & Bro. NY

The East Jersey Historical Society

A. Gilbert

which were brought about by Mr. Gilbert, were the means of making his bank one of the leading banks of the city. He was elected to the presidency of the Market and Fulton Bank in the latter part of 1896.

Since 1866 he has been a resident of Plainfield, New Jersey. He is treasurer of the Hillside Cemetery Association, of Plainfield, which he organized. In 1870 he was elected to the common council, serving a number of years as councilman, and being one of the commissioners for the revision of the charter of Plainfield. Mr. Gilbert was also influential in procuring the elevation of the tracks of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He has been prominently connected with all the early improvements, which have made the city what it now is.

In 1890 he was elected mayor of Plainfield, in which office he served until 1896, having no opponent in the last two elections. He declined renomination on account of pressure of business. In politics he has always been a Republican. In 1888 he was a delegate to the Minneapolis convention, and a member of the committee to notify President Harrison of his renomination. He is a member of the Union County Club, and vice-president of the Fulton Club, of New York.

Mr. Gilbert was a prime mover in the organization of the Y. M. C. A. of Plainfield, and was its first president. He has been a trustee of the First Baptist church, of Plainfield, for twenty years.

Mr. Gilbert was married in 1865 to Miss Louise F. Randolph, of Middlesex county, New Jersey, daughter of Isaac F. and Isabella F. (Randolph) Randolph, an old and noted family of New Jersey. Mrs. Gilbert is a cultured lady; she is a Daughter of the Revolution and a Colonial Dame.

WILLIAM TITUS KIRK,

the efficient and popular sheriff of Union county, in whose fidelity to duty the law-abiding citizens place the utmost confidence, while the same quality awakens the fear of the law-breakers, is a native of Cornwall, Orange county, New York. He was born in 1864, being the son of John N. and Elizabeth Townsend (Titus) Kirk, the former of Scotch nativity, while the latter belonged to the Society of Friends and was a representative of one of the old families of Orange county.

William T. Kirk, the only child of the family, was reared on his grandfather's farm in Orange county, New York, and attended the Friends' Seminary in New York city, for some years. He then went to Cornwall and spent the three succeeding years on a farm, hoping in the outdoor life to benefit his health, which had become impaired. Subsequently he resumed his education as a student in the Friends' Academy, Glen Cove, Long Island, where he remained for two years, when he entered upon the study of law in the office and under the direction of Luke A. Lockwood, in New York city, with whom he remained for three years.

On the expiration of that period Mr. Kirk formed a connection with the German American Fire Insurance Company, on Produce Exchange, New York, with which he remained for two and a half years, and then entered the employ of Milliken Brothers, extensive iron contractors, in whose service he remained for nearly three years. He then embarked in business on his own account, in Plainfield, and has



WILLIAM T. KIRK

since been engaged in contracting and iron-building. He has constructed nearly all the iron bridges and done nearly all of the iron work in Union county, and has done general contracting in iron all over the state. His high reputation in this line has won him a prestige that extends over a large section of the east, and his honorable business dealing, trustworthiness and promptness have secured him a very liberal patronage. The excellence of the work which he supervises is such as to commend him to the public confidence, and his



JAMES F. HUBBARD

success is the unfailing reward of capable management as combined with superior business ability.

Mr. Kirk has never been an office-seeker and has never had political preferment until November, 1896, when he was elected to the office of sheriff, by a majority of forty-three hundred, a vote which at once indicates his personal popularity and the trust reposed in him by his fellow citizens. Out of the three thousand votes cast in Plainfield, he received two thousand and three hundred. He is a member of the Union County Country Club, the League of American Wheelmen, and a valued representative of the Matano Club, of Elizabeth. He has made his home in Plainfield since 1883, his mother living with him, until her death, on May 4, 1897. In the city he is greatly respected for his sterling worth, his manly bearing and his many excellencies of character.

JAMES FRANKLIN HUBBARD.

James Franklin, son of James and Amy Carpenter Hubbard, sprang from the best of New England Puritan stock. He was born in Berlin, Rensselaer county, New York, in June, 1827. His father was a carpenter and joiner. Soon after the birth of James the family removed to Scott, Cortland county, New York, where he was taught the trade of his father, with that care and painstaking which laid the foundation for future fidelity and success. Two other children came to the Hubbard home,—Joseph A., who resides in Plainfield, New Jersey, and Mrs. Mary A. Pratt, of Scott. The father died in 1855. The mother remained until 1886, reaching the ripe age of eighty-three years.

James F. was educated in the common and academic schools of central New York. At the age of twenty-two he removed to Allegany county, and opened business as carpenter and builder. In 1849 he married Miss Elizabeth Grace Green, whose ancestors were among the oldest settlers of Rhode Island. Seeking a larger field of activity, Mr. Hubbard came to Plainfield in 1854, since which time he has been a resident of that beautiful city. He carried on business as carpenter and builder until 1862. Born to be a patriot, Mr. Hubbard enlisted in the Thirtieth New Jersey Infantry, and was elected captain of Company H at the organization of the regiment. He commanded his company at the second battle of Fredericksburg, and at Chancellorsville. He was mustered out at the close of his term of enlistment, and for a time thereafter was engaged in raising troops.

In 1865 Captain Hubbard went into the printing-press business with Charles Potter, under the firm name of C. Potter, Jr., & Company. He continued in this relation until 1879. Since that time he has been fully occupied in public business and places of trust. He was made a director of the City National Bank, of Plainfield, at its organization, in 1875, which place he still retains. He has also been a director in the Dime

Saving Institution since 1884, and he is now vice-president of both these institutions. He has been a freeholder of Union county for twenty-nine years, and director of the board for ten years.

Captain Hubbard began political life as a Whig, passing to the Republican party at its organization. He still honors the Republican name. The Captain is a member of Major Anderson Post, G. A. R., and of Loyal Legion Commandery, of New York. He has served Union county for many years, and no man is better known or has a more unblemished record. His practical business methods and his devotion to every trust confided to him have saved the people many thousand dollars. His name is the guaranty for efficiency, integrity and trustworthiness.

Captain Hubbard's first wife died in 1864. His present wife was Mrs. Isabell (Randolph) Titsworth, a member of one of the old and honored families of Union county. They are both members of the Seventh-day Baptist church, of Plainfield.

RANDOLPH MANNING STELLE.

The Stelle family trace their ancestry to Poncet Stelle, a French Huguenot, who came to America at an early period in colonial times. Six sons were born to him in the state of New York, but after reaching manhood they all settled in Monmouth county, New Jersey, with the exception of Benjamin, who moved to Middlesex county, New Jersey, and from whom Manning Stelle, the father of our subject, was a descendant.

Manning Stelle, son of Isaac Stelle, was the youngest of a family of five sons, all of whom grew up and became large landowners and business men in this part of the state. Benjamin, Samuel, and John owned and operated a general store on First street, in the earlier days of Plainfield. Manning Stelle began his business career in Plainfield, but in 1826 he purchased a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, and followed farming until his death, which took place in 1890, at which time he had attained the age of eighty-nine years, his wife having died in 1887. He was a director of the old Union County Bank when organized, and continued in office for many years after it was incorporated as the First National Bank of Plainfield. He was a member of the First Baptist church, of which he was a deacon all his life.

Mr. Stelle first married Rachel Runyon, who bore him two children, Almira and Julia. By his last marriage he became the father of two children, the subject of this sketch being the only one living.

Randolph Manning Stelle was born in Plainfield, in the house in which he now resides. He is the son of Manning and Jane (Molleson)



MANNING STELLE

Stelle, and was reared in the city of his birth. He attended the public schools of Plainfield, supplementing this course of instruction with one at an institution of learning at Flushing, Long Island. Upon leaving school Mr. Stelle entered upon the commission business in a house in New York, but afterward returned to Plainfield, and for a period of twenty years, commencing in 1871, carried on the drug trade. In 1891 he began developing the real estate belonging to the family, largely handling his own property, along Stelle avenue, the finest part of the town.

Mr. Stelle has been a Republican all his life, but no office-seeker. In 1896 he was married to Miss Clara Mathey, of Hoboken, New Jersey, daughter of August Mathey, an old settler in the state.

Mr. Stelle is a warm-hearted gentleman, is fond of field sports, and is a member of the Union County Club, of the Crescent Club, of Brooklyn, and the Magantic Fish and Game Club, of Maine and Canada. He is also a member of the Baptist church of Plainfield.

JOHN BAYARD BROWN,

one of Plainfield's well known citizens, was born at Somerville, New Jersey, nearly opposite Washington headquarters, May 19, 1823. His father was a resident of New Brunswick from 1828 to 1836, where he attended school with Drs. Cannon and Newall, and subsequently attended school at the district school house, two miles north of Somerville, New Jersey, with DeWitt Talmage and his brothers and sisters, the father of the Doctor being the teacher.

In 1836 Mr. Brown's father removed to his farm, one mile north of Somerville, where he remained till 1839. Twice a week for two years the subject of this sketch carried the mail, on horseback, from Somerville to Pluckemin, Kline's Mills and New Germantown, after which he learned the trade of carriage-making and followed that occupation in New Brunswick for four years, at twenty-five dollars a year.

In 1845 he was married to Miss Maria Homan, of Somerville, New Jersey, and in 1846 he came to Plainfield and located on the same lot where he still resides. Upon coming to this city he began work for Heath & Dunning, but in 1848 started in business for himself, carrying on carriage-making and general blacksmithing until 1875, when his health failed, and he retired to a quiet life. Four children were born to him, but two of them died young, and in 1885 the mother died. Whitfield N. Brown, member of the Consolidated Exchange, New York city, and Mary E. Brown, both of whom are single, reside with their father in Plainfield.

Mr. Brown joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1841, and has been an officer in the church for many years, serving as steward, class-leader and trustee.

In politics he affiliates with the Democratic party, and while he has never sought office, yet positions of prominence have been offered him by both the old parties. In 1861 he was appointed a member of a committee to raise a company of volunteers for the war, Abraham Runyon being chairman of that committee. In 1869 he was elected to the common council, and served in that capacity until 1880, refusing to



JOHN B. BROWN.

accept the office thereafter ; but he was elected city collector in 1882. In 1887 he was nominated for mayor, and although waited upon by Democrats, Republicans and temperance committees, he declined the nomination. Mr. Brown is a member of the League of American Wheelmen and although seventy-four years of age still enjoys riding his wheel.



James Clark

James Brown, the ancestor of this family in America, was a resident of Albany, New York. John Brown, the grandfather of John Bayard Brown, was a sea captain. He sailed from New York city in 1798, and was captured by a French privateer and taken to St. Bartholomew. He was a Mason, and affiliated with Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, of Free and Accepted Masons of the state of New York. He died at his home in Perth Amboy, New Jersey. His wife, Nancy Brown, was of French lineage, and she died in 1876, aged ninety-seven years; her son, John Francis Brown, died in 1872. He was the father of the subject of this sketch, and his wife died at the age of eighty years. Her maiden name was Phebe Van Dike. She was a daughter of Cornelius Van Dike, Sr. He was a farmer who lived near Somerville, New Jersey, and was a pensioner of the Revolutionary war. He was one of the guides to General Washington on his march by night from Somerville to New Brunswick, New Jersey. His son, Cornelius Van Dike, Jr., was a pensioner of the war of 1812. The wife of Cornelius Van Dike, Sr., died in 1833, aged eighty-one years. He died in 1840, aged ninety-two years. His wife's maiden name was Mary Brokaw. Her ancestor came to this country from Holland, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and settled two miles north of Somerville, New Jersey. He brought with him farming utensils, pictures, bricks for fireplace, and also some furniture, now in the possession of Mr. Brown. He had three children, —Richard, Isaac and Mary. Richard was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Isaac was a clock-maker and lived at what was then known as Bridge Town, New Jersey.

JAMES CLARK.

A noted citizen of the county is James Clark, whose business career has been a proud one, showing the possibilities and results of diligence and honesty. He was born in Westfield, Union county, in 1821. His parents, Ephraim and Phœbe (Clark) Clark, both natives of New Jersey, were of Scotch and English descent. He is a descendant of Abraham Clark, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, who is buried in the old cemetery at Rahway.

Ephraim Clark, father of the subject of this review, was strictly attentive to his business, and was a highly respected and well known resident of Westfield until his death, which occurred in 1875, at the ripe age of eighty-three years.

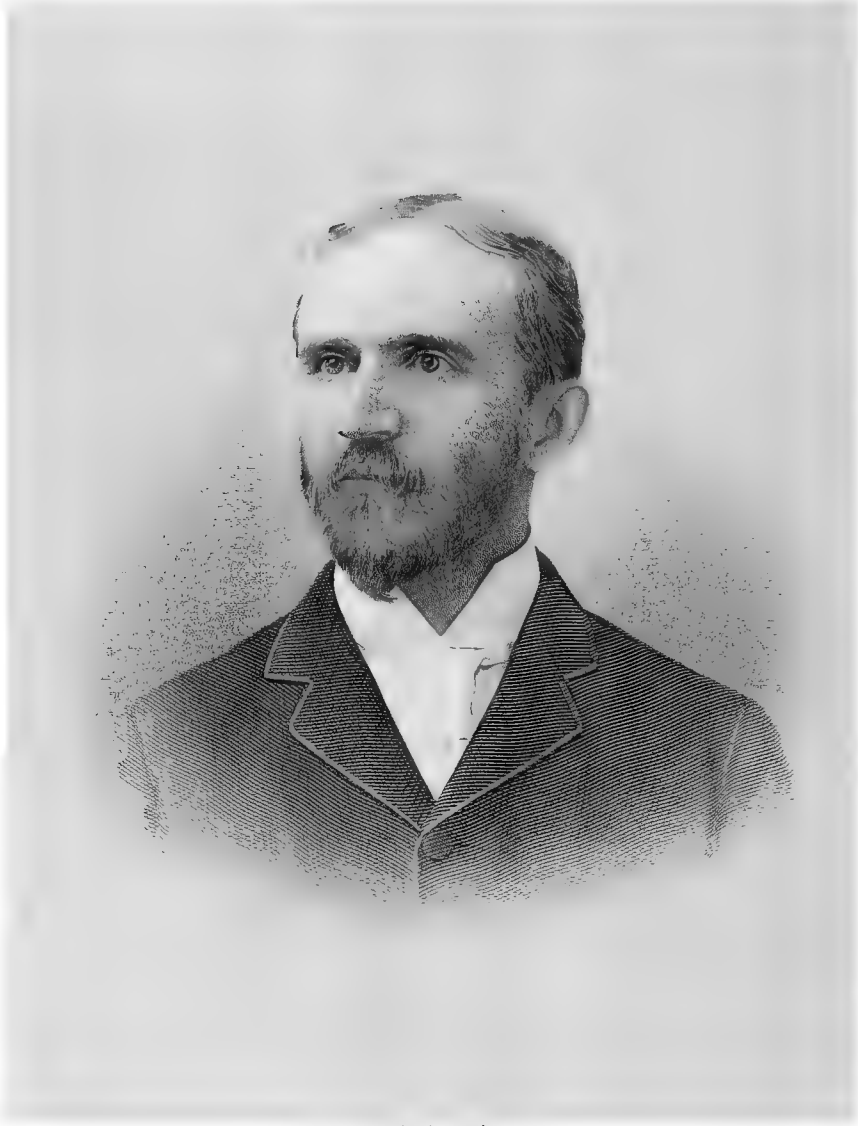
James Clark learned the currier's trade, at Newark, New Jersey, and soon after went to St. Louis, where he joined an older brother, who had preceded him. In 1824, when the subject of our sketch was but twenty-one years of age, he entered into partnership with his elder brother, E. D. Clark, forming the firm of E. D. Clark, manufacturers of leather and dealers in leather and shoe-findings. This was the commencement of a

business which was destined to become one of the most important of its kind in that section of the country. E. D. Clark died in 1846 and James Clark continued the business alone until 1860. In that year he admitted as a partner a brother, D. B. Clark, changing the name of the firm to James Clark & Company. This firm established a flourishing business, which expanded from year to year until it became one of the most important in the city of St. Louis. Frank L. Clark, a son of James Clark, together with Cyrus E. Clark, a son of D. B. Clark, were subsequently admitted to the firm, which continued business until December, 1895, when the firm sold out to a corporation which was organized to continue the business, as the James Clark Leather Company. D. B. Clark, who had been associated with James Clark in the firm for so many years, died September 23, 1895.

Mr. Clark assisted many employes to establish themselves in business. In 1853 A. P. Thomas, who had been in the St. Louis house, was joined by Mr. Clark in establishing the house of A. P. Thomas & Company, of Keokuk, Iowa. This was the start of a flourishing house, dealing in leather, shoe-findings and saddlery hardware. Mr. Thomas died in 1856, and W. H. Van Nostrand, also an employe of the St. Louis house, took Mr. Thomas' interest, and the firm became Clark & Van Nostrand. At the expiration of two years Mr. Van Nostrand retired from the firm and H. H. Clark, another employe of the St. Louis house, became a partner, and the firm of J. & H. H. Clark did a prosperous business until about 1868, when H. H. Clark retired from the firm, and Newton E., a brother, and James E. Clark, a son of James Clark, became members of the firm of Clark Brothers & Company. This business continued until about 1885, when the Keokuk house sold out and closed up their business interests there. It will thus be seen that Mr. Clark has aided many persons to establish themselves in life, and the business established by him in St. Louis, was so well known, by its long and honorable record, that the corporation succeeding him retains his name, as it had been for years a synonym for commercial probity and honor.

Mr. Clark still owns valuable real-estate interests in that city, and has a wide acquaintance among its leading men. He joined the fraternity of the I. O. O. F., in St. Louis, in 1844, and in 1894 the lodge of which he was a member united in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of that occasion, by giving him a "Golden Jubilee." This was the first one held in that state and was an affair of great interest. On this occasion Mr. Clark was presented with an engrossed and illustrated album, containing an account of the function, with many autograph letters from his old fraternal friends. This is superbly illustrated and ornamented, and is highly prized by him.

Mr. Clark has made his home in Plainfield since 1860, and is one of the best known citizens of the section in which he resides. He has an elegant home on Seventh street.



JOHN W. BROWN

JOHN W. BROWN

Mr. Clark is a man possessed of a vigorous and sturdy constitution, and his years sit lightly upon him. He is of a genial nature, and one who commands the respect and esteem of all who know him. Coming from a line of long-lived ancestry, he has doubtless many years yet to enjoy the wealth that he has accumulated by years of honorable business life. Mr. Clark has two sons, Frank L., a resident of St. Louis, and James E., a business man of Boston.

Mrs. Clark, whose maiden name was Mary A. Ferguson, is a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are members of the Crescent Avenue church, and enjoy high social position in Plainfield.

ERNEST R. ACKERMAN.

The subject of this review stands as a representative of one of the old families of the state of New Jersey. A native of the city of New York, Ernest R. Ackerman was born on the 17th of June, 1863, the son of J. Hervey Ackerman and Ellen (Robinson) Ackerman, a memoir of the former of whom appears on another page of this volume. His father became one of the prominent and influential men of Union county, having been called upon to serve in positions of public trust and confidence. His parents removed to Plainfield when Ernest R. was five years of age, and here he secured his preliminary educational discipline, completing the high-school course and graduating with honor as a member of the class of 1880. It was his privilege, during the same year, to enjoy the broadening influences of foreign travel, for, in company with Bishop John H. Vincent, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and his son George, he made a tour through England, Ireland, France, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland. Mr. Ackerman is an enthusiastic traveler, and during the decade from 1887 to 1897 he traveled extensively in the United States, Europe and Asia, Africa, South and Central America.

As a citizen of Plainfield, Mr. Ackerman has naturally been looked to as an eligible candidate for offices of honor and trust. In 1888 and 1889 he was repeatedly solicited to serve his ward in the common council of the city, but he declined all overtures in this direction, as his private affairs placed imperative demands upon his time and attention. In 1890, however, he consented to accept the nomination of the Republican party for the office mentioned and, being elected, faithfully served his constituents, not absenting himself once from the council meetings during the many sessions that were held within the year. In the council he served as chairman of the finance committee, and was active and uncompromising in opposing the attempt of the "Big Six" to fasten upon the city an unnecessary water and sewerage system. His arguments, which were timely, well directed and clearly defined, had much to do with defeating the ill advised proposition. Pressure of business interests impelled him to tender his resignation at

the expiration of one year's service. He has maintained a lively interest in political affairs, and is in close touch with the important questions and issues of the hour. He has appeared before both the Democratic and Republican committees charged with the consideration of the tariff, and the facts and arguments presented by him had much weight with the members of the congressional committee on ways and means. Mr. Ackerman has been a delegate to many conventions of the political party in whose support he is arrayed; has frequently been called upon to serve as chairman of such assemblies, and, in 1894, was prominently mentioned as the Republican candidate for congress. He would unmistakably have been the nominee of the Republicans of his congressional district had he not withdrawn his name early in the contest on account of pressing business exigencies.

In the campaign of 1896 he was heard from on the stump, as advocating the principles of the Republican party, and being well fortified with facts obtained during his travels in China, Japan and India, he was in a position to effectively combat the statements made by the free-silver orators. Numerous articles showing the fallacy of the principles involved in the free-silver movement constantly appeared in the press over his signature, and many thousands of his pamphlets, explaining the inevitable sequelæ of the adoption of a free-silver standard, were distributed throughout the Union. His prominence and influence in the councils of his party are again shown in the fact that he represented the eighth congressional district in the electoral college which gave its vote for McKinley & Hobart for the respective offices of president and vice-president of the United States, and he served as secretary of the electoral college in New Jersey. In 1896 he was tendered the nomination as the Republican candidate for mayor of Plainfield, but again business reasons led him to decline the honor. Mr. Ackerman controls large financial and business interests and is distinctively a man of broad capacity and marked executive ability. In 1891 he was elected president of the Lawrence Cement Company, of New York.

Mr. Ackerman is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society; the Hillside Tennis and Golf Club; the Union County Country Club and the Park Club, of Plainfield; the Lincoln Association, of Elizabeth; the Lawyers' Club, of New York, and the Building Material Exchange, of New York. For fifteen years he has served, as a representative from the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church, on the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Plainfield, and his interest in all that concerns the material and moral advancement of the city of his home is unflagging. Despite his activity as a business man, Mr. Ackerman is a well known philatelist, being a member of the London Philatelic Society and the Dresden Society, as well as the Collectors' Club, the National Philatelic Society and the Philatelic Club,—all of New York city,—and the American Philatelic Association.



JARED KIRTLAND MYERS.

J. K. Myers, assistant treasurer and one of the trustees of the American Bank Note Company, New York city, was born in Plattsburg, New York, in 1843. The Von Moyers, his great-grandparents, came from the Hague, Holland, in colonial times, and, landing at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, located in Herkimer, New York. The Kirtlands, the mother's family, came to America from England, in colonial times, and settled near Saybrook, Connecticut. Their descendants were patriots in the Revolutionary struggle.

Mr. Lawrence Myers, the father of our subject, was a merchant, for half a century, in Plattsburg, New York, where he resided until his death, in 1871. The mother died in 1864. Six sons were born of this union, three of whom are now living. William W. Myers, a broker of New York, also resides in Plainfield, and Michael P. Myers, a merchant, resides in Plattsburg, New York.

Jared K. Myers received his education in the public schools of his native city, and subsequently spent several years in his father's store and office in Plattsburg. In 1864 he came to New York city and entered the office of I. B. Kirtland, banker, on Pine street, where he remained until 1869, when he commenced the bank-note business. In 1867 Mr. Myers removed to Plainfield, where he has resided since

that time, and where he is recognized as a prominent and useful citizen.

In 1871 Mr. Myers was married to Miss Mary A. Stillman, of Plainfield, daughter of Dr. Charles H. Stillman, a sketch of whose life is published in another part of this work.

Mr. Myers is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, is a member also of the Masonic Order, belongs to the Union County Country Club and has been a trustee of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church for many years.

HON. BENJAMIN A. HEGEMAN, JR.,

ex-mayor of North Plainfield, is a descendant of one of the oldest settlers in the state of New Jersey. The old Hegeman homestead, in Somerset county, has been in possession of the family about two hundred and fifty years. Benjamin A. Hegeman, Jr., is a son of Benjamin A. and Jane (Roome) Hegeman, of New York city, the father being a member of the board of managers of the Traffic Association, and traffic manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company; and Mr. Hegeman, the subject of this sketch, is the general manager of the Lackawanna Live Stock Transportation Company.

Mr. Hegeman, Sr., was born in the city of New York, June 26, 1820. His wife was a daughter of the late Judge Roome, of New York. Of the five children born of this union only two are now living,—W. J. R. Hegeman, agent for the Lackawanna and Great Eastern Fast Freight Lines, and the subject of this sketch.

Benjamin A. Hegeman, Jr., was born in New York city, July 14, 1860. He was educated in the public and private schools of New York city, and at the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, of that city.

For several years he was connected, in various capacities, with the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad, until 1886, when he accepted a position as assistant secretary and cashier of the Citizens' Mutual Life Insurance Association, of New York city. In 1888 he severed his connection with that association, and took the position of general manager of the Lackawanna Live Stock Express Company, which has since been reorganized as the Lackawanna Live Stock Transportation Company, he still retaining the position of general manager.

Mr. Hegeman is a strong Republican, and has always been active in the councils of that party. In 1888 he was elected by the council of the borough of North Plainfield to fill a vacancy in that body, and was re-elected in March, 1890, by the people, as councilman for the full term of three years. In 1895 he was, without opposition, elected mayor of the borough of North Plainfield, for the term of two years. Mr. Hegeman is a strong partisan, and has served efficiently as a member of the Republican executive committee of Somerset county for a number of

years, treating with the greatest respect the views of his political opponents.

In April, 1879, he moved to Plainfield, and on October 23, 1883, married Miss Kate Greenough Matthews, daughter of Charles Matthews,



BENJAMIN A. HEGEMAN, JR.

a retired lawyer of New York city, but at the time living in Plainfield. Two children, Virginia, born in 1884, and Harold, born in 1887, are the fruit of this union.

Mr. Hegeman is a member of the Collegiate Reformed church, of New York city. He takes a deep interest in the Railroad Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Hoboken, New Jersey, of which

he is a member. He is also an active member of the Alumni Association of the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, and is prominently connected with other clubs and societies of New York and Plainfield.

FRANK L. C. MARTIN.

No work of art, no production of science, no invention, ornamental or useful, so rapidly won its way to public favor as the bicycle. Its use is almost universal. It has found its way into the palaces of the nobility and the humble cottages of the poor; the residents of the orient and the occident find in it a subject of mutual interest; for the bright-eyed little people of Japan, as well as those who reside in our own California, have enjoyed the pleasure of a "run" on the "wheel." Hamlets, towns and cities all number their enthusiastic wheelmen, and it is almost impossible to journey along the country roads in any part of America without meeting a wheelman. Almost miraculous seems this reception of the bicycle throughout the civilized world, and so extensively is it used that the manufacture and sale of wheels has become one of the most important industries of the world.

Mr. Martin, whose name introduces this article, is the pioneer bicycle dealer of New Jersey. A veteran member of the League of American Wheelmen, he is so popular and widely known in wheeling circles that he needs no introduction to the readers of this volume. He stands among the most prominent and valued business men of Union county, and it would be difficult to find an individual in all New Jersey who has more true friends. Nor within the bounds of this state are numbered those who entertain for him this kindly regard. The prominent part which he has taken in wheeling affairs has made him known throughout the country, and all with whom he comes in contact recognize the power of his genial, social disposition.

Mr. Martin was born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1865, being the son of J. Marc and Marie Martin. His father was for twenty-four years an insurance broker, and died in 1890, his wife having passed away in 1870. Their son Frank obtained his education in the public schools of Plainfield, and on laying aside his text books, in 1881, entered upon his business career as an employe of N. F. Monjo, an extensive fur dealer of New York, with whom he remained for six months, when he joined his father in the insurance business. A year later he entered the employ of Taintor & Holt, bankers and brokers on Wall street, New York, with whom he remained for nine years, during which time his fidelity and ability won him steady advancement, and he rose from office boy to assistant cashier. Upon his father's death he resigned his position with the banking firm, in order to assume the management of the insurance-brokerage business. From 1892 until 1893 he successfully carried on operations along that line, and his well directed efforts



FRANK L. C. MARTIN .

brought to him good financial returns, but in the meantime he had become interested in the bicycle business, which enterprise grew to such extensive proportions that he was obliged to dispose of his insurance interests in 1893.

Mr. Martin is at the head of one of the oldest established bicycle trades in the country. He began business in 1889, conducting his operations on a small scale, but being possessed of great energy, industry and keen discrimination, and by reason of the rapidly growing popularity of the wheel, he secured a trade that has marvellously increased. Disposing of his insurance business, in order to devote all of his time to the other enterprise, he has been forced to continually enlarge his stock and facilities, until he has now one of the largest and most complete bicycle establishments in the state. He extended his field of operations in 1892, by establishing a branch store in New Brunswick, but during Mr. Martin's absence at the World's Columbian Exposition his manager absconded, taking with him thirty-three hundred dollars. He then closed the branch in New Brunswick, but continued the business in Plainfield. In 1896 he formed a partnership with Frederick Keer, and incorporated the business under the name of the Keer & Martin Cycle Company, which conducts a large establishment at No. 876 Broad street, Newark, and in 1897 established a branch at No. 593 Main street, East Orange. The business in Plainfield is conducted under the name of the F. L. C. Martin Cycle Company, also incorporated. This is a separate and distinct organization from the Keer & Martin Cycle Company, and the former has a branch in Westfield. The business in Plainfield has pleasant and commodious quarters, having a large room filled with wheels for sale and renting. A very extensive repair department is under the charge of an efficient mechanic and an able corps of assistants. The establishments in Newark, Westfield and East Orange are alike complete in their appointments and equipments, and the volume of business done in these four establishments places Mr. Martin at the head of the trade in New Jersey. He is now agent for the Cleveland and Crescent wheels and also handles the Dayton and the Barnes' White Flyer.

Mr. Martin is regarded as authority on all cycling subjects, and has a wide reputation as a pace-maker on century runs. So continuous are the demands made by his business, that Mr. Martin has not found the time to make a "record" as a rider since the early days when he rode the old "ordinary," or high wheel. In 1886 he rode two hundred and two miles in twenty-four hours, on an ordinary, making a state record which has never been broken on an ordinary. In 1888 he inaugurated the great century run from New York to Philadelphia, and he has been the pace-maker on like runs each succeeding year. He has done more to advance the interests of cycling in this part of the state than any other one man. He was an active member of the Plain-

field Bicycle Club from 1885 to 1896, and served as captain for seven years. Mr. Martin also belongs to the Crescent Wheelmen, of Plainfield, the Vim Bicycle Club, of Newark, the Atalanta Wheelmen, of Newark, and the Essex Bicycle Club, also of that city; but while he is an enthusiastic wheelman, his interests are by no means confined to this one line. In fact he is a broad-minded gentleman, well informed on all matters of general interest, a pleasing conversationalist, and very popular in all circles. He is an active member of Anchor Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in which he took the degrees in 1896, became a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in 1894, and of the Alert Hose Company in 1891. Since 1886 he has been a member of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church, and in the social functions of Plainfield is a familiar figure. His uniform courtesy, genial manner and true worth make him a social favorite, and his friends are legion.

JAMES T. CLOSSON.

A cultured and esteemed citizen of Plainfield is Mr. James T. Closson, who has made this city his home since 1867. Mr. Closson is a native of New England, where his ancestors, in both the paternal and maternal lines were descendants of old, and notable English families, who trace their lineage to the colonial, and Revolutionary days of America. His parents, N. Holden Closson and Louisa A. (Garman) Closson, were residents of New Hampshire at the time of his birth. They subsequently removed to Middletown, Connecticut, and finally to Brooklyn, New York, where the homestead was retained until the death of his father, which occurred in 1861. The mother found a home with her son, in Plainfield, and resided there until her death, in 1891. Three children were born to them, the subject of this sketch, and two daughters,—one of whom is dead, and the other of whom resides with her brother, in Plainfield. Mr. Closson received superior educational advantages in his youth, and at an early age entered the mercantile house of his father, in New York, where he began his business career. He subsequently engaged in the banking business in New York city, in which he was very successful, and to the promotion of which he devoted his entire attention until 1890, when he retired from active business. Mr. Closson served as director in the Bank of the State of New York for twenty years; was president of the Richmond & Allegheny Railroad for a number of years, and in the financial and commercial world established a reputation of the highest order for honor and probity.

Mr. Closson's residence in Plainfield has been distinguished by a quiet and unostentatious support of all measures tending to the development of the moral and educational interests of the community. He was one of the organizers of the City National Bank, of Plainfield, and has been connected with that institution as a director since. He has always



JAMES T. CLOSSON

been a Republican in his political affiliations, is in no sense an office-seeker, but is a liberal contributor to the cause, and observes at the polls a quiet exercise of his duties as a good citizen.

Mr. Closson has also been a generous donor to all charitable and religious institutions, and is connected with the Grace Episcopal church. He is a member of the Union League Club, of New York city, and of the Union County Country Club, of Plainfield.

Plainfield is noted for its beautiful homes, and among them the residence and grounds of Mr. Closson are especially noticeable. Located on East Front street, the grounds have a frontage of five hundred feet, and a depth of about one thousand feet. They are admirably laid out, and embellished with natural shade trees and ornamental trees and shrubs, with large and well appointed conservatories, in the supervision and culture of which Mr. Closson takes a special pleasure. His home is an ideal one, and in the quiet enjoyment of its treasures Mr. Closson enjoys a well earned respite from business life.

JOHN B. DUMONT.

John B. Dumont is a descendant of Peter Dumont, member of the eleventh colonial assembly of New Jersey, and one of the first settlers in Somerset county, New Jersey, in which county John B. was born, in 1842. Peter Dumont was the youngest son of Walleram Dumont, a Huguenot who came to America in 1657, as an officer in the corps sent by the Dutch West India Company to Governor Stuyvesant, and he afterward settled at Kingston, New York.

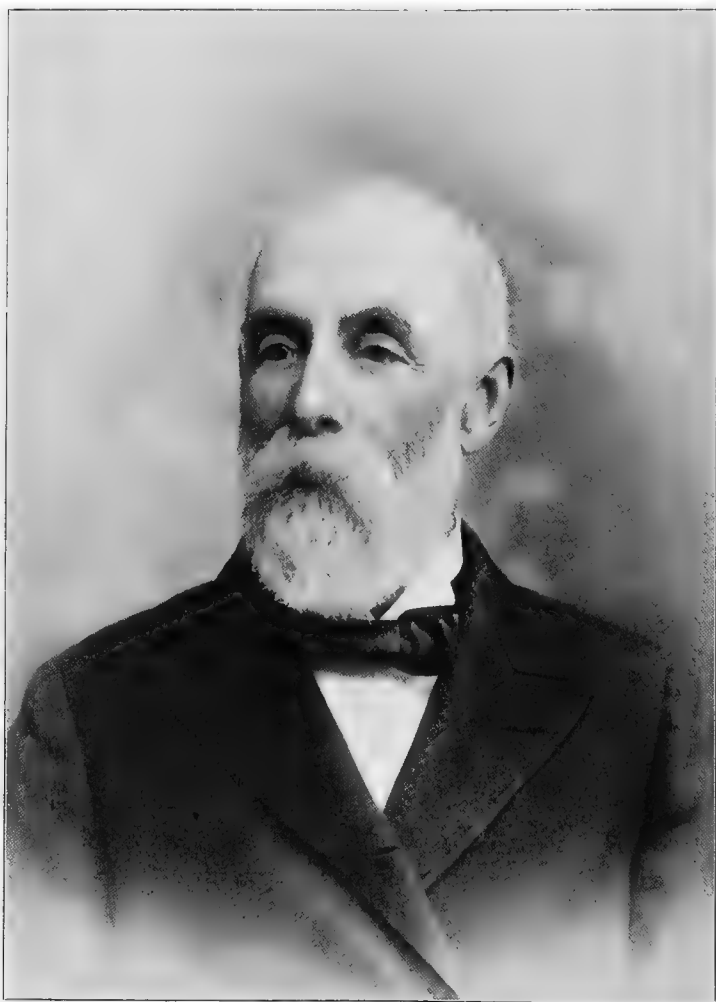
Mr. Dumont became a resident of Plainfield in 1869, before it was incorporated as a city, and has always taken an active interest in its affairs. He is a member of its common council, and has been president of that body at different periods since 1874, covering in all ten years. He has been treasurer of the Plainfield Public Library from the time of its organization, in 1881.

For twenty-five years he has been a member of the vestry of Grace church, Protestant Episcopal, and for twenty-three years a delegate from said church to the convention of the diocese of New Jersey. Mr. Dumont is engaged in business in New York, as a member of its Stock Exchange, in which he has served on the governing committee for ten years.

HALSTED COE COMPTON

is of English extraction. His great-grandfather, James Compton, emigrated to America about the year 1660. James Compton (the 2d) grandfather of Halsted C., was born in New Jersey and reared a family of children, among whom was James (the 3d) father of the subject of

this sketch. He was born September 4, 1780, and died in July, 1866. His wife, *née* Margaret K. Fountain, was born October 20, 1794, and died October 15, 1865. To this union were born four children, viz: James W., who died at the age of seven years; Catherine H., wife of Jeremiah Manning; Sarah A., wife of Abel Manning; and



HALSTED C. COMPTON

Halsted Coe Compton, who was born February 25, 1833, on the old homestead, on a part of which he now resides. The business of farming has been Mr. Compton's chief occupation in life, and he is one of the largest owners of real estate in the city. His fitness for the realities of a business career, which has made his life a successful one, was acquired in the common schools of his native town, and he has



J. FRED MACDONALD

lived to the present time in the enjoyment of the respect and confidence of all who know him.

In politics Mr. Compton is a staunch Republican, a strong supporter of the church and all its kindred interests. He is a member of the First Baptist church and was one of the trustees at the time the new church was built.

He married Miss Emma Durbrow, daughter of Joseph and Mary Durbrow, of New York. To this union were born the following named children: Mary Durbrow; Sophia Dall, wife of Dr. J. H. Reed, of New York; Alfred Halsted; and Emma Josephine, wife of J. W. Johnson, of Spuyten Duyvil.

J. FRED MAC DONALD.

Among those prominently identified with the growth of Plainfield during these latter years should be mentioned J. Fred MacDonald. Although a young man, Mr. MacDonald has demonstrated, by his business tact and ability, his place among financiers of this part of the state. He is of Scotch descent, and belongs to one of the old families of New Jersey. His grandfather, Thomas MacDonald, resided at Fairview, this state. Here Rudolphus MacDonald was born, on the 24th of April, 1826; and thirty years from that date, to a day, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Gardner, daughter of James J. Gardner, of New York. In due time Mr. MacDonald removed to Chicago, in search of a location for business, but subsequently turned his steps eastward, and settled for a time in New York. In October, 1856, he came to Plainfield, where he established, in fact, the first grocery store in this city. James M. Dunn and Ira Pruden each owned and operated a store at that time, but their trade was general, including dry goods as well as groceries, while that of Mr. MacDonald was special. Mr. MacDonald had a keen foresight for business. Had he remained in Chicago immense wealth would have come to him. As it was, he accumulated a competency before his death, which occurred very unexpectedly, while he was sitting in his easy chair, June 25, 1889. His widow survives him and resides with her only son, the subject of this sketch.

J. Fred MacDonald was born in Plainfield, April 12, 1858, in the house in which he now resides. He received his education in the private and public schools of Plainfield, leaving the high school with the class of 1877. Within the year of his graduation he entered the store of his father in the capacity of clerk. Having mastered the details of the grocery trade, Mr. MacDonald was given an equal partnership in the business in 1880. In 1888 he purchased all interests and has remained sole proprietor since that time. This store is one of the landmarks of the place, and when we take into account the immense trade which has accumulated—in consequence of the popularity of this favored old

stand—during these past many years, we form a better conception of the attitude its proprietor sustains towards the people of this place. Besides the store Mr. MacDonald deals largely in real estate. He is interested in several properties in Bergen county, New Jersey, and also in Plainfield. In addition, he has become the adjuster of a number of large estates for other people. He is one of the executors of the Latimer estate and has constantly in hand large trusts, which bespeaks for him the confidence of his fellow townsmen. He is a director in the City National Bank, and is treasurer of the city and county Republican organization, which last position he has held for many years. As a business man Mr. MacDonald stands among the representative financiers of Plainfield.

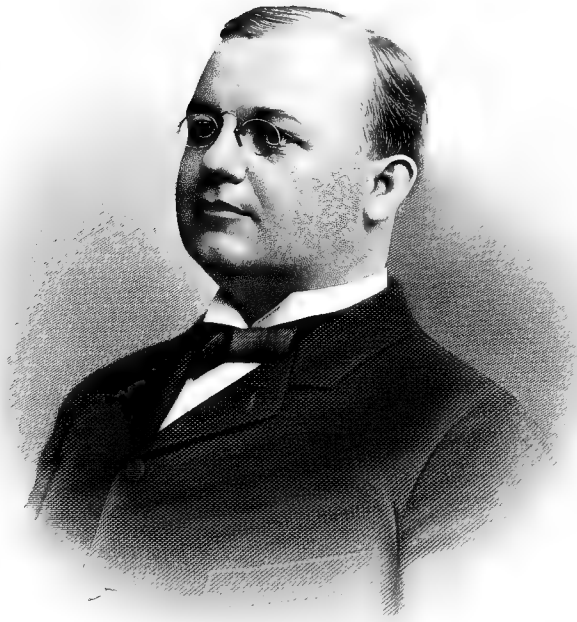
Mr. MacDonald was married October 13, 1880, to Miss Maria Rockwell, daughter of Dr. Jacob Van Deveer, of New York, and granddaughter of Dr. William Rockwell, at one time a member of the board of health of the city of New York. Mrs. MacDonald comes from a family of physicians, in both her paternal and maternal lines of descent. Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald are members of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church, and they have hosts of friends and are in every way identified with the interests of their city.

CHARLES J. FISK.

Charles Joel Fisk, a native of Jersey City, New Jersey, was born in 1858. His father was a native of Vermont, of English extraction, and tracing his ancestry back to 1399. William Fisk, the original American ancestor, settled in Wenham, Massachusetts, in 1637, where he and a brother named John were prominent residents.

Mr. Fisk's father was, in 1848, a clerk in a dry-goods store in Trenton, New Jersey. In 1852 he was employed as assistant teller in the Mechanics Bank, of New York city, and, ten years later, in 1862, began business for himself, and soon afterward, as the head of the firm of Fisk & Hatch, became a noted financier, and was very prominent in Wall street for many years. Fisk & Hatch were very active during the war of the Rebellion as agents for the government, in floating its bonds, thus rendering the greatest aid to the country. The firm continued as Fisk & Hatch until 1885. It was then dissolved, and Mr. Fisk associated his sons with him in business, under the firm name of Harvey Fisk & Sons. The father died in 1889. The present members of the firm are Harvey E., Charles J., Pliny and Alexander G. Fisk, Theodore H. Banks and Herbert W. Denny. This firm is among the largest in New York handling government bonds and general investment securities.

Mr. Fisk's mother's family, the Greens, were of New Jersey, and were prominent in colonial and Revolutionary history. Mr. Fisk's maternal grandfather, A. B. Green, was an active business man, connected



Chas J. Frick

with the old Camden & Amboy Railroad, and was member of the legislature two terms during the war. His mother is still living at the old homestead, on the Delaware river, near Trenton, New Jersey.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. Charles J. Fisk, was brought up in New York, and on the old homestead, securing his educational discipline in the schools of the metropolis. He went into his father's office when seventeen years of age, and has been consecutively connected with the business since, and is now one of the best posted men on finances on "the street."

In 1891 Mr. Fisk became a member of the city council of Plainfield, New Jersey, in which capacity he has taken a very public-spirited position. He was one of the leaders in securing the sewer system for the city.

Mr. Fisk has been a delegate to different county conventions, and was alternate to the St. Louis convention which nominated Major McKinley for president. He served as chairman of the campaign committee, and did heroic work for his party. Mr. Fisk is a leader of men, is very energetic, and one who labors assiduously for whatever he believes to be right and best. He is a member of the Lawyers Club, the Republican Club, and the Wool Club, all of New York; and of the Union County Country Club, of Plainfield.

Mr. Fisk was married, in 1879, to Miss Lillie R. Richey, of Trenton, New Jersey, daughter of the late Augustus G. Richey, one of the most prominent lawyers of the state. They have five children: Louisa G., Augustus R., Charles W., Harvey and Annie G. The family are members of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian church, of which church Mr. Fisk is one of the trustees. He is one of the most popular men in Union county. In recognition of his sterling character and peculiar eligibility, (upon the refusal of Mayor Gilbert to accept renomination) Mr. Fisk was unanimously chosen by his party for the office of mayor of Plainfield, and was elected at the last municipal election.

PHINEAS M. FRENCH.

Phineas M. French was born near Union village, Somerset county, New Jersey, August 10, 1812, and passed his boyhood days on his father's farm. His parents were David French and Margaret (Noe) French, and his grandfathers, David French and Lewis Noe, served in the Revolutionary war, as the record at Trenton shows. His ancestors came here from Northamptonshire, England, in 1688, and settled in New Jersey, and his great-grandfather, Robert French, was the first white settler west of Rahway road in this state.

On January 25, 1837, Phineas M. French was married to Mary E. Oswald, whose parents were English, and she died January 11, 1861. In 1836 he built the house now standing at 106 Somerset street, North

Plainfield, New Jersey, at which time there were only seven houses in that place. This was his home for twenty years, after which he built the handsome colonial dwelling which he now occupies with his second wife, who was formerly Sarah J. Lees, of Montclair, New Jersey, and



PHINEAS M. FRENCH

whom he married in 1862. When Mr. French first moved to Plainfield the town boasted of one hundred inhabitants. In 1837 he received a contract for building a portion of what is now the Central Railroad of New Jersey, from Elizabeth to Plainfield, the line being then called the Elizabethtown & Somerville Railroad.



HUGH M. ESTIL

In 1839 Mr. French purchased the Plainfield flour and saw mills, and, after operating them for twelve years, built the present City Mills, on the site formerly occupied by the old buildings. Mr. French was one of the first directors of the first bank in Plainfield, called Beach Bank, the same having been established in 1847, by his friend, Moses Y. Beach, founder of the New York Sun.

A few years later Mr. French assisted in founding the Union County Bank, which took the place of the Beach Bank, and he was a director until it was merged into the present First National Bank. Since that time he has served almost continuously as a member of the board of directors of the latter bank, and is the oldest director. In 1840 he was elected a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal church, and has served continuously in that capacity up to the present time, a period of fifty-seven years.

Mr. French at one time owned the Plainfield Gas Works and the New Brooklyn (now South Plainfield) Mills, and has for many years been a large property-holder. He has been prominently identified with the many improvements made in Plainfield, and is a valued citizen.

The children resulting from his first marriage are as follows: Frances Morrill, Theodore Franklin, Mary Louise, John H., Sarah Margaret, Henrietta, and Louis Mundy; and from his second marriage: Harriett Anna, William Albert, Harrington Robley, Elston Marsh, and David Herbert French.

HUGH MULFORD ESTIL.

Hugh Mulford Estil's paternal ancestors were of French origin. They came to America in the early colonial days and settled, in 1666-7, on the "Monmouth Grant," in Middletown township. Just before the breaking out of the American Revolution descendants of this Daniel Estill, the original founder of this family in New Jersey, moved into Middlesex county. Here they settled down to the duties of agricultural pursuits, and, when call to arms was made, there were representatives of this family who took an active part in the struggle for independence. William Estill served his country as private soldier in the state militia. His son Samuel, grandfather of our subject, was born at the little hamlet of Samptown, near what is now Plainfield, New Jersey, and pursued the vocation of a farmer. Among his children was William Estil, the father of Mr. Hugh M. Estil. He was a hatter by trade, this line of enterprise having been a leading occupation of the first half of this century in this locality. He married Miss Mary Thorn Webster, daughter of Samuel and Martha (Thorn) Webster, also of Plainfield, where they lived for fifty-six years. Mrs. Estil, mother of Hugh, died April 25, 1888; his father died March 1, 1892. In their family of nine children only three lived to mature years. The two still living in North Plainfield are

Hugh M. Estil, the subject of this sketch, and his sister, Mary A., wife of Samuel A. Wallace.

Mr. Estil's maternal ancestors were Scotch Quakers, who were among the pioneer settlers of East Jersey. William Webster was the progenitor of the family in this province, and settled a few miles east of Plainfield, about 1685. His grandson, Hugh Webster, was always a devout worshiper in the meetings of the Friends' society, and was prominently instrumental in advancing their religious interests. The granddaughter of Hugh Webster was the mother of Mr. Estil, who received his Christian name from him.

Hugh M. Estil was born in 1842, in Plainfield, in whose public schools he was educated. After leaving school he learned the harness-making and saddlery trade, which he followed for a few years. In 1876 he established, in Plainfield, a book and stationery business, which he has conducted very successfully. Mr. Estil has traveled extensively both in Europe and America, and has been a careful observer of everything worthy of attention in the various countries which he has visited. In the community he is an active and enterprising man. He has been a director of the First National Bank for the past seven years, and was elected vice-president in September, 1896. He is one of the managers of the Dime Savings Bank.

Since 1889 he has been a resident of North Plainfield, New Jersey, where he has an elegant home, in which he is surrounded with books, paintings, and other indications of taste and refinement. He has been a member of the First Baptist church for many years. Mr. Estil is a Son of the American Revolution, and in politics he is a Republican.

JOHN WESLEY JOHNSON.

Among the citizens of Plainfield most prominent in its business and social life is John W. Johnson, president of the First National Bank. There are probably none more deserving of mention than he. Mr. Johnson was born in Middlesex county in 1844, and is a son of John S. and Eliza (Clarkson) Johnson. His father was born on Staten Island, where his ancestors had resided for several generations.

John S. Johnson was a farmer by occupation, and followed the business of farming in Middlesex county for many years. He subsequently came with his family to Plainfield, where he resided until his death, in 1896. His wife died in 1892. Three children born of this union are now living. Alfred C. and Peter C. Johnson reside in Middlesex county, New Jersey.

John W. Johnson attended, at first, the public schools of his native county, and was subsequently sent to Staten Island, where he attended a private school. He then began his business career, as a clerk in the silverware store of J. A. Babcock, with whom he remained

nine years. In 1869, having thoroughly mastered the details of the business, he established a trading house for himself, and therein has achieved a marked success. His business is the sale of all kinds of household plate-ware, and his trade has been extended not only throughout America, but into many foreign countries, and is one of the most prominent in the line. His office is at 22 John street, New York city.

Mr. Johnson has resided in Plainfield since 1866. He has been a director in the First National Bank for a number of years, and upon the death of Mr. E. R. Pope, in 1896, he was elected president. He is also president of the Plainfield board of trade, and is in other ways recognized as a successful business man of the city.

Mr. Johnson has always been a lover of fine stock. He owns, near Plainfield, a model farm of two hundred acres, where he is now raising thorough-bred trotting horses. He is president of the New Jersey Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, and is treasurer of the Driving Park Association.

Mr. Johnson was married June 2, 1869, to Miss Sarah Coriell, a daughter of Richard and Margaret (Elliott) Coriell. The Coriell family is of the French Huguenot extraction and is also connected with the colonial and Revolutionary history of our own country. Richard Coriell was a hatter and an honored citizen of this section. He died in November, 1893. His wife was of English descent.

Mr. Johnson is the father of two sons, both of whom are associated with him in business. The family are members of the Park Avenue Baptist church, of whose board of trustees Mr. Johnson is president.

Mr. Johnson and family generally spend their summers in their beautiful homes on Lake Champlain, New York, and Alexandria bay, on the St. Lawrence river. They have hosts of friends, and are prominent in all the affairs of Plainfield.

WILLIAM PALMER SMITH

was born in New York city, August 19, 1852, being the son of James Wood Smith, also born in New York city, and a descendant of the Smiths, of Smithtown, Long Island. His mother, whose maiden name was Ann Palmer, descended from an old English family of that name, and her mother was a Paulding, a grandniece of John Paulding, of Revolutionary fame, and a direct descendant of one Joost Paulding, a Hollander, who settled in New Amsterdam (New York) in 1688, and was a freeholder and voter of that period.

The subject of this sketch became a resident of Plainfield, New Jersey, in 1861, and has since resided there almost continuously. His early years were spent in New York city, Long Island, and Westchester county, New York. He was educated at military and private schools

in White Plains, New York, and at private and public schools in Plainfield, New Jersey.

Mr. Smith is a banker and stock broker, a member of the firm of Breese & Smith, in New York city, where he began business in Feb-



WILLIAM P. SMITH

ruary, 1868, becoming a member of the New York Stock Exchange in April, 1875, and a governor in May, 1897.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Union Club, Players' Club, and the St. Nicholas Society, of New York city, and the Baltusrol Golf Club, of New Jersey.



THEODORE F. FRENCH

His wife's maiden name was Georgianna Hoadley, she being a daughter of George E. Hoadley, of the New Haven family of that name; her mother's name was Anna B. Howell. He has four children,—Georgianna Hoadley, William Palmer, Jr., Lawrence Breese, and Alice Hoadley; also Bradford Hoadley Smalley and Edith Hoadley Smalley, adult children of his wife by a former marriage.

His residence is "Fridhem", on Belvidere avenue, Netherwood, New Jersey, a suburb of Plainfield.

THEODORE FRANKLIN FRENCH

was born in North Plainfield, New Jersey, in 1840. He is the son of Phineas M. and Mary E. (Oswald) French, the father being a native of New Jersey, the mother of New York. The grandfather of Mr. French was a native of Somerset county, where he carried on the business of a farmer. His son, Phineas M. French, became a mill-owner, and is now living, hale and hearty, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. This property is in the city of Plainfield, the mill still being in the possession of the French family. The mother died at the age of forty-two. Her ancestors were of English descent, and were prominent in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. Six children, now living, were the fruit of their marriage, and of these Theodore F. is the eldest.

Mr. Theodore F. French received his education in the public schools of Plainfield, and in the Newark Methodist Seminary, after which he entered into business with his father, under the firm name of P. M. French & Sons. He continued with his father until 1886, when he had to abandon business on account of his health. He then went south for a time. In 1891 he entered the water office as the general manager of the Plainfield Water Supply Company, in which connection he is still engaged.

Mr. French is a Republican, but has never sought office or preferment, though he has been foremost in promoting the public interests. He has been many years in an active business life, and, being enterprising, affable and genial, has become a well known citizen of Plainfield, officiating in various public capacities from time to time. He was a member of the school board of North Plainfield for a number of years, was secretary of the old board of fire commissioners for a term of years, and was connected with the volunteer fire department for the period of thirteen years. Mr. French has been twice married. In 1864 he was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary C. Burnett, of Chatham, New Jersey, and two children were born of this union,—Nettie L., wife of Edward Howell, of Morristown, New Jersey, and Charles G., who is connected with Rogers, Peet & Company, New York. His wife died in 1884. In 1886 he was married to Miss Melisse Colthar, of Somerset county, New Jersey.



J. AUGUSTUS SMITH,

an enterprising purveyor of pure food products to the citizens of Plainfield, was born at Weston, Somerset county, New Jersey, on September 21, 1860.

At fifteen years of age he entered the employ of the late James E. Gillem, the leading grocer of Bound Brook, New Jersey, where he remained a few years and then accepted a position as a traveling salesman for a wholesale provision house in New York. In 1882 Mr. Smith came to Plainfield as a clerk for one of the leading grocers. December 1, 1886, Mr. Smith and George S. Rockwell formed a partnership under the firm name of Smith & Rockwell, and purchased the interests of T. J. Pruden, whose business as a grocer had been in the family for nearly a century,

at 125 West Front street. After a three-years successful venture in this enterprise Mr. Smith bought out his partner and branched out into the wholesale trade, as well as continuing the retail business. The large and increasing trade compelled more room, and additions were made to the store. Finally Mr. Smith leased the entire building and then two upper stories, besides the basements of 123-125 West Front street, now exclusively used by the wholesale department. In 1895 Mr. Smith took his brother, Frederick E. Smith, into partnership, under the firm name of J. A. Smith & Brother.

Mr. Smith has been president of the Plainfield Grocers' Protective Association, is now vice-president of the same, and also one of the vice-presidents of the Retail Merchants' Association of New Jersey. Mr. Smith is an active and enterprising citizen of Plainfield, and his public-spirited life adds much to the welfare of his adopted city.

GEORGE HENRY FROST,

one of the proprietors of the Engraving News, New York, and associate member of American Society of Civil Engineers, was born July 9, 1838, in Canada. Both of his parents were natives of Vermont, but in early life they removed to New York, and in 1836 settled in Canada, where both died, leaving five sons and two daughters, of whom all but one are now living. Francis T. Frost, the youngest son, is a member of the dominion parliament, the first liberal candidate elected from his district in his own lifetime. He and his brother Charles comprise the firm which ranks second of the two principal firms manufacturing agricultural machinery in Canada. They succeeded their father in the business.

George Henry Frost received his early education in the public schools, until seventeen years of age, when he attended a private academy in northern Vermont. He afterward pursued a special course of study at the McGill University, Montreal, Canada, and was graduated with the class of civil engineers in 1860. Subsequently he became a student in an engineer's office in Port Hope, Canada, and in January, 1863, passed a government examination and was given a diploma as "Provincial Land-surveyor." Mr. Frost went in the same year to Chicago, Illinois,—then a city of one hundred and fifty thousand population,—and was engaged at once in railroad surveying in Wisconsin, in the service of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, then a comparatively small corporation, with a single line, to Green Bay, Wisconsin. He spent the summer of 1864 in an architect's office in St. Louis, Missouri, returning to the service of his company in Chicago as first assistant in the office of the land commissioner. He remained with the railway company until 1867, and was then made first assistant engineer in the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, locating north from Fort Wayne, Indiana. For ten

years, beginning in 1867, Mr. Frost was engaged in private practice as a civil engineer in Chicago.

In April, 1874, he published the first number of the engineering journal now called *Engraving News*. In 1876 it was changed from a monthly to a weekly journal, under the present name, and moved to New York, January 1, 1878. From the smallest beginning this journal has become the leading civil-engineering publication in the world, a statement made advisedly and with knowledge. Mr. Frost was at first its sole proprietor, editor and business manager. There are now five stockholding proprietors, two business managers, two editors and five associate editors, with such additional assistants in the office force as to make a total of twenty persons; with offices in New York, Chicago, and London, England. This does not include the men in the mechanical department.

Mr. Frost was married December 3, 1868, in Chicago, to Miss Louisa Hunt, daughter of a hardware merchant of that city. He has four sons grown to manhood, and all are in business. The eldest son is a graduate of Yale College, of the class of 1892; the second is a graduate in mechanical engineering of the class of 1893 of Lehigh University, Pennsylvania; the other sons received their education at the Leal School, Plainfield, New Jersey, to which city the family removed, from New York, in June, 1886.

Mr. Frost is a Republican. He is much interested in good municipal government, and has willingly given of his time and means in promoting such, having now served five years in the city council. He is principally occupied with the sewer and sewage-disposal systems of Plainfield, of which he has had the planning, construction and supervision from the very inception of the undertaking, and is at present chairman of the committee on this subject. He is also identified with street improvements, and in the council is a member of the alms committee.

Mr. Frost is a Presbyterian and a member of the Crescent Avenue church. He is interested in Bethel chapel (colored) and in other respects is active in the social and religious matters of his adopted city.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SPRINGFIELD.



APPLICATION was made to the legislature in the year 1793, and an act was passed May 27th of that year, providing that all the part of the township of Elizabethtown and the township of Newark, lying within the following lines: Beginning on the bank of the Rahway river, on the line which divides the wards of Springfield and Westfield; thence running in the said line to the top of the mountain, and from thence to New Providence meeting house, and thence to Passaic river; thence down the said river to the bridge commonly known by the name of Cook's bridge; thence down the old road to the top of the mountain; thence on a direct line to Kean's Mills; thence on a direct line to a bridge which crosses the east branch of Rahway river, commonly known by the name of Pierson's Bridge, by his mill-dam; and from thence down the said river to the place of beginning, shall be and is hereby set off from the townships of Elizabeth and Newark, and made a separate township to be called by the name of Springfield township.

This act remained in force until November 8, 1809, when New Providence township was taken from the township of Springfield, and on the 17th day of March, 1869, part of Summit township was formed from the westerly portion of the township of Springfield.

The township is now bounded as follows: On the south by Westfield, on the easterly by Union, northeasterly by Millburn, in Essex county, and north and westerly by Summit and part of Westfield township, Union county. It is about five miles long and two miles wide.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Springfield was formed from Newark and Elizabethtown (then Essex county) in 1793. The first record of this township made in the town books is as follows:

At a town meeting held at the house of Mr. Abraham Woolley, innkeeper in Springfield, the 14th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1794, pursuant to an act of the legislature of New Jersey, passed at Trenton the 27th day of May, 1793, the following officers were duly elected: Samuel Potter, Esq., moderator, and Elias Van Arsdale, town clerk; freeholders, Walter Smith and Elijah Squier; commissioners of appeal, Nathaniel Little, Samuel Tyler and Jeremiah Mulford; assessor, Matthias Meeker; collector, Abraham Woolley; surveyors of highways, William Steel and Matthias Denman; overseers of the poor, Ezra Baldwin, Samuel Potter and Joseph Pierson; pound-keeper, John Woodruff; constables, Nathaniel Budd, Stephen Morehouse and

Isaac Sampson; overseers of highways, Amos Potter, David Pierson, Joseph Doty, Caleb Potter, Obadiah Wade, Benjamin Pettit, Ephraim Little, John Wilcocks, Stephen Denman, Jacob Brookfield, Uriah Smith, Simeon Squier, Enos Baldwin, Aaron Carter, Stephen Lyon, Jonathan Meeker, Isaac Halsey, Philip Denman, Isaac Sayre, Jr., Cornelius Williams and Samuel Tyler.

The village of Springfield is situated on a level plain, having parts of the Orange range and parts of the First Mountain range in full view. It is one mile from Millburn depot, in Essex county, about six miles from Elizabeth and seven from Newark. A branch of the Rahway river passes through the village. In 1738 it is believed that there were in the village of Springfield only three houses, and these were occupied by Thomas Denman and the Van Wrinkle and Whitehead families. The first Presbyterian church was erected about the year 1747, and tradition says it was built of logs. The second meeting house was built in 1761, upon the spot where the present one is standing, and stood until destroyed by the hands of the British soldiers, on the 23d day of June, 1780. The present edifice was erected in 1791. The present Methodist Episcopal church was erected in 1833. The Union Academy was built in 1857, the upper part being used as a town hall. The village contains two houses of entertainment, one of which has stood for many years, called the Washington Hotel, and the other, to the west of the village, facing the Westfield road, called the Springfield Tavern.

There were no postal facilities in this village until in the year 1810. Prior to this a stage passed through the place once or twice a week, going to or from Elizabethtown or Newark. Better facilities for transmitting communications were finally established, however, and Caleb Woodruff was the first regular appointed postmaster. He held the office for a number of years. Abner Stites was the next postmaster. He was the store-keeper and was appointed postmaster about 1837. The first school house in this township was built of logs and stood in the village. It was erected about 1778. The following is found in the records:

In pursuance of a notification given at the meeting house, the 27th of July, 1800, a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Springfield was held on Monday, the 28th, at the old school house, when, Abraham Woolley, Esquire, being chosen moderator and William Steele clerk, a vote was taken whether the lot of ground and materials of said house should be disposed of, which passed in the affirmation, without a dissenting voice.*

The premises were accordingly exposed to public sale by Elijah Woodruff, auctioneer. The building was sold for forty-two dollars, and the lot, to Elijah Woodruff, for forty-six dollars, and a committee was appointed to purchase a new lot, and also to build a school house, employ teachers, and discharge them at their discretion. Abraham Woolley, Esq., Matthias Denman, Halsted Coe, Daniel Sutfin and

* The oldest deed of school property in this township is as follows: "Abraham Woolley and wife and others, William Steele and others, trustees of the Union Academy, Springfield." Book F. 6 of Deeds, p. 168, etc., Newark, New Jersey; deed dated April 25, 1803; recorded March 6, 1845.

William Steele were appointed said committee, and at their next meeting, in September, 1800, "they decided to build a school house, two stories high, twenty foot post, twenty wide, and forty feet long; to contain four windows of fifteen panes, 8x10 each side and in the lower story, five ditto on each side and two windows in one end and four in the other. So we perceive that they had decided to build before they had secured a lot, as Rev. Mr. Van Arsdale had a lot for fifty, which he was to give answer to-morrow." At their next meeting they decided to divide the "Academy" into one hundred and seventy-five shares of eight dollars each, and at their next meeting, which took place December 14, 1802, Messrs. William Steele, Halsted Coe and Grover Coe were appointed to draft a constitution. At the next meeting, December 27th, a board of trustees was elected, consisting of William Steele, Samuel Tyler, Halsted Coe, Gershom Williams, and Uzal Wade, "who constituted the number by ballot." The constitution was adopted, and the institution took the name of "the Springfield Union Academy." It is further stated in the records that the "Academy lately erected is established upon such a footing as will afford the easy and regular means of education to the youth in this vicinity, and add respectability to the place." The first mention made of a teacher in the old record book is as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, March 4, 1805.

The trustees of Springfield Union Academy met at the house of Rev. C. Williams, in order to have some conversation with Mr. Joseph Stewart, who offers his services as a tutor in the lower room. The trustees having satisfied themselves as to his capacity to teach, have agreed to employ him. The number of scholars shall be forty, no more, and the price of tuition shall be twelve shillings for those who read and write only, and fourteen shillings for cyphering and English grammar.

In the month of November, 1858, Union Academy was burned. Subsequently a new academy was erected. At this time J. F. Holt was principal, and he remained until Mr. Alford became the incumbent. Alfred Hand came in 1860, and at this time a public school was established in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal church.

SPRINGFIELD'S BIG DAY; ELABORATE CEREMONIES IN TWO PLACES.

On June 23, 1896, the old town of Springfield, with its historic houses and Revolutionary memories, its battleground, and graves of patriotic dead, was the scene of a patriotic demonstration in commemoration of the deeds of Jerseymen, who, more than a century ago, laid down their lives in the cause of human liberty.

On June 23, 1780, the battle of Springfield was fought. In the afternoon of the day noted a monument was dedicated by the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, in the old "Revolutionary burying ground," which is in the centre of the village, and in which rest the bones of many of the heroes who fought for

country and liberty. The society also dedicated a huge boulder, which was placed on the highest point of Hobart Hill, in the rear of Springfield, near Summit, where, during the Revolution, stood, it is claimed, the minute gun, the "Old Sow," which sounded warnings to the



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farmers, and where was also placed a signal beacon for the country lying between Summit mountains and Morristown.

A thousand special invitations were sent out by the committee in charge, and before noon the guests began to arrive. At noon school was dismissed for the remainder of the day, and stores and business places

closed their doors. Special arrangements had been made to have the twelve o'clock train from New York stop at Millburn, where carriages were in waiting to convey the people to Springfield. Among them were members from the different state chapters of the Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, and of the New Jersey Historical Society.

Upon their arrival at Springfield the people assembled in the old cemetery, which is a short distance back from Morris avenue. This cemetery consisted originally of three acres, but now only twenty-two stones are standing, and these are gathered together in the limits of a half acre. A granite monument, standing six feet high, had been placed in the inclosure. On the face of the monument is the society's seal in bronze, and below this is carved the following inscription: "To the memory of the patriots who fell at Springfield, June 23, 1780." Among those buried there are Captain Isaac Reeve, Captain Joseph Horton, Captain Jacob Brookfield, who was also a member of the state legislature; Richard Stites, who was an alderman in the borough of Elizabeth and an ardent worker in the cause of independence; William Stites, who was one of the early settlers of Springfield, and the first owner of the cemetery; Watts Reeve, son of Captain Reeve, who was town clerk of Springfield from 1789 to 1803; Dr. Jonathan J. Dayton, who acted as surgeon during the Revolution; Peter Dickinson, who was one of the purchasers of the property on which was erected the first Presbyterian church in the township, in 1751; Mrs. Dayton and many others.

At 2 o'clock the ceremonies were begun by the unveiling of the monument and the presentation of the deed of the plot to the society by William Flemmer, of the firm of Flemmer & Felmley, the owners of the ground. The gift was accepted by John Whitehead, president of the society, in a short speech, and he in turn presented to Messrs. Flemmer & Felmley a set of handsomely engrossed resolutions, acknowledging the gift. From the cemetery the assemblage went to the old Presbyterian church, at the corner of Morris avenue and Main street, where the exercises were continued. This old church, with its shingled sides and front, was erected in 1791, on the site of the first church, which was burned by the British eleven years earlier. The interior of the church had been handsomely decorated with palms, potted plants, flags and shields. Back of the pulpit two large flags were draped against the wall and in the centre of these was suspended a large portrait of Washington. On each side of the pulpit were stacked muskets with bayonets attached, while in front were palms and vases of cut flowers. Upon the balustrade of the gallery, which extends around three sides of the building, were festooned American flags with crossed swords placed at intervals.

The women who had charge of the decorations were Mrs. B. C. Welch, Mrs. E. J. Parkhurst and Miss M. K. Wade, of Millburn, and Mrs. W. B. Denman and the Misses M. E. and S. A. Bailey, of

Springfield. The body of the church was reserved for the invited guests, while the galleries were thrown open to the public. The ushers were E. D. Williams, J. M. Roll, W. B. Denman, C. H. Leiber and D. Flemmer.

Rev. William Hoppaugh, pastor of the church, opened the exercises with a short prayer, and was followed by President John Whitehead, who made a brief address. Dr. Carl E. Dufft, of New York city, sang "The Sword of Bunker Hill." He was followed by Flavel McGee, of Jersey City, the orator of the day. Mr. McGee said :

We are met to-day on the spot where our ancestors, more than a century ago, in weakness and poverty, but with great courage, fought to resist the usurpations of power and to obtain for themselves the blessings of civil liberty. We have commemorated in granite and bronze the struggles of those days, and have marked the spots where patriots bled and some of them died in that struggle. It is said that republics are ungrateful, and that their heroes are allowed to go unrewarded, but such occasions as this, and such monuments as those erected to-day, must do much to do away with this reproach. The motive for the founding of this nation differs from that of any other recorded in history.

Our ancestors came to this continent not for the purpose of conquest ; not with the hope of gain ; not through lust of power ; but came here, in the main, for conscience sake ; that they might find a place to worship God according to dictates of their own consciences. Although they were mostly men without wealth, without much culture, without any of the extraneous aids to prosperity, by dint of marked courage, indomitable energy and unflagging industry, they rescued this land from the wilderness, overcame the savages and laid the foundation of what has become one of the greatest peoples and strongest nations on the face of the earth. The time has gone by for merely patriotic speeches on such an occasion, or for felicitating ourselves upon our excessive virtue. By reason of the vast immigration, the crowding together of people into great cities, and the conflicting interests of various classes of the population, the advantages and opportunities of a purely new country are fast passing away, and the social problems of this land must, from this time forward, be dealt with upon the same basis as that of the older nations of the world. And it behooves us on all proper occasions to give such consideration to the questions involved in this problem as we may be able. The present age, it seems to me, can best be described as pre-eminently that of the common people. To-day the reins of power among all Teutonic peoples, and especially in America, are in the hands of the masses, and each year adds to the strength of the plain people as against that of the favored ones. In America there is no difference of opinion among political parties on this subject, but upon it, at least, they are agreed. It is because this state of affairs seems to me to be a direct outgrowth of the Revolutionary war, which we celebrate to-day, and the causes which produced that war, that I have selected it as the topic around which to cluster the thoughts I desire to express.

For the first time in the history of the world, there sprung into existence a nation without a king, without a nobility, without an aristocracy,—where every man was equal before the law, and whose political authority was as great as that of any of his fellows. Each man thenceforth had one vote and no more. Each man could, if his mental abilities and culture justified, become the ruler of the nation. Each man was an elector and a complete unit of the whole,—a nobleman in his own right. To believe that such a state of affairs could remain was to overlook a fundamental principle of the divine economy. No man in this world, unless he be without the ordinary qualities of humanity, is content with what he is, and no man, so circumstanced that his ambitions can be realized, ever rests satisfied, without an effort to accomplish that end. That which is true of an individual is true of a mass of people. For America to stand still after the Revolutionary war was impossible. The Revolutionary war, however, had accomplished one thing, namely, political liberty.

Orders of society, although without sanction of law, existed, however, and were as hard and unyielding as before. The relation of master and servant, the influence of wealth and education and culture and fortuitous circumstances was as great after that event as before, and while no man was, perhaps, able to formulate his thought into words, there soon came to be a sort of dumb sense that again somehow something was wrong. The rewards of labor were inadequate. The opportunities for advancement, though great, were restricted by environments difficult to overcome. The opportunities of the classes were very much in advance of those of the masses, and somehow things did not seem to be right or fair. Logically the argument was against the plain people. Actually they felt that there was something could be done and should be done to better their condition. The first outgrowth of this feeling was the creation of the public-school system, by which, to some extent at least, the advantage theretofore possessed by the child of a rich man was minimized and shared with that of the child of the poor man. But, once started, such an advance can never be checked. The public school itself proved to be a source of discontent. The fathers, because they had no education, were content to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, but their sons, advanced a little by their common-school teaching, ceased to be satisfied therewith, and sought to relegate those employments to foreigners and their sons, and to obtain for themselves a higher grade of labor and greater remuneration. But, in turn, the children of the immigrants, by reason of the same education, sought to share in the common benefit, and so it came to pass that ultimately the whole mass of the population was lifted a grade higher than before, and the social differences changed and kept changing until some other remedy was sought to relieve the sense of unfairness. Out of that grew trades unions, combinations, and all the vast variety of social creations whereby men have sought by the application of the motto, "In union there is strength," to overcome by numbers the distinctions which their weakness, prior thereto, had enabled men of position to maintain against them. Ere long these masses began to appreciate the value of the ballot when used by great communities as a unit, and the legislatures, and even the halls of congress, began to be filled by men who represented the thought, not of the combinations of capital only, or mental ability, but by men who represented the thought of the masses of the people, the individuals of which felt themselves to be suffering some wrong. The result of it has been the passage of many laws which otherwise would have been impossible. Agrarian labor, socialistic statutes, laws of every kind and description, some of them wise, many of them otherwise, have found their way upon the statute books, each of them a testimony to the fact that in this great nation the people now rule and are in command of the situation. Savings banks, building and loan associations, industrial insurance companies, and all that range of business enterprises conducted in the interest of the masses by the plain people themselves, have enabled them not only to hold political power, but to create to themselves, by means of the infinitesimal savings of each, vast masses of capital to be used in the interest of all.

Because the mass of the people demanded it, good roads have followed. Schools have increased in excellence, and those of a higher grade have been established, and, unless I read wrongly the signs of the times, the next century will show a state of affairs in which the son of the poor man will have opportunities for education and social progress in every respect equal to that of the son of the richest man in the community. The problems of education and religion have thus far been dealt with as well as could be expected. Other great problems came up,—industrial problems, problems of finance, combinations of capital, questions of integrity,—and they are to be settled by us and settled by the ballot. There is no question which can agitate the world which is not bound, sooner or later, to present itself for solution here; and just as we settle them so will be the beginning of the end of the discussion all over the earth.

There is but one way to settle any problem,—whether it be social, political or religious,—and that is to settle it in accordance with honesty and the principles of righteousness. No seeming advantage can atone for dishonesty, or in the end make that profitable or wise which is essentially unjust. No national dilemma can ever be permanently settled, or settled to the benefit of the nation, which is settled contrary to

the law of God or the rights of man ; and not only so, but no such problem can ever be disposed of, either with benefit to the nation or its individuals, until it be settled in such a way as to give to all the people their fair share of its benefit and their just dues in its operations. What, then, is the lesson to be learned from this celebration to-day ? None of us can right all the problems of society or bring ourselves to bear upon the whole body politic. Few of us can reach out with our influence beyond a narrow circle, but each of us can, by his precept and his example and his individual effort, bring himself to bear upon the circle around him, and be instrumental in training up a community whose underlying thought is righteousness. Let every man when he votes, whether it be in the consideration of the person for whom he shall vote or the principles which shall be advocated by his vote, or the question of the individual casting of the vote, remember the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," and also remember that when he exercises the power of suffrage he is as definitely adding his mind to the control of the whole nation, and his thought to the formulation of its policy, as any other act he can do in the course of his life, and let each of us remember as is the unit so is the aggregate, and that each of us is a ruler and a factor. While we may not go to war; while it may not be asked of us to shoulder a musket; while we may not bivouac upon the tented field or be called upon to shed our blood in the defence of our country, each one of us can, and each of us should, as we go through life, cast his influence, and so following his vote in favor of that which will in the end uphold the honor of the nation and promote the welfare of its humblest citizen. Having done that, we shall be worthy sons of the sires whose feats of valor we commemorate to-day, and send down to our children a heritage as much grander as it is greater than the heritage they bequeathed to us.

After Dr. Dufft had sung the "Star-Spangled Banner," A. Willis Lightbourne, of Westfield, made an address on "American Patriotism." Selections on the organ were rendered by Frank Sealy, of Newark, and the exercises were closed with the benediction, pronounced by Rev. W. A. Knox, pastor of the Springfield Methodist church.

* At Hobart Hill is the site of the "Old Sow." Here had been placed the huge commemorative boulder. On its side facing Hobart avenue had been placed a bronze plate bearing the following inscription :

1776.

Here in the time of the Revolution
stood the signal beacon and by
its side the cannon known
as "The Old Sow,"
which in time of danger and invasion
summoned the patriotic
Minute Men
of this vicinity to the defence of the
country and the repulse of
the invader.

This monument is erected by the New
Jersey Society of the Sons of the
American Revolution and dedi-
cated to the memory of the
patriots of New Jersey.

1896.

* The authenticity of the site fixed upon on Hobart Hill is disputed by P. C. McChesney, of Millburn. Mr. McChesney says he is well satisfied that a grievous mistake has been made. He declares that the testimony of unimpeachable witnesses, descendants of officers and soldiers of the Revolution, and of historical writers, prove that the "Old Sow" was placed on the flat rock on the end of the mountain at Millburn, while the beacon was located a few hundred feet away on the highest point of the mountain. Mr. McChesney claims that from these points a full view of the country clear to the shores of Staten Island could be obtained, while but a limited view could be had from Hobart Hill.

William P. Tuttle's dedicatory address at Hobart Hill, October 19, 1896, was as follows :

Fellow Citizens and Compatriots.—It is a delightful as well as sacred duty which calls us here to-day to mark a spot hallowed with the associations of the Revolutionary struggle, and one which was indeed the rallying point of the patriotic forces of this region during that eventful period. Permit me very briefly to recount the circumstances which made this hilltop forever memorable.

From the very beginning of the war of independence the colonists were mainly dependent for cannon, powder, shot and shell upon the foundries and powder mills in the vicinity of Morristown, and the appreciation of this fact soon resulted in a general solicitude lest these works should fall into the hands of the enemy, and the colonies, in consequence, be left without the necessary material for fighting. Measures were adopted for their defense, and the farmers throughout this region were armed and prepared for instant service. They were designated "Minute Men," as they were to serve at a minute's notice. Every farmer was thus enrolled with his sons, if they were old enough to hold a rifle. The whole region was intensely loyal to the cause of independence, and these men were enthusiastic in their determination to defend not only their homes and firesides, but the important treasures which were of such immense value to the patriotic cause. In order, however, to call these minute men together when their services were needed, it became a matter of great importance to provide some signal which should be adequate for that purpose; in order that such a signal should be effective, it was necessary that it be placed where a view could be commanded over the country to Newark, Elizabeth Town Point and New York, and signals of danger be observed from every hilltop in the whole expanse. To meet these important requirements, this spot was chosen, and it became thenceforth the point to which tidings were to be signalled from the east and from which they were to be transmitted to the interior. I can do no better here than to read the following extract from a letter written by the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, president of Princeton College, to his son. He says:

"The alarm gun, an iron eighteen-pounder, was placed on the highest point of what was called the Short Hills, in the neighborhood of Springfield, New Jersey. Bishop Hobart, after the war, purchased the site and made it his country residence. A lofty pole was placed by the side of the cannon, with a tar-barrel on the top, which was set on fire when the gun was discharged. The report of the gun and the flame of the tar-barrel were heard and seen to a great distance in the surrounding country. The militia companies had each their place of rendezvous, to which they hastened as soon as the alarm was given. The Short Hills were a kind of natural barrier for the camp and military stores at Morristown. A hundred men might have defended some of the passes over these hills against a thousand. A British detachment once reached Springfield and burnt it, but no British corps ever ventured into the sand hills. In a clear day, with a good telescope, the city of New York may be seen from these heights. When encamped at Morristown General Washington occasionally rode to these hills to make his observations. The first time I ever saw him was on one of these occasions. He was accompanied by the Marquis de la Fayette, as he was then called, and who looked like a mere boy."

It may be interesting here to state that Dr. Green, then a young man student, was engaged in teaching school as the assistant of Rev. Ebenezer Bradford, of Bottle Hill, when the alarm gun sounded on the morning of June 23, 1780. The school house stood upon the spot now occupied by the Madison railroad station. Mr. Bradford dismissed the school, and young Green, seizing a gun, went to fight, where he behaved with such conspicuous gallantry that honorable mention of him was made by General Nathaniel Greene, who commanded the Americans.

The minute-men, thus summoned, came swarming over these hills, and speedily every bush upon the battlefield seemed to have a rifle in it with a deadly aim behind it. Bold and fearless, they could die, but would not run, and Knyphausen, the Hessian general, was compelled to retreat. He explained his defeat by saying he had found himself in a hornet's nest—that he could fight regular soldiers, but not hornets.

It was thus that the signal here established called the farmers to the fight at Springfield, and in a like manner it served throughout the war. Far back in the mountains of Morris and Sussex the reverberations of the gun were heard, and the blazing tar-barrel by night carried the alarm to every neighborhood. For some reason the cannon, whose booming thus became a familiar feature throughout the region, acquired among the people the name of "The Old Sow." Perhaps it was because of its contrast with the small and piping sounds of musket and pistol.

After the battle of Princeton, in January, 1777, General Washington located his army at Bottle Hill, now Madison, and thus the signal station had the additional duty of warning the army as well as the minute men. It had been admirably chosen for that object. Indeed, it is the only spot on the whole mountain which would have served the purpose. A little change to the north would hide New York and Newark behind the jutting end of Orange mountain at Millburn, and a little change to the south would have hidden the beacon from the camps at Bottle Hill and Morristown behind the projecting end of Long Hill, near Chatham. This location, however, commands an unobstructed range of every point of importance, both east and west.

In the year 1818, thirty-eight years after the battle of Springfield, Colonel William Brittin, of Bottle Hill, who at that time commanded one of the Morris county militia regiments, took the large gun, which had remained here from the close of the war, and placed it in his barn. Colonel Benoni Hathaway, the famous Revolutionary veteran, told Colonel Brittin that the gun, which bore the name of the "Crown Prince," had been captured from the Hessians at the battle of Springfield. He failed to explain why it had replaced the original "Old Sow," but it is plain from his statement that it had done so. The cannon remained in Colonel Brittin's barn until 1890, when his son, William Jackson Brittin, presented it to the Washington Association, and it is now upon the grounds at the headquarters in Morristown. The whereabouts of the "Old Sow" itself are unknown, though they may yet be discovered.

In the year 1855 the late Rev. Samuel L. Tuttle, of Madison, my venerated father, with the speaker, then a small boy, seated by his side, drove to Dr. Hobart's residence in search of the site of the old gun, and, as he had been directed by Colonel Brittin, turned up the steep mountain road, the remains of which are still to be seen leading to this place. Arriving at the summit of the hill we here found an old house, the cellar of which was to be seen only a few months since. In front of this house was an old man, over eighty-five years of age, whom we soon discovered to be Richard Swain. In answer to Mr. Tuttle's inquiries Mr. Swain stated that he knew all about the signal station, having lived all his life in this locality, and having been a boy here during the stirring scenes of the Revolution. He led the way to this spot, and pointed out the circular indentation in the rocky ground, which was caused by the decay of the old flag staff. That mark continued distinct and unchanged during all the years which have passed since then, and until the foundation was built upon it for the stone we have here erected.

Such, fellow patriots, is the story of the signal station. We do well to commemorate this beacon light of the Revolution. It is our privilege and duty to thus refresh our memories with the recollections of the heroic deeds of the past. Let us do more. Let us strive to kindle anew the fires of patriotism, to lift higher the standard of national pride and devotion, and to keep burning everywhere and always the beacon light of our country's destiny and honor. To use the language of the immortal Washington, "Let us raise a standard to which the wise and the honest can repair. The event is in the hand of God."

THE SPRINGFIELD CEMETERY.

The old Springfield cemetery, which, for a number of years past, has been known as the "Revolutionary Burying Ground," dates back to the settlement of Springfield, in 1717. It is situated on a high elevation known as the "Hill," about one hundred yards south of Morris

avenue. West of the cemetery, and within fifty feet, is Van Winkle's creek. To the northeast and within a stone's throw is the old Presbyterian church.

As nearly as can be ascertained William Stites, who came from Hempstead, Long Island, to Springfield when the village was first settled, in 1717, purchased the land. His property consisted of seven hundred acres west on the Rahway river. He settled there with his family. Three acres were cleared of woodland and set off as a family burying ground. The first person interred there was Mary Stites, four years old, who died about 1720. Her grave was obliterated when a street was cut through the tract in later years. The second burial was that of Richard, the twelve-year-old son of William Stites, who died May 5, 1727. Eight days later, May 13, 1727, William, the father, died, and on August 21, 1728, one year later, the mother followed, and was buried by the side of her husband. A double stone now marks the spot, on which are the following inscriptions: "Here lies ye body of William Stites, died May ye 13th, 1727, aged 51 years"; "Here lies ye body of Mary, wife of Mr. William Stites, died August ye 21, 1728, aged 51 years."

William Stites' grandson, whose name also was William Stites, and who was born at New Providence in 1791, afterward became quite prominent in this state. He took up his residence in Springfield in 1820. He was elected to the legislature, and was speaker of the house in 1839-40. William Stites was also a judge of the court of common pleas of Essex county, and was a member of the convention which framed the new state constitution, in 1844.

There is also a stone marking the resting place of Hazel Stites, aged twenty years, who died February 11, 1728. She was a daughter of the first William. Five small children survived their parents, and the property was sold by the administrator. Although the cemetery plot went with the rest of the property, the living descendants of the Stites family stoutly maintain that the graveyard was never alienated from the family and that old records will prove it. William Stites, the first owner of the cemetery, was the great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Jane Elmer, at present a resident of Springfield; Huldah Stites, of Summit; Mrs. Charlotte Glasby, of Roseville, and Elias Fairchild, principal of the Flushing Institute, at Flushing, Long Island. There are no records of the ownership of the property from the death of William Stites, in 1727, until 1788, after the close of the Revolutionary war, when Matthias Denman, a descendant of one of the early settlers, came into possession and erected a house on the land. That house still stands, almost directly opposite the Presbyterian church, and is now occupied by Mr. Flemmer. During the Revolution the population of the little graveyard was increased to almost its capacity. The majority of the burials were of colonists who fell while fighting for their

country. The next owner of the property was Aaron Denman, son of Matthias, who came into possession about 1830. He was in turn followed by a man named Anderson, who erected large barns on the place and conducted a dairy. About 1850 Anderson disposed of the property to a Colonel Wilson, whose daughter married Captain William T. McGilton, an ex-officer of the Confederate army. In 1873 Captain McGilton cut a street through one end of the cemetery, obliterating a number of graves and unearthing mouldering bones. Some years later nearly all the headstones had fallen, and Captain McGilton had them replaced.

The New York Life Insurance Company succeeded Captain McGilton as owner, and it disposed of the land to Flemmer & Felmley, the present owners, about a year ago.

At one time the cemetery covered a space of three acres, but at present only twenty-two stones are standing. Part of the yard was used at one time as a base-ball field, and some of the stones were broken off and used for bases. A lawn-tennis court also occupied part of the field.

The monuments yet standing are of old brown sandstone, and from two to three feet in height. On the face of each is carved the head and wings of an angel, in the style of a century ago. Most of the stones are moss-grown and weather-stained, and it is with difficulty they are read.

As one enters the cemetery from Morris avenue the most conspicuous stone is a large tablet, five feet long, two and a half feet wide and six inches thick. This is supported by four pillars that stand two feet from the ground. Under this are laid the remains of John Stites, son of the first William, and his widow. On this tablet can be deciphered the following:

"Here lies interred ye body of John Stites, Esq., who departed this life April ye 21st, A. D. 1782, in the LXXVI. year of his age. He lived beloved and died lamented by church and state."

John Stites was an alderman of the borough of Elizabeth, and an active worker in the cause of independence. In proximity to this tablet is the gravestone of John Stites's first wife, Abigail, who died in 1734, at the age of twenty.

East of the Stites plot are the graves of Captain Joseph Horton and his wife, Patience. It is not recorded that Captain Horton ever took any part in the war, but he was recognized as the village poet. He was noted for his keen wit and humor, and was in demand at every barn-raising or other social function held within the boundaries of the township. It is related that on the occasion of a barn-raising, after the work had been finished, all hands sat down to a supper for which the hostess, who was noted for her close-fistedness, used rye flour, instead of wheat, in making the crust for a potpie. After the dishes

had been cleared away Captain Horton was called upon for a toast. With a sarcastic curl of his lip he said:

Potpie made of rye,
And mutton was the meat.
Rough enough, tough enough,
And not half enough to eat.

At the next barn-raising in the neighborhood, everything was of the first-class order and Captain Horton when asked for a toast responded as follows:

Potpie not made of rye,
But of the finest wheat.
Chickens all, both large and small,
And fit for kings to eat.

Among the other heroes who are buried in this old graveyard is Jacob Brookfield, who was a captain in the Continental army. He is mentioned as having taken a prominent part in the battle of Springfield, in 1780. Captain Brookfield afterward served in the legislature for six years, not once returning home. At the end of the six years he had been home from Trenton only two weeks when he died of smallpox, contracted while watching the evacuation of the British at the end of the war. He resided in an old house east of the Rahway river, in Union. This old structure was torn down and a new house erected in which lives at present his granddaughter, Mrs. Wardsworth.

Captain Isaac Reeve is also buried here, although the stone that once marked his grave is not standing. Captain Reeve was connected with Colonel Dayton's regiment during the Revolution, and was killed at Elizabeth. Watts Reeve, his son, and town clerk of Springfield from 1789 to 1803, is also buried here. Their descendants are at present living in Springfield and Millburn. In another grave are the remains of Dr. Jonathan I. Dayton and his wife. Mr. Dayton was a practising physician when the Revolution broke out, and served as a surgeon during the entire war. Another stone is that over Peter Dickinson's grave. He was one of the persons who purchased the property for the erection of a church in March, 1751. Mr. Dickinson died December 14, 1773.

The other memorials standing are those of Noah Brookfield, died January 5, 1793; Sarah, wife of Peter Denman, died December 31, 1779; Elizabeth Terry, died March 1, 1755; Anthony Swain, died July 5, 1758; Catharine, wife of Captain Isaac Reeve, died March 3, 1783; Prudence Ross, died November 25, 1765; Joseph Black, died February 8, 1795; Mrs. Black, died July 23, 1793; and Isaac Egbert, died April 28, 1779.

The last person who was buried in the old cemetery was Stephen Addington. He was an Englishman, and was a son-in-law of Captain Jacob Brookfield. Addington died May 27, 1824. His body remained

in the old cemetery only a few years, when it was taken up and reburied in the Presbyterian cemetery.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This account of the historical church is from a sermon preached by the pastor, Rev. Henry W. Teller, on Sunday, July 16, 1876.

It was in those early days that the people in all these regions round about Elizabethtown, having but the one church to worship in, used to walk to it from Rahway, Westfield, Springfield and Connecticut Farms. Whether they were in the habit of going to and from both services, or of attending as regularly on rainy Sundays as clear ones, we have no means, at this late day, of determining. The church in Springfield (which is the only child of the Connecticut Farms church, and one of the grandchildren of the First church of Elizabeth), was organized twenty-nine years after the first settlement here. It belonged originally to the presbytery of New York. A house of worship was immediately built, and was situated about halfway between the present parsonage and the Millburn depot. It was very near, if not exactly on, the same spot where Mr. John Meeker's store is now standing. There was also a graveyard there. Tradition says the church was build of logs. It was completed, and the first pastor, Rev. Timothy Symms, was installed in 1746, just one hundred and thirty years ago. Mr. Symms had charge of this church in connection with the one at New Providence.

Mr. Symms was pastor of the church for four years, until 1750, after which there was a vacancy for thirteen years. While he was pastor and the first church was still standing there was given to the congregation a tract of land, consisting of one hundred acres in the following way and upon the following conditions. I quote from the original deed as it was given by James Alexander. The deed bears date March 29, 1751, and reads as follows: "And as to the other one hundred acres of the premises," (one hundred acres were first deeded to Rev. Timothy Symms as his own private property), "the same is to be the sole and only proper use, benefit, and behoof of the said Timothy Symms and Peter Dickinson, their heirs and assigns, rendering therefor yearly one pint of spring water when demanded on the premises: Provided always, and it is hereby declared that the last hundred acres is to be held by the said Timothy Symms and Peter Dickinson, and the survivors of them and their heirs, in trust, to be a glebe for the use of the minister of the said parish of Springfield—for the time being—forever, and never to be sold or disposed of to any other use. But the said trustees and their assigns shall and may, from time to time, at the request of the minister and the vestry of the said church of Springfield—for the time being—grant and convey the same to such other trustees as they shall, from time to time, name for the use and purpose aforesaid and no others."

For years the chief value of this land was in the forests that covered it, which enabled the church to add to their other inducements in seeking a pastor an abundance of firewood. Whatever became of the first log-house of worship I have not been able to learn. There is no record of it, save the single fact, stated in an old manuscript, that it was built. It might have been destroyed, or very likely it was abandoned as soon as they were able to put up another. We know very well the Puritan principles of our forefathers would not suffer them to worship very long in a temple of logs while they dwelt in their ceiled houses. The second meeting house was built in 1761, fifteen years after the first, upon the spot where the present one is standing, and stood here for nineteen years.

In 1763 Mr. Ker was installed, and was here two years, when there was a vacancy of nine years. There is no account of any of the events transpiring in all that time except that the first parsonage was raised August 22, 1764. When the record is again resumed, it is at a period immediately preceding the Revolution, for this second church was the centre of Revolutionary interest for the town of Springfield. In November, 1778, it was so taken up with public stores that the congregation abandoned it for the

time being, and fitted up the garret of the old parsonage as a temporary place of worship. Thus was the building itself dedicated to the country's service in the name of the God of battles. How small and mean the spirit of revenge that afterwards burned it to the ground, and yet a spirit worthy the tyranny that employed mercenary troops and savages to carry on an unholy war. On October 12, 1773, a call was given Rev. John Close. He was offered two hundred and fifty dollars, besides the parsonage and firewood, but for some reason kept secret from the ages the offer was not accepted. Perhaps he was a young man and modest, and the offer seemed too great. During this year Rev. Mr. Caldwell,—who was called the high priest of the Revolution, whose wife was shot at Connecticut Farms shortly before the battle of Springfield, and who was himself murdered the year following at the Elizabeth ferry,—preached several times to this congregation.

On October 10, 1774, Rev. Jacob Van Artsdalen, whose remains are resting in our cemetery, came before the people and "preached a lecture," as the record has it, which was so well received that it secured him a call at once. He came in December of the same year, upon a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars, together with the use of the parsonage and the inevitable firewood, which was to be drawn to his door. The salary was afterward increased to three hundred dollars.

The meagre support received from the churches had a tendency to make some of the pastors pretty sharp financiers. As an illustration of this there is still in existence a fifteen-hundred dollar bond given by the trustees of the church to Mr. Van Artsdalen, upon the condition that if the trustees paid promptly every year, in "quarterly payments," their pastor's salary, "and well and truly provided a sufficient quantity of firewood, and kept him in quiet and peaceable possession of the parsonage, with all the appurtenances, and kept the same in good repair, according to the true intent and meaning of their agreement," then the obligation of the bond was to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

It does not prove the pastor avaricious, but only that his salary was so small that he could not afford to run any risks. He evidently did not consider their word as good as their bond. Let it be said, however, to the credit of the church, that every obligation was promptly met, and in due time the bond was canceled. Mr. Van Artsdalen served the church faithfully for twenty-seven years, and resigned his charge when failing health compelled him to do so. One evidence of the people's affection for him is the fact that in May, 1778, they gave him a vacation of six months and continued his salary. You must remember that that was not as much the practice then as it is now. It was something more than mere conventional courtesy or a forced concession to a growing custom that led a people in those days to grant their pastor a leave of absence. He was ardently devoted to his country and to the work of the Master. The time of his ministry included the whole period of the Revolution. He saw his church, together with many of the homes of his parishioners, reduced to ashes, but, nothing daunted, he continued his work. He gathered his scattered flock together again, as a father would gather his children, and, releasing them from their bonded obligation to pay him a stipulated salary, he hired to them from year to year, accepting just what they could afford to give. After the burning of the church we next find him preaching to his heroic band of Christian patriots in the old parsonage barn. Why they did not return to the garret we are not informed, but very likely the congregation had outgrown it or, what is equally probable, they might have thought that, as they were now driven out of their church indefinitely, the barn would be more convenient. They certainly had the grace and the good sense to make the best of the situation. They were cast down but not discouraged. As soon as they fixed upon their place of worship, they agreed to ceil it up to the plate and gable-end beams. In the following year they had put in galleries, with the foremost seats on the right-hand side of the pulpit reserved for the singers. In this rudely fitted up temple they must have worshiped ten years. September 25, 1786, four years after the barn was fairly fitted up, the church was incorporated under the name of the "First Congregation of the Presbyterian Church in Springfield." The seal of the church, a dove with an olive branch, was not adopted until December, 1792. In 1786

they began to talk of building for themselves the third house of worship. Four years, at least, were spent in working up an interest and laying plans and devising means before the building was fairly begun. It was first agreed to build of brick and stone.

"A burnt child dreads the fire." They wanted something that wouldn't burn; but the first plan was given up as too expensive for their limited means. Twelve months afterward they concluded upon cedar shingles, and finally, in 1791, the frame went up. It was a time for general rejoicing to both pastor and people. Work and material were contributed by the members of the congregation as they were able. Men came bringing their tools and the best timber their farms could furnish. Booths were erected upon the ground, where the women prepared meals for the volunteer workmen. Contributions were solicited from the churches of the presbytery of New York. The bell was contributed by Samuel Tyler, and thus the work went forward to completion, and grand old Jacob Van Artsdalen was the first to preach in the new church, as he had been the last to preach in the old.

Some of you will remember this church as it was originally, just as it came from the hands of that earnest band of workmen. You have in your memory an unfading picture of its old-fashioned, straight-back pews, its broad centre aisle, its middle seats that had no partition running through them as these have, its narrow side aisles which made a passage for the benefit of the wall seats only as they opened into them, the centre being closed up at the ends nearest the wall. You have not forgotten either the quaint old circular pulpit, mounted upon a high column like a huge barrel, elevated so as to overlook the back of the church, and at the same time sweep the galleries. And you will remember also the great sounding-board back of the pulpit and directly over the preacher's head, that caused you always to think of the wings that overshadowed the mercy seat, though it never bore to them the slightest resemblance. Such was the primitive glory of this latter house, as some of you well remember. In it Mr. Van Artsdalen preached as long as he was able, and finally, when he could no longer, he was brought one day by loving hands that his sorrowing people might look upon his face once more and for the last time.

On the 1st of May, 1800, he stopped preaching, but he remained in the parsonage, and his salary was continued. On May 1, 1801, he was dismissed, and one year's further salary was voted him. In 1803 he entered into his rest. It is recorded that near the close of his ministry Rev. Jonathan Elmer preached for him; and as he was without charge he requested a contribution, which was accordingly taken up, and amounted to eight dollars and some cents. It may seem to us an unimportant item to be a matter of record, but we must acknowledge that he was a better judge as to its importance. In March, 1801, it was decided to hire Rev. Gershon Williams for one year from May 1st. In October of the same year a call was given him, which he seems to have had under consideration for a long while, for the first communion after his acceptance of it was on the 23d of May, 1802. His ministry here was marked by the most powerful revival that ever occurred in this church. He has left on record, in his own handwriting, two bits of personal experience that are as windows looking into the heart of the man, and disclosing something of the spiritual moods to which he appears to have been subject. Like the Psalmist David, he was susceptible of the highest exaltation and deepest depression. On September 9, 1804, he went home from the Lord's Supper and wrote in the bitterness of his spirit, "Not one new member admitted. O melancholy instance, once repeated since my public ministry began! May this evidence of barrenness humble me and lead all the disciples to ardent prayer." Four years the leanness continued, and there were but nine added to the church in the whole time. There was an addition of thirty at one communion, and at another in the same year of fifteen. After that there was no general work of grace until 1814. On May 8th of that year the faithful pastor goes from the breaking of bread to his study in a far different mood from that which carried him there on that dark September day ten years before. The fruit is at length ripening and dropping into his hand, and his heart is full. He sits down and writes a long list of names, every one of which he counts as a star, and then under the list he writes, "The above one hundred and one names were all added to the church in one day, of whom forty-

nine then received baptism. Wondrous day of the Lord! Never to be forgotten!" It was, indeed, a wondrous day for the church at Springfield. These galleries were packed until it was feared they would break down; these seats and aisles were crowded with penitent saints and sinners that had been alike quickened into new life. Do you think that pastor's joy could have been measured that day by any earthly measurement? There are many treasures in this world that men reckon of priceless value, and count with pride and delight, but there are none like the souls that are saved for Jesus. We know nothing of the fullness of joy until we sit down to number the saved through our instrumentality, who shall shine as stars hereafter in our crown of rejoicing.

Just at the close of Mr. Williams' ministry, in 1818, the first Sunday school known in this part of the country was started by Miss Catherine Campbell, in a room fitted up for the purpose on her father's premises. The school began with three teachers,—Miss Catherine Campbell (now Mrs. Wilbur, of Orange,) Miss Eliza Campbell, and Miss Duyckinck,—and with one hundred scholars. Miss Eliza taught forty of the larger boys, Miss Catherine twenty-five of the larger girls, and Miss Duyckinck took the remaining boys and girls. A few months later the schools immediately connected with this church were organized by Mrs. May Ten Broeck (now Mrs. Atwater, of New Haven,) and a young lady (now Mrs. Samuel Halsey, of Newark.) It began with about five teachers and a hundred scholars. Neither scholars had any male teachers at the beginning. The good brethren wanted to see the innovation a success before they lent it any assistance that would be likely to compromise their Christian standing.

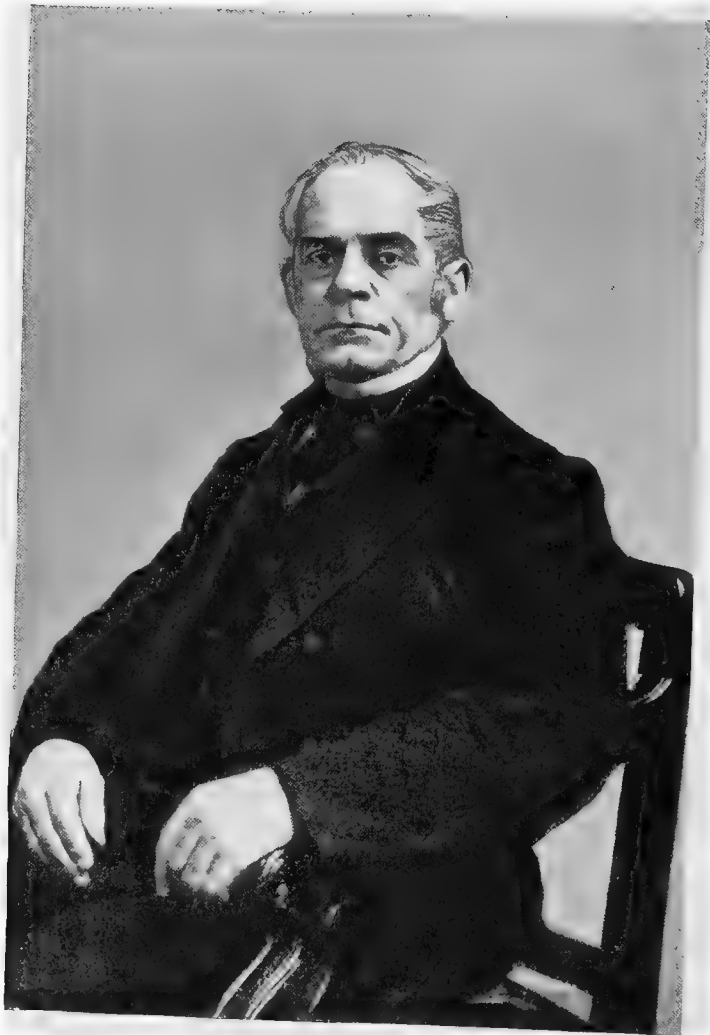
Sunday schools were then a new thing under the sun. A good many of the churches, and not a few of the pastors, regarded them suspiciously, as calculated to draw away the general interest from the long-established means of grace and methods of salvation. The people also shared this want of confidence in them, or else were at a loss to know just what was intended by them. Some had the impression that it was a money-making operation. One woman, to whom one of the teachers went, asking if her children could attend, wanted first to know how much she was going to charge a quarter. There were difficulties to overcome, but the schools were successfully established, and from the first were greatly prospered and blessed. They are not yet done bearing fruit. Rev. James W. Tucker, who succeeded Mr. Williams, came here from New England. He was installed August 4, 1818, and was here but a few months. He died suddenly, February 11, 1819. He is described as a man of remarkable pulpit ability, having few equals in his day in this respect. He was warmly in sympathy with the two infant Sunday schools, and greatly endeared himself to the earnest workers of the church during his short stay among them.

Following him, in 1820, was the Rev. Elias W. Crane. He was installed January 5th, and preached here six years. He was dismissed October 17, 1826. A large number were added to the church during his ministry. While here he preached the first historical sermon, but there is no copy to be found of it at present. It was during his time that a decided novelty in the shape of a stove was introduced into the church. Hitherto foot-stoves heated with corncobs, and flat stones well toasted and wrapped up, together with the warming power of the pulpit and the inward heat of the spirit, had been relied upon. But the people were getting more tender or fastidious or both. There seems not to have been, however, as much opposition here to the ungodly things as in other places. It came and took peaceable possession of the centre aisle, about one-third of the way from the door. The pipe ran straight up towards the pulpit to within a few feet of it, and then sent out at right angles two arms that were thrust out through these side windows. As there were no chimneys you can imagine the condition of the church on windy Sundays. The stove was paid for by voluntary contributions. An incident connected with this fact has been preserved to illustrate the generous spirit of the good old times of which we delight to hear, if it is not too frequently thrust upon our notice, as in sharp contrast with the more penurious spirit of the present age. One liberal-minded young man, when the contribution box was passed around, dropped twenty-five cents into it, and a near neighbor, witnessing his ruinous liberality, nudged him, and inquired, reprovingly, "What did you give so much for?"

During the last year of Mr. Crane's ministry the people of the township met in this church to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the nation's independence, and to listen to an able and eloquent oration delivered by Mr. Sylvester Cooke, then a young man, and a teacher in the public school, now a venerable minister of the gospel, retired from the active work. Rev. John D. Paxton followed Mr. Crane, and was here little less than a year. He was never installed. He was moderator of the session from October 27, 1826, to June 25, 1827. Rev. William Gray was settled February 6, 1828, and was here about a year. He left some time in 1829. In the sessional records, as kept by these earlier pastors, I find that whenever there was a meeting of the session, if one of the elders was absent he was called to an account at the next meeting, or even if he was late he must give his reasons. It was considered a matter of sacred duty in those days that every elder should be present at every meeting of the session. It was a custom that might be practiced to an advantage in our present day. Rev. Horace Doolittle was installed in May, 1830, and dismissed in April, 1833. After Mr. Doolittle's time the church was without a pastor, except as supplied by Rev. Mr. Woodbury, until 1835. On April 28th of that year Rev. John C. Hart was installed, and remained eight years. He was dismissed September 1, 1843. Mr. Hart is remembered as an earnest preacher and most excellent pastor. There were large accessions to the church during his ministry here. He preached a historical sermon, July 1, 1840, to which reference is made in the Historical Collections of New Jersey. From his manuscript we learn of a thrilling incident that occurred during the battle of Springfield.

When the alarm was sounded upon the mountain, a family living where Mrs. Daniel Smith is now living began to hide away their more valuable household goods. While they were all thus busily engaged the two armies were posted for the fight on either side of the Rahway river. They themselves were directly between the contending forces. They could not go down the road to cross the bridge without exposing themselves to the fire of friend or foe. So they sought the shelter of the woods in the rear of the house, and becoming separated from each other, one of the family, a girl, fourteen years old, found herself alone with a little sister in her care. Taking the baby in her arms, she bravely forded the river while the battle was raging, and ran with it past the church on the road to Millburn, until she sank down exhausted. There the father and mother soon found her, and they all continued their flight to a place of safety among the Short Hills.

Mr. Hart was succeeded by Rev. Edward E. Rankin, who was installed April 23, 1844, and dismissed in 1850. He is spoken of as a man of fine personal appearance, having a clear, pleasant voice, which, while it was not loud, was always easily heard. His ministry here was largely blessed. During his pastorate he took a trip to Europe, and Rev. Mr. Starkweather supplied the pulpit in his absence. Rev. William E. Locke, formerly a preacher in the Baptist denomination, succeeded him. He was installed May 28, 1851, and dismissed in 1852. Of his successor, the Rev. O. L. Kirtland, who was installed May 3, 1853, and dismissed, at his own request, on account of failing health, April 17, 1872, it is not necessary that I should speak even to the children of this congregation. It is not to be expected that the words of one who was a stranger to him can make any more dear or fragrant that name of blessed memory to you all. How many hallowed associations are clustered around it in your hearts and homes? He is the man who for twenty years was your sympathizing friend and spiritual adviser. In the very nature of the case no other can ever take his place to many of you. He married you; he baptized your children; he stood with you at the grave of your loved ones; he sought to soften the sorrow by words of holy comfort; he has been in your homes a frequent and honored guest; his memory is associated with days that were bright and days that were cloudy; he has been to you father and brother and friend,—and such friendships are formed but once in a lifetime. There were one hundred and fifty-eight added to the church during Mr. Kirtland's pastorate here. In the early part of his ministry the lecture room was built, and near the close of it the church was remodeled to its present appearance, and the organ put in its place. Two years after his resignation he fell asleep in Jesus. On the 24th of October, 1872, Rev. Mr. Bowen was installed



ISRAEL D. CONDIT

pastor of the church, and dismissed in April, 1874, to enter upon the Turkish mission, where he now is. The present pastor was called and began the supply of the pulpit in May, 1874, and was installed October 28th of the same year.

During the past year (1875) an infant-class room has been built upon the lecture room, and the lecture room repainted, at an expense of about eight hundred dollars. The church has had, since its beginning, fifteen pastors. Of the men who have served you in the gospel ministry several took this as their first charge, and were ordained here. One was married here; two died and were buried here. From the membership of the church three young men, Alfred Briant, William Townley, and William D. Reeve have entered the ministry. One young lady has gone out as a foreign missionary, Miss Rebekah Smith, who went, as the wife of Rev. Mr. Forbes, to one of the Sandwich Islands. Thus have we endeavored to give as concisely as possible, but faithfully as to facts and dates, the history of this church. Rev. William Hoppaugh, the present pastor of the church, succeeded the Rev. George H. Stephens, October 31, 1886. The present membership is one hundred and sixty. Mr. Hoppaugh was born at Junction, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, August 29, 1857; is a graduate of Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, of the class of 1884, and of Union Theological Seminary, New York, 1887.

ISRAEL DODD CONDIT,

a lineal descendant of John Condit, who came from England and settled at Newark in the year 1678 A. D., fourteen years after the first settlement of the state of New Jersey, at Elizabethtown, was born at Orange, New Jersey, on the 9th day of July, 1802, of Mary Dodd, daughter of Captain Amos Dodd, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, and John Condit (third of the name) who, at the time of the son's birth, was absent on a business trip, from which he never returned, dying at Savannah, Georgia, a victim of yellow fever. Deprived of the counsel and experience of a father, Israel D. entered upon the toilsome pathway of life under the guiding hand of a mother whose sterling qualities had been developed and confirmed amid the severe trials sustained by the people of New Jersey during the days of the Revolution.

As the educational facilities of that period were extremely limited, he was dependent upon home instruction for the acquirement of the rudiments of erudition, and at the early age of ten years he entered the school of active life as a factotum in a country store, where he was employed carrying the United States mail on horseback between Orange and Newark twice a week and executing sundry commissions intrusted to him by the neighbors, at the same time gathering unto himself priceless gems of practical knowledge, powerful enough to create an eventful and prosperous career of more than seventy years. A few years later he removed to Bloomfield, and continued the same line of business at that place until after the death of Captain Dodd. In 1822 his brother Wickliffe, having previously established a general store at Springfield (now Millburn, New Jersey), was taken ill, and requested his brother Israel to go to Springfield and conduct his business for one week, while he enjoyed the recuperative climate of Virginia. He accepted the trust, and often spoke of this period as the most wearisome of his life, and how eagerly he longed for its termination. The

week finally reached its end, but with it came an earnest appeal from Wickliffe for its prolongation. An ardent desire for home urged a refusal, but the "crimson tie of kinship," agent of the Father's controlling hand, prevailed, and consenting to remain, a business agreement between them was consummated, and Springfield became his permanent abode. Two or three years later he became associated with Captain Wooldrige Eaglesfield in the manufacture of paper by the hand process, producing some of the largest sheets used by the press of New York; also the paper upon which the American edition of the Edinburgh Encyclopædia was printed.

On October 1, 1826, he became united in marriage to Captain Eaglesfield's daughter, Caroline,—a union existing sixty years, during which eight children were born, three of whom survived him. About this time he began the manufacture of wool and fur hat-bodies, and soon acquired the reputation of an expert assorter of wool, and upon his judgment large cargoes of foreign wool were purchased for the American market. Possessing an active and progressive mind, far beyond the wisdom of his generation, he was constantly on the lookout for improvements, and when the Wells' patent for the formation of fur hat-bodies by machinery was issued, he succeeded in obtaining an absolute right to the use of three machines. The successful introduction of this invention, eventually revolutionizing and controlling the hat trade of the United States, and adding largely to the growth and prosperity of the county of Essex, was due in a great measure to his persistent efforts in withstanding mob violence in the city of Boston, and sneers at home; and this was the source of the wealth he accumulated and dispersed in the development of other enterprises, more or less successful in their results. He was one of the original promoters and the last of the charter members of the Morris & Essex Railroad Company, connecting Newark and Morristown, and continued in its board of direction many years after its extension to Dover. He was also prominently identified with the Dundee Water Power Company, at Passaic, and was its president at the time of its transfer to John H. Cheever.

In 1863 he entered the iron business by purchasing the old Colonel Jackson rolling-mill property, at Rockaway, Morris county, where he endeavored to produce malleable iron direct from the ore by cementation. In 1864, in connection with the Messrs. Coggills, of New York, he organized the Musconetcong Iron Company, at Stanhope, New Jersey, and erected the then highest blast-furnace existing. In 1865 he again entered the paper business, and in company with others erected a large mill at Shawangunk, Ulster county, New York, for the manufacture of printing paper from rye straw. The Newark Daily Advertiser and Journal both obtained their paper from this mill, until its destruction by fire, in September, 1872. Being at this time sole owner of the Shawan-

gunk property, he began to rebuild the mill on a larger scale, notwithstanding the heavy loss sustained through defective insurance policies, and had it almost completed when the financial panic of 1873 overtook him. This being followed with the destruction of his forming mill, at Millburn, by floods, obliged him, after a few years of unsuccessful efforts to retrieve his fortune, to retire from active life.

Politically affiliating with the old Whig party in early life, he took an active part in national and state affairs, especially in all matters appertaining to the county of Essex, which then included a large portion of Union county, serving several terms on its board of chosen freeholders. He was instrumental in the removal of the court house from lower Broad street to its present location ; also in the adjustment of the county line between Essex and Union, whereby Springfield was divided. The place of his abode remained in Essex, under the title of the township of Millburn, while the southern part was apportioned to Union county. Although his large business and political interest brought him in connection with all the prominent men of the day, he never sought political preferment, but, choosing the substance rather than the shadow, he, by a judicious use of a reserved power and influence, added lustre to the ornate columns of the state, and only once, in a case of emergency, in 1867, did he consent to serve for a single term in the halls of legislation.

He was nominally a Presbyterian the first half of his life, when, in 1850, an interest in ecclesiastical affairs was aroused by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Hoffman, who desired to establish a mission of the Episcopal church, at Millburn. Displaying the same energy as in secular affairs, he gathered together a sufficient number of persons to constitute a legal organization, under the name of St. Stephen's Episcopal church, of Millburn, and held the first services in the public school building. In 1853 he erected, and presented to the congregation, the present church building and property. Later he added a cemetery, containing about twelve acres of land.

On the 29th day of January, 1897, in the ninety-fifth year of his age, and the full possession of all his faculties, he passed from earth, leaving a record inscribed upon the pages of the state's history in such characters of living light that the effacing fingers of time cannot obliterate them until that history itself shall have been destroyed.

SYLVANUS LYON.

The subject of this sketch has been a resident of Springfield for a period of thirty years, and is recognized as a representative citizen. His efforts in a philanthropic line have been indefatigable and far reaching, and there is unmistakable consistency in according him recognition in this volume. Mr. Lyon is a native of Mamaroneck, Westchester county,

New York, where he was born on the 7th of May, 1826. He was chairman of the town committee of Springfield for nine years, and it was within the time of his administration of this office that the town was bonded in the sum of six thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying forward certain municipal improvements. He has been a zealous worker in behalf of public interests of a local nature, and has shown a lively and active interest in all good works. He lent effective aid in clearing the indebtedness of the Methodist and Episcopal churches, and was one of the leading spirits in the great centennial celebrations of Springfield. Mr. Lyon's name is widely known in connection with works of charity. He organized the Prisoners' Aid Society, raised seventy-five thousand dollars to build the Christian Home for Intemperate Men and has carried on the great work of the Moderation Society for eighteen years, being vice-president of the same. The noble work of this society includes the providing of free ice-water fountains for the poor, flower distributions in the slums and the extending of timely aid to those in need. Mr. Lyon was married, in 1861, to Miss Adele C. Peshine, of Newark, New Jersey.

PETER COURTELON MCCHESNEY,

son of John and Mary M. (Edwards) McChesney, was born at Short Hills, New Jersey, December 26, 1846. The first American ancestors of John McChesney came from Scotland, about the year 1740; Samuel and Mary (Meeker) McChesney were the parents of John. Nine stalwart sons and two daughters were born to them. John and his wife, Mary (Edwards) McChesney, were the parents of nine children,—seven daughters and two sons,—all of whom are dead except one son and one daughter.

The ancestors of the Edwards family came from England as early as 1730, and settled at Short Hills, where they purchased a large tract of land, which remained in the family for many years. Mary M. Edwards was a great-granddaughter of Jacob Edwards and Affie Spear, his wife. Jacob and five of his sons were all soldiers in the war of the Revolution, as were also the father and brother of Affie Spear. On her mother's side Mary M. Edwards was the granddaughter of John Clairage, who came from England, in 1802, and settled at Short Hills.

Peter C. McChesney's early life was spent upon his father's farm, and his education was obtained in the public schools of the township. When eighteen years of age he went to Newark, New Jersey, and learned the trade of watchmaker, jeweler, and optician, and followed that occupation there until August, 1872, when he was obliged to give it up, on account of his health, until the summer of 1876. In March, 1882, he was elected a member of the township committee, and was appointed treasurer. In 1884 he was elected a justice of the peace for five years. In May, 1885, he was appointed collector of taxes and appointed treasurer. In July, 1885, he was appointed postmaster, which office he held until



EDWARD T. WHITTINGHAM

October 1, 1889. In March, 1886, he was elected collector of taxes. In 1887 he refused to accept the office, but in 1890 he was again elected and held the office continuously to May, 1894. In 1889 he was elected justice of the peace for five years, and resigned in 1892. In 1891 he was appointed notary public and commissioner of deeds, and in 1897 was again appointed commissioner of deeds. He has been chosen as executor and administrator for nine different estates. Mr. McChesney has never been an office-seeker, but has always been put forward by his friends without his asking.

Mr. McChesney is now a resident of Millburn, New Jersey, and still holds a title to a portion of the original Edwards lands at old Short Hills.

EDWARD THOMAS WHITTINGHAM, M. D.,

was the oldest child of William Rollinson Whittingham, fourth bishop of Maryland, and Hannah Harrison, his wife. He was born April 22, 1831, in New York city. After graduating from the College of St. James, at Hagerstown, Maryland, in 1849, where he was sent at the age of eleven years, he entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, where he pursued his studies until he received his diploma, in 1852.

In the following year Dr. Whittingham began the practice of medicine in Baltimore, the home of his parents, remaining there, however, but two years; and from Baltimore he removed to Millburn, Essex county, New Jersey, where he lived until his death.

At the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, in 1861, Dr. Whittingham immediately relinquished his practice in Millburn and received from Abraham Lincoln an appointment as assistant surgeon in the regular army. This office he fulfilled with valor, fidelity, and honor, until 1863, when he resigned, and returned to his home in Millburn. Dr. Whittingham was thoroughly patriotic, had great personal magnetism, served both church and state with enthusiastic devotion, and was a man among men.

In 1859 he married Martha Gilley Condit, the younger daughter of Israel Dodd Condit. They had five children,—three sons and two daughters. Mrs. Whittingham, two sons and two daughters survive him. Dr. Whittingham was a member of Lincoln Post, No. 11, G. A. R., of Newark, and was a Mason. He died at his home in Millburn, on October 26, 1886.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BRIEF HISTORY OF WESTFIELD.

[BY REV. NEWTON W. CADWELL.]

"Truth comes to us from the past, as gold is washed down from the mountains of Sierra Nevada, in minute but precious particles, and intermixed with infinite alloy,—the debris of centuries."—Bovee.



WESTERN towns often begin with a saloon, but it is an historical fact that Westfield began with a church; and her entire history has been closely allied with that of her churches. Webster, in his History of the Presbyterian Church, claims that as early as 1709 we were a part of the parish of Elizabeth Town, with the famous Jonathan Dickinson as pastor. Bellamy speaks of him as "the great Mr. Dickinson." Dr. Erskine said the British Isles had produced no such writers on divinity in the eighteenth century as Dickinson and Edwards. Brainerd spent part of the closing year of his life under Dickinson's roof. Hence any parish might consider itself fortunate with so strong a man as pastor, although that parish "embraced Rahway, Westfield, Connecticut Farms, Springfield and a part of Chatham."

WESTFIELD PRIOR TO 1720.

It appears from a deed, dated 1651, that "Augustus Harman, probably of Dutch descent, purchased this tract from the Indians." Other Dutch proprietors are named in ancient deeds, but it does not appear that they became residents of the place, as some of their deeds, given to the early English settlers, mention that they resided in New Utrecht, on Long Island, and in New York city. In 1664 James, the duke of York, obtained from his brother, Charles II, king of England, a grant for an extensive tract of land in this country,—reaching from the western banks of the Connecticut river to the eastern shore of the river Delaware; including, of course, this state. He soon conveyed what is now the state of New Jersey to Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, of English descent. After this conveyance Colonel Richard Nicholls, who was acting as governor for the duke of York, over his territory in America, at one time, while ignorant of this grant to Berkeley and Cartaret, formed the design of colonizing the district which they had acquired, and for this purpose granted licenses to various persons to make purchases of lands from the original inhabitants. The effect was that three small town-

ships were speedily formed, in the eastern part of the territory, chiefly by emigrants from Long Island, who laid the foundations of Elizabeth Town, Woodbridge and Piscataway. Thus it seems that this place and the others also were at that time claimed by three parties as owners, viz.: Mr. Harman, Messrs. Berkeley and Cartaret and Colonel Nicholl's emigrants from Long Island. Colonel Nicholls, however, on learning of the Duke's grant, resigned up the territory as its governor, in 1665, to Sir Philip Cartaret, who arrived in August of



OLD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—1803

that year, with thirty settlers from England, who established themselves in Elizabeth Town.

The name of Elizabeth Town was given to this city in honor of Lady Elizabeth Cartaret, and this state was called New Jersey as a tribute of respect to Sir George Cartaret for defending the island of Jersey, near England, against the Long Parliament in the civil war. It does not appear that the emigrants who came from Long Island and laid the foundations of the three townships just mentioned, were ever disturbed by the newly arrived proprietor. Others set up claims, however, the settlement of which

caused no small difficulty. But he seems to have cared less for a small sum of money and the few farms they occupied, than to fill the colony with inhabitants. Hence he sent to New England invitations for settlers to come and occupy the territory; and many came,—among whom were the founders of Newark (then New Ark.)

The price of Westfield land was at that time ten acres for a penny. Sir Philip would not have obtained much money, as lands then sold, if he had exacted from the emigrants as much as they paid the Indians; for the sum paid for the Elizabeth Town tract was thirty-six pounds, fourteen shillings, sterling, which, as subsequent surveys proved, was about one mill an acre, or ten acres for a penny,—and this

was not paid in money. The articles given were "twenty fathoms of trading cloth, two made coats, two guns, two kettles, ten bars of lead, twenty handfuls of powder, and four hundred fathoms of white, or two hundred of black, wampum,—to be paid in one year from the date of entry by the grantees upon the lands."

THE NAME AND SETTLEMENT OF WESTFIELD.

History says that Westfield took its name from the rich "fields west of Elizabeth Town, and hence for over one hundred years went by the name of West Fields." Town records say that "the settlement of Westfield dates back to the last year (1699) of the seventeenth century. It was the result of the 'Clinker Lot Division.' Almost immediately after the division emigration from the older parts of the town of Elizabeth began to set towards the interior,—especially to the territory lying between the Rahway river, on the east, and the mountains, on the west. It was not, however, until 1720 that the settlers became numerous enough to constitute a distinct community."

These hardy pioneers ventured out by means of blazed trees, crossed Crane's Ford (Cranford), settling at West Fields and Scotch Plains. The present city of Plainfield was as yet unborn. "Westfield," says Dr. Hatfield, "was the extreme border of civilization. Neither church nor minister was yet to be found in the regions beyond, toward the setting sun."

WESTFIELD IN REVOLUTIONARY DAYS.*

The Stamp Act was one of the causes of the bitter struggle with England. The attitude of this county toward that act may be learned from the following clipping from a New York paper of February 27, 1766:

A large gallows was erected in Elizabeth Town last week, with a rope ready fixed thereto, and the inhabitants there vow and declare that the first person that either distributes or takes out stamped paper shall be hung thereon, without judge or jury.

At the same date the editor says: "We have certain intelligence from Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, that the magistrates and lawyers carry on their business in the law without stamps as usual."

THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON, APRIL, 1775.

Nothing ever so stirred this section as the news of the above engagement with the British, where the first blood of the war was shed. "It roused the sleepers; it fired the populace; it united the people as one man to resist unto blood the tyranny of the lords and commons of Britain. Loyalty was at a discount. The Tory faction, till then defiant and exultant, were palsied with dismay. The die

*References: Spark's Washington (Pennsylvania) Ledger, New York Gazette, Remembrancer, Moore's Diary, Graham's Life of Morgan, Hall's Civil War in America, Irving's Washington, Hatfield's Elizabeth, etc.

was cast. Nothing remained now but the sword, and he who would not gird it on in his country's need was a traitor worse than Judas." In the provincial congress of New Jersey, which met at Trenton, May 23d, was Abraham Clark, one of the immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of the same family as Mr. Addison S. Clark, present freeholder at Westfield (1897.) Freeholder Clark is now in possession not only of a small section of land, on the suburbs of this town, once owned by Abraham Clark, but also of a fine old chair said to have been made by his revered ancestor. (Vide Westfield Curios.)

A BRUSH WITH THE ENEMY AND PURSUIT TO WESTFIELD.

December 17, 1776, Colonel Symmes, in his account of the "brush" near Springfield, says: "Captain Seely, who commanded the flanking party on the right, made a warm attack upon the left of the enemy, spread along the Westfield road. The colonel-commandant of the militia, supported by Colonel Lindsly on the left and Major Spencer, who now commanded the Essex regiment, on the right, brought up the centre of the brigade, retaining their fire until within pistol-shot of the enemy. The conflict continued about an hour, when the darkness forbade a longer contest at the time, and the firing seemed mutually to cease on both sides. * * * * The brigade fell back that evening only one mile, to Briant's tavern, struck up fires, and lay all night on their arms, intending to make a second attack in the morning. But in the morning the enemy was not to be found; he had withdrawn in the night, with all possible silence, taking off his dead and wounded in wagons. The militia pursued him to Westfield, but could not come up with him. This was the first instance in the state of New Jersey when the British troops turned their backs and fled from those they called 'rebels'; and this success, small as the affair was, taught the Jersey militia that the foe was not invincible."*

Is it not a strange coincidence that the enemy just six months later, June 26, 1777, under Howe and Cornwallis, forced our troops back from Scotch Plains, but at Westfield began a retreat which was "much to the disgrace and chagrin of the British leaders and the bitter disappointment of the whole Tory faction."

The year 1777 was a hard one for Westfield. The inhabitants were in a constant state of alarm. General Sullivan was in command below the range of hills on the west, while Maxwell held the town (Elizabeth.) Their troops were continually moving from Chatham and Springfield, or from Westfield and Scotch Plains, watching for opportunities to cut off the foraging parties or pick up the scouts of the enemy. Skirmishes, more or less severe, were of almost daily occurrence. Several actions took place, in January, February and March, in which the war was brought to our very doors, and necessitating constant vigilance. Every

* Vide Dr. Hatfield's Elizabeth, page 452.

foraging party venturing but a few miles into the country, on either side of the lines, was sure to be attacked by some partisan leader, like Captain Littell, and his band, or by the brave Maxwell with his militia, and seldom returned to camp without loss. Washington says, January 20th: "Within a month past, in several engagements with the enemy, we have killed, wounded and taken prisoners between two and three thousand men."

RETREAT OF THE BRITISH FROM WESTFIELD.

The campaign in East Jersey was brought to a close on the 30th of June, 1777. The British evacuated New Brunswick on Sunday, the 22d of June, retiring to Perth Amboy. On Thursday morning, the 26th, they advanced in force from Amboy as far as Westfield, under the com-



OLD ROSS HOMESTEAD

mand of Sir William Howe and Lord Cornwallis. On the way the advance of the latter fell in with Colonel Daniel Morgan's corps of rangers, at Woodbridge, with whom a hot contest was kept up for half an hour, at the expense of a considerable number of men. At Scotch Plains a severe engagement ensued with the troops under Lord Stirling, who were obliged, being greatly inferior in numbers, to fall back to the heights in the rear, with the loss of a few men and three cannon.

At Westfield, perceiving the passes on the left of Washington's camp to be strongly guarded, and with no prospect of getting into his rear, as was contemplated, the enemy encamped for the night, after a burning hot day. Here they remained until three o'clock, P. M., Friday, when they marched to Rahway, closely followed and assailed in the rear and on the flanks by Scott's light horse and Morgan's rangers. The next day they returned to Amboy, still followed as on the previous day. Here they rested on the Sabbath, and the next day, Monday, June 30th, they left—a part crossing over to Long Island on a bridge of boats, and

another part embarking on board of two hundred and seventy transports, which filled the harbor, and sailed away on the 23d of July.

HARD WINTER OF 1780.

This memorable winter of the war proved to be the "severest on record. The cold set in early, and storm succeeded storm, piling up snow in every direction, until January 3, 1780, when one of the most terrific storms ever remembered set in, from which the army suffered dreadfully. Six feet of snow covered the earth, and the steady cold closed up the rivers, the Sound, Newark bay, and even the harbor of New York. The ice, even in the bay of New York, was of such solidity that an army, with all its artillery and baggage, could cross with greater facility than on the firm earth."

PREDATORY RAIDS.

Under such conditions the enemy made many successful raids across the ice. On the night of January 25th a raid upon Elizabeth Town resulted in the burning of the historic Presbyterian church and the court house, with the capture of many of the inhabitants. From very many sources of information it would seem that Westfield citizens were more impoverished and kept in a greater state of constant alarm by these midnight surprises and predatory forays than in any other way. I will mention only one instance—that of John Ross, mayor of Elizabeth Town in 1748, and the father of Gideon Ross, yet remembered by our oldest inhabitants as one of the prominent citizens of Westfield. The following is a true copy, *verbatim et literatim*, of the list of articles taken by the British army, under General Howe, from John Ross, June 26 and 27, 1777, at Westfield:

	£ S. D.		£ S. D.
To 2 Mares and 2 sucking colts . . .	40 0 0	" 10 gallons Malasses at 47	1 7 6
" Two year old colts . . .	40 0 0	" 9 Plates & 2 large platters	1 15 0
" 1 Beaf cow . . .	7 0 0	" 4 Basens . . .	0 12 0
" 3 Two Year old heffers . . .	15 0 0	" 2 Milk Pales	0 8 0
" 3 yearling heffers . . .	6 0 0	" 2 Shets & a pair of pillow cases	1 15 0
" 3 Spring calves . . .	4 10 0	" 1 Bed Blanket . . .	1 0 0
" 1 Cubboard . . .	7 10 0	" 1 pair of Buck skin Breches	2 0 0
" 1 Clock case of Cheritree.. .	6 0 0	" 5 Pair of stockings	1 15 0
" 2 Dining Tables . . .	3 10 0	" a pair of house to a saddle . .	2 0 0
" a set of Carpenters & Joiners		" 7 gallons of cider spirets . .	1 8 0
Tuels . . .	15 0 0	" 100 lb of Pork at 9 c . . .	3 15 0
" damage in the meadow to the		" 100 lb of chees at 6 c . . .	2 10 0
amount of 20 Tun of hay	25 0 0		— — —
" 400 of Poles of Seader . . .	7 0 0		£200 4 6
" 100 hups . . .	2 10 0	Proved by John Ross, Esq.,	
" 1-2 Barril of Matheglin . . .	2 0 0	and Matthias Ludlum.	

POWDER.

The greatest need of the young republic was not patriotism, but powder. "But for this Bunker Hill would have been a greater triumph

(June 17, 1775). Powder was in demand in the army and everywhere. Hence, on the 17th of July, the citizens forwarded, via Dobbs Ferry, fifty-two quarter casks just received from Philadelphia." So great was the lack of powder by the army around Boston, August 13th, that there was "not more than nine rounds a man." The destitution continued till our committee at Elizabethtown, "upon receiving the alarming news, sent out a few tons, which they were obliged to do with the greatest privacy, lest the fears of our own people, had it been known, should have stopt it for their own use in case of emergency." On the 20th of August Washington acknowledges the receipt of "six tons and a half of powder from the southward."

That the same provision was demanded for protection during the war of 1812, is shown in the action taken by the Westfield town committee on the 12th day of April, 1813:

It was agreed, by a unanimous vote of Town Committee, that the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars be raised and appropriated toward purchasing Powder, ball and Flints, for the purpose of repelling any attempt which may be made on our Rights and Liberties by our common enemy, which ammunition is to be put into the hands of the Captains of the different companies in the Township, to be by them distributed in equal proportion to such Individuals of their separate companies or other inhabitants of the Township as shall, on an alarm or an emergency, actually turn out and put themselves under their command; the men who receive it to be answerable to the Captain they receive it from, to return to him all but what they expend against the enemy.

RESOLVED, That Doctor Joseph H. Quimby, David Osborn and Freeman Cole be a Committee to carry the above into immediate effect. I hereby certify the above to be the true proceedings of the above town meeting.

CAPT. CHARLES CLARK, Moderator.

REV. JAMES CALDWELL.

The history of Westfield and vicinity will not be complete without a brief reference to this Revolutionary hero and martyr. Here he often preached; here, at the Badgley home on the mountains, and at New Providence, he often found an asylum for himself and family; here, in the old Presbyterian church, Morgan, the ruthless murderer of Caldwell, was tried and court-martialed; and here immediately he was hung, on Gallows Hill, about one mile east of the church.*

His prompt and spirited action in the sharp engagement at Springfield is thus immortalized by Bret Harte:

Here's the spot—look around you! Above on the height
Lay the Hessians encamped. By that church on the right
Stood the gaunt Jersey farmers, and here ran a wall,—
You may dig anywhere, and you'll turn up a ball.
Nothing more—grasses spring, waters run, flowers blow
Pretty much as they did ninety-three years ago.
Nothing more, did I say? Stay a moment—you've heard
Of Caldwell, the parson, who once preached the Word

* It may interest some to learn that Rev. N. W. Cadwell, the writer of this sketch, and for the past fifteen years pastor of the Westfield church, belongs to the same family as that of the brave old chaplain.

Down at Springfield? What! No? Come, that's bad! Why, he had
 All the Jerseys aflame, and they gave him the name
 Of the "Rebel High Priest!" He stuck in their gorge,
 For he loved the Lord God, and he hated King George.
 He had cause, you might say! When the Hessians that day
 Marched up with Knyphausen, they stopped on their way
 At the "Farms," where his wife, with a child in her arms,
 Sat alone in the house. How it happened none knew
 But God, and that one of the hireling crew
 Who fired the first shot! Enough! There she lay,
 And Caldwell, the chaplain, her husband, away!
 Did he preach? Did he pray? Think of him as you stand
 By the old church to-day; think of him and that band
 Of militant ploughboys! See the smoke and the heat
 Of that reckless advance—of that straggling retreat!
 Keep the ghost of that wife, foully slain, in your view,
 And what would you! what would you! what would *you* do?
 Why, just what *he* did! They were left in the lurch,
 For the want of more wadding. He ran to the church,
 Broke the door, stripped the pews, and dashed out in the road,
 With his arms full of hymn books, and threw down the load
 At their feet! Then above all the shouting and shots
 Rang his voice: "Put Watts into 'em, boys, give 'em Watts!"
 And they did,—that's all. Grasses spring, flowers blow
 Pretty much as they did ninety-three years ago.
 You may dig anywhere, and you'll turn up a ball;
 But not always a hero like this,—and that's all.

TRIAL OF MORGAN AT WESTFIELD.

Morgan was imprisoned at Springfield, then at Burlington, and, in January, at Westfield, where on the 21st of January, 1782, he was arraigned for trial. The court sat in the Presbyterian church, Chief Justice John Cleves Symmes presiding, assisted by two associate judges, one of whom was Judge Barnet. Colonel William DeHart, of Morristown, was Morgan's counsel. Ephraim Scudder, Benjamin Meeker, David Ross, Aaron Woodruff and Job (?) Ryno were members of the jury—all being Westfield men. Tradition says that Morgan was led into the church with a halter about his neck, a custom with a few noted criminals. He was found guilty of wilful murder, remanded to the custody of Noah Marsh, sheriff of the county, and was hung at Westfield, on Tuesday, January 29th. The place of execution was about half a mile northeast of the village, nearly opposite Captain John Scudder's (now Isaac Scudder's), on Gallows Hill, a heap of stones marking the place for years afterward. The day was intensely cold. Morgan was considerate. Turning to the sheriff, he said: "Do your duty quickly; the people are suffering from the cold." *

Hatfield says that on the day of execution a sermon was preached by the Rev. Jonathan Elmer, from Jeremiah XLIV, 4,—“O! do not this

* At an earlier point in this history there is accredited to Morgan a less worthy sentiment, as expressed at the time of his execution.

abominable thing that I hate." He also says that, "Morgan was a Roman Catholic and of bad reputation. He seems not to have made any confession as to his intent in the act for which he suffered." Jacob Ludlum (Ludlow), grandfather of Gideon E. Ludlow, and his wife, Margaret, witnessed the execution of Morgan. Mr. Ludlow remembers well his grandmother's recollection of that eventful day. The snow was deep, and the weather bitter cold. The prisoner heard the sermon of Jonathan Elmer, and then was immediately taken to Gallows Hill, followed by a multitude of people. Morgan stood composedly in a wagon beneath the gallows, which was constructed with two upright posts, with a heavy piece of timber across the top. When the rope was fastened around his neck and over the gallows, the wagon was drawn from under him, and he soon was a dead man.

FURTHER REVOLUTIONARY DATA.

Gaines says, November 24, 1777: "We hear of orders to a place called Westfield, a few miles from Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, for the inhabitants of that place to prepare quarters for a large body of men, and to cut down five hundred cords of firewood. On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last (18-21) parties of rebels landed on Staten Island, from Elizabeth Town, but were as often beaten off." These "parties" were probably employed in this way to keep the British from learning the object of the encampment at Westfield.

Louis Thiess says there is a well founded tradition in his and the Chamberlain families, that, at the time of the retreat of the British from Westfield to Amboy, eleven soldiers were killed and nineteen wounded on his farm. Many musket and cannon balls, pieces of jewelry, money, etc., have been found on the place. The following is a list of Westfield men, mostly, who served under Captain Littell: Robert and John Aken, Jr., Jacob and Joseph Badgley; William, Henry and Daniel Baker; William, Jesse, Azariah, Charles and John C. Clark; Jacob Cole, Samuel Cory; Stephen Corwin; Daniel Connet; John, John, Jr., and Jacob Crane; Moses De Camp; Elias Darby; John Dunham; John Forster; Moses and George Frazee; Abial Hayes; Samuel Halstead; Richard Harris; Matthias Hetfield; John High; Zebulon Jennings; James Lambert; Cornelius Ludlum; Enoch Clark; Noah and William Miller; Ephraim and Abraham Marsh; Jeremiah Pangborn; Sylvanus (1) and William, Jr., Pierson; Ebenezer Price; ——— Robinson; Moses and Ezekiel Ross; Ephraim and Richard Scudder; David Smith; John Spinning; Moses Swain; Will Steward; William Terry; Nathaniel Willis; Matthias and James W. Wade; Benjamin, Jr., and Charles C. Williams; Noah and Jeremiah Woodruff. Many others served under Captain Scudder, Captain Matthias Clark, etc.

THE JERSEY BLUES.

This Westfield volunteer company should be fitted out with proper clothing,—and who could do it but the patriotic wives and daughters

whose heroism and devotion only made victory possible for the army of Washington? A writer says: "These patriotic females furnished tow frocks and pantaloons dyed with blue, of their own spinning and manufacture. Many of them were trimmed with colored tapes, giving the company a singular appearance. They were known as the "Jersey Blues," and many of their company followed Washington and the regular army to Morristown."

It is a common tradition among the early Westfield residents that on the eventful day when the British passed by Ash swamp to Scotch Plains, and thence to Westfield, "Aunt Betty" Frazee had been baking bread all day for our hungry soldiers. When the British drove them back Lord Cornwallis rode up, dismounted and said to her: "I want the first loaf of bread that next comes from that oven." He then retired to the shade of a tree, and when the bread was done Aunt Betty came out and said to him: "Sir, I give you this bread through fear, not in love." Lord Cornwallis leaped to his feet, admiring her spirit and courage, and said to his men: "Not a man of my command shall touch a single loaf." Lord Cornwallis was but another Stonewall Jackson, and Aunt Betty Frazee was Westfield's Barbara Fretchie,—made famous by the poet Whittier. Among the officers and men who took active part in the capture of the British ship, "Blue Mountain Valley," January 22, 1776, are the names of many Westfield families: Baker, Clark, Craig, Hetfield, Marsh, Meeker, Pierson, Ross, Miller, Hendrix, Hinds, Woodruff, etc.

GENERAL WASHINGTON IN WESTFIELD.

There are many traditions that the "Father of our Country" was often in Westfield,—in fact that it was his favorite stopping place on his way from Morristown to Philadelphia. It is positively certain that sections of both armies often stopped at the living spring back of the Presbyterian church, on the present Stitt place. Benjamin Downer, in his biography of Rev. Edwin Downer, who died in the pulpit of the above church, says: "The house now occupied by Dr. Frederick Kinch, in Westfield, is the old Downer homestead. Samuel Downer entertained General Washington there for a few days at the time of the battle of Trenton, and several of the service dishes are still in possession of various members of the family." *

Aunt Nancy (Mills) Baker, often called "Aunt Granny Baker," who died a few years since (1894,) at the age of one hundred and four, often told the writer that she remembered having seen General Washington in Westfield. Granny Baker was strong and sprightly for her age, and often walked the two miles to town after she had passed the century mark. One day she had engaged a man to mow some grass

* Some members of the present Downer family have reason to believe that this entertainment took place in another house, across the street, where Samuel Downer lived at that time.

and weeds about her place, but he began to do it in such a slow and slovenly manner that she promptly discharged him and, seizing the scythe, soon finished the task in a workmanlike manner.

FAMOUS OLD "ONE HORN."

This is a genuine relic of the Revolution, and none other is so highly prized by Westfield citizens. A noted writer says: "Time, which has woven a mantle of forgetfulness about so many curios of the Revolution, hiding the associations that give to tattered flags and rusty gun-barrels a value beyond price, has dealt kindly with the old cannon known as 'One Horn.'" This weapon stands on an eminence in Fairview cemetery. Beside it is a soldiers' monument; yonder to the left are the Orange mountains; and above, on a lofty flag pole, perches the

American eagle, symbolical of the liberty the cannon was so active in achieving. Compared with the ponderous artillery of our time, "One Horn" is but a plaything. It is less than five feet in length, and weighs five hundred pounds; but in its day the gun was regarded as a formidable weapon, and its capture from the British, June 23, 1780, occasioned great rejoicing in the patriots' camp.



OLD "ONE-HORN" CANNON.*

For over one hundred years history and tradition have agreed as to the story of "One Horn," but lest some upstart iconoclast, of that peculiar order of the *genus homo* who deny that Moses and Shakespeare and Napoleon ever lived, may rise up in after years and deny the authenticity of this, the only valuable relic which connects Westfield with the Revolution, the following facts are published. There are many witnesses alive to-day who well remember Deacon William Clark (Captain Billy), whose family residence was once appropriated as the headquarters of General Howe. He entered the Revolutionary service at the age of seventeen; he himself helped capture old "One Horn;" he was taken prisoner and confined in the old Sugar House, New York city, a sketch of which is here shown, while his "sugar-house cane," which he carried for years, is depicted in the illustration of Westfield curios. He did not die until 1853, being then in his ninety-eighth

* The above drag-rope, rammer and wormer are now in possession of the writer of this article.

year, and no one would have dared to question the authenticity of "One Horn" while this staunch old patriot was living, since he helped capture it with his own hands. Moreover, such worthy citizens as Gideon Ross, Isaac French, Andrew H. Clark, Squier Pierson, Isaac H. Pierson, Ephraim Clark, John High, Jacob Baker, Samuel Downer, Benjamin Cory and Henry Baker,—all Westfield men of probity, honor and position,—declared that "One Horn" was captured from the British. For fifteen years the writer has been collecting historical data of Westfield. He has questioned, among a host of others, "Aunt Phebe" Ross, who died in 1882, at the advanced age of ninety-six; "Aunt Ann" Scudder, ninety-fifth year; "Aunt Granny" (Mills) Baker, one hundred and fourth year; and "Betsy" Clark, who was born in 1800, being the daughter of "Captain Billy" Clark, above mentioned,—all competent witnesses, with splendid memories,—and not one of them had ever doubted the history of "One Horn." Moreover, Cornelius Leveridge, who for half a century has been gathering historical material in this immediate vicinity, says he never knew one of the old Westfield families who had the least doubt as to the authenticity of this historic fieldpiece. It is not claimed that the gun carriage is the same as in 1780,—it is not. At least two have been made for it since that date. It is not claimed that it is of British manufacture, but simply that it was captured from the British by Westfield citizens, led by Captain Littell and Captain William Clark, at the old Baker homestead (*vide* cut) on that eventful day when the bell was thrown from the steeple and the troops were gathering for the battle of Springfield, four miles away. The thrilling story of its capture has often been told in the old "general training" days; told again by eloquent speakers in many presidential campaigns; told again in 1861-2-3, when Westfield volunteers gathered around it on the village green,—and thus the reader will perceive that among the old families the story of old "One Horn" has naturally made a greater impression than even the engagement at Springfield.



OLD PIERSON HOMESTEAD

The accepted story of the capture of old "One Horn" is as follows: Early in the morning of June 23, 1780, the citizens of Westfield were

called out by the warning peals of the old church bell. The clouds of war began to thicken and spread, and the patriotic sons of the old families—the Bakers, Conants, Clarks, Cranes, Kembles, Kytes, Millers, Piersons, Scudders and others—sprang to arms and thronged the high-ways. Some had been under arms since the previous unsuccessful raid, only two weeks before. The British troops, composed of five thousand men, besides dragoons and fifteen or twenty pieces of artillery, advanced in two divisions from Elizabeth Town, under Sir Henry Clinton. One column reached Connecticut Farms about sunrise. A small detachment took the Westfield road, capturing citizens and plundering farm houses as they advanced. The family of William Pierson, grandfather of the present Benjamin Pierson, was on the alert. The mother, standing on a pile of wood, suddenly saw them, and shouted: "The Redcoats are coming," and the husband ran out and hid in the orchard. Soon the house was surrounded by and filled with the British.



OLD BAKER HOMESTEAD

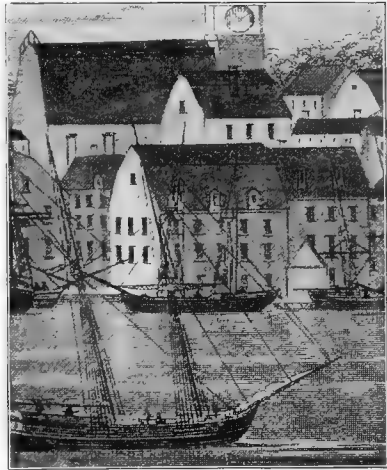
"Where is that damned old rebel?" they demanded. But, failing to find him or elicit any information, they contented themselves by taking a fine horse from the barn, leaving a young colt.

Hastening forward they next stopped at the old Baker homestead, then occupied by Henry Baker, grandfather of Deacon Henry Baker, and now owned by J. H. Vail. The framework of this house is

doubtless over one hundred and forty years old, and Deacon Baker, who died in 1885, aged eighty-seven, often said that the old trees in front were seemingly of the same size when, as a boy, he played among their branches. The officer in command asked for a drink of cider, and promised protection to the family if the wants of himself and his men were supplied. Finding themselves unmolested, they became boisterous and insulting. A "minute man," by the name of Captain Littell, hid himself in the bushes, close to the house, to watch and, if necessary, to render the family assistance, and when one of the men approached Mrs. Baker and forced her, at the point of the bayonet, to the wall of one of the rooms of the old farm house, he fired and seriously wounded the officer in command. The British sprang to their saddles, but in the quick turn one of the cannon was thrown over against a large rock and one of its arms or "horns," broken off, for which reason it has ever since been called old "One Horn." It was immediately captured, with

all the trappings. The British soon rallied, and, although "their advance was contested foot by foot, the citizens were finally compelled to retreat." For some minutes the church bell had been furiously ringing, alarming the whole country, and now the enraged British enter the church, throw the bell from the steeple and, finding it uninjured, carry it away with them and set it up on Staten Island. "In the conflict the enemy captured William and Azariah Clark, two brothers, and Noah Miller. They were taken to New York and confined for some time in what was called the 'Old Sugar-House Prison.' This prison is located well back from the docks, has a railing around its high roof, and the great mortality among our prisoners there will forever rank it with the more modern rebel prisons, Libby and Andersonville."

As Captain Clark lived until 1853 his friendship for old "One Horn" extended over a period of seventy-three years, and his love for it was touching. History says "he was extremely anxious to have it well taken care of, and on all occasions when its services were in requisition contributed liberally for powder." From the time of its capture old "One Horn" was the central object of interest on "general training" days and in every 4th of July celebration. It has been fired in scores of patriotic rallies, and often during the Rebellion, when the wires announced the triumph of Union arms, old "One Horn" was rolled out to celebrate the victory. In fact the dear old cannon was so highly prized by the patriotic descendants of the Revolution in near-by towns, that they have made many rival claims to ownership. For half a century, surrounded by strong old harnesses, drag ropes and chains, it lay quietly in the "Arsenal," a small building which once stood on the corner near the present residence of Charles B. Peddie. Then, taken from its carriage, it was stolen by "the boys" of Scotch Plains and for safety was buried in the old cemetery. Then, captured by the Central Railroad men and buried beside the track, it was retaken by the peaceful payment of "ten dollars." Soon, in an unguarded moment, it fell into the hands of the Rahway boys, and after its recapture it was in turn hidden away in cellars, garrets, haymows and, for a long time, in an old well. A few years ago the writer was trying to ascertain the whereabouts of old "One Horn." Sitting on an old-fashioned lounge in the kitchen with a friend who had often helped recapture the famous relic, I asked him if he had any idea where the



OLD SUGAR-HOUSE PRISON

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cannon was then located. Suddenly turning and solemnly demanding if I could keep a secret, he told me to "feel under the lounge." I did so, and there was the old treasure. But the very next 4th of July, after old "One Horn" had done its accustomed patriotic duty in waking up the valley, "the boys" were invited next door to be treated. They were off duty, and the cannon for a moment was left unguarded. It was easy work for half a dozen lusty "Plainfielders" to rush up, tear it from its carriage, and lift it into a waiting wagon, and then they raced it to Plainfield. There it was carefully hidden, and after a time placed in the G. A. R. rooms. Despairing of its recapture in so well policed a location, the writer, with S. W. Reese and some of our Grand Army men, succeeded in pleading so loyally for its return that on Decoration day, 1889, when our soldiers' monument was unveiled, it was magnanimously returned to Westfield, and now, its troubles over, sacred to friend and foe, old "One Horn" peacefully guards the above monument, in Fairview cemetery.

Captain Mathias Clark was another patriotic old soldier deeply interested in old "One Horn," since he also took a part in its capture. He was the grandfather of the present Martin V. Clark, and lived where his grandson now lives. Marauding parties often sought to capture the leaders of the Continental army while "off duty," and once Captain Clark had to run for the swamp for his life. His family now have in their possession an old clock once owned by him, and also an ancient musket, marked "Jordan 1747," which they claim he captured from the British. The inscription on his monument, in the old cemetery, reads:

CAPT. MATHIAS CLARK.

Died July 7, 1808

aged 54 years.

A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.

Companions here we lie,
Entombed beneath this stone,
Till Christ shall bid us rise,
And to the judgment come.

Henry Hetfield, who was on the Westfield artillery roll of 1832, and who is now living, makes the following affidavit as to the capture of old "One Horn:"

This cannon was captured by the British and recaptured by our men about the time they were in Westfield and occupied the old church there. The government sent eight sets of harness for this cannon,—four of them for the cannon and the remaining four for the baggage wagon. The government built a place on Sylvanus Pierson's ground as a means of storage for the safety and protection of this cannon. The cannon on "general training" days was pulled to the field by a pair of horses, paid for out of the company's collections. On the arrival of the gun in the field we would attach a drag-rope on both sides, and go through the various motions of the drill. We would then proceed to some elevated point and, at the word of command, fire it off, amid great enthusiasm. The last place for drill with this cannon was at Camptown, near Newark; also at Paterson, and at Scotch Plains, in William Stanbury's field. I can remember the gun as far back

as 1812, in Joseph Lyon's field, at Scotch Plains, in Westfield township. The uniform that was worn in the artillery consisted of white pants, white vest, blue coat with red shoulder straps, and silk hat with the brass coat-of-arms attached, and a red feather tipped with white, and a sword attached to the belt.

(Signed) HENRY HETFIELD.

The above affidavit was witnessed by his grandson, Henry H. Jardine, and by D. G. Hetfield. The original artillery roll, above named, is in the possession of N. W. Cadwell. The following document is copied *verbatim et literatim*, and explains itself:

WESTFIELD, April the 1st, 1811.

We, the subscribers, seeing the necessity of supporting the American Standard, and the civil and military laws of our country, in order to maintain the Rights, person and Liberties that was so dearly purchased by the energy of the patriots of the United States who fought and bled for the same, and as General Crane has shown a special Respect towards the 2d Regiment of the county Essex Militia, in bestowing a piece of artillery to said Regiment, to be under the care of a company regularly uniformed and equipped, John Pearson being captain. Now we, the candidates and subscribers enlisted under said Captain as Artillery under the Military Laws of the State of New Jersey, do pledge ourselves firmly to each other to equip in complete uniform through the course of the present season and to be prepared with a sword and a Hat by the 7th of June next. Likewise to prevent failures we subscribe the following obligation formally :

OBLIGATION.

We, the subscribers, candidates for a company of artillery belonging to the 2d Regiment County Essex Militia, State of New Jersey, John Parsons, Captain, Promise to pay or cause to be paid to John Parsons, Captain, thirty dollars severally if we are not equipped before the first of April next, eighteen hundred and twelve, in Uniform, according to the tenor of the above article. The money arising from failures, should they be any, to go for the benefit of said company, and said John Parsons binds himself to pay all fines should any officer or officers attempt to impose any on his subscribers or company.

Witness my assignment with the several assignments following :

SUBSCRIBERS:

JOHN PARSONS, Captain.	JOHN W. OSBORN.
SYLVANUS PIERSON, Jun.	JAMES PIATH. (?)
JOHN G. CRANE.	JOHN BRAGLE.
JOSEPH DUNHAM, Jun.	ALLEN COLE.
MOSES DUNHAM.	JOHN HAYS.
EZEKIEL DECAMP.	DANIEL HAYS.
ABRAM CLARK.	JAMES DUNHAM.
CONKLIN DRAKE.	CLAYTON GASKILL.
GIDEON KEYT.	
EBENEZER CONNET.	
JOEL LOVEE (?) is down.	

The artillery roll for 1832 included the following names: Frazee Lee, captain; Benjamin Connet, lieutenant; Zophar Hetfield, ensign; Samuel A. Connet, Daniel Woodruff, Charles Foster, Enoch Ryno, Ephraim Ryno, Henry Hetfield, Jesse Dolbeer, Joel Woodruff, John C. Townley, William Wietsel, Elias Mott, Elias Ryno, David Townley, Isaac F. Randolph, Esq., sergeant; Abner R. Miller, Israel C. Ander-

son, Silas Fatoot, William Rogers, Luther Ball, Benjamin Squier, John Brown, John M. Crane, Clark Ryno, H. S. Townley, David Dunkin.

CAPTAIN JOHN SCUDDER AND LORD STIRLING.

Soon after enlistment John Scudder was promoted to the position of captain and colonel. It is said that, by his special request, Morgan was executed on his farm, now the property of Isaac F. Scudder. Aunt Ann Scudder, who died in her ninety-fifth year, said that he was prosperous and hospitable, and that she had often heard her mother relate the fact that once Lord Stirling stopped at her father's house, with some of his men, for six weeks, and, moreover, that by means of the military papers of Captain John Scudder, the following five men were able to secure pensions: Daniel Hetfield, Henry Hetfield, Ichabod Clark, William Clark and Jacob Ludlow.

Samuel Downer (1) was born in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1722, and was a member of Captain Scudder's company. He came from Elizabeth Town, about 1744, and learned the blacksmith trade of Daniel Robinson, whose father, John, in 1734, sold forty acres of land to the Westfield church. Mr. Downer and his son were "minute men," and their names appear on the official roster of the state. Robinson's forge was about one half mile east from the old Ross homestead, shown on another page. Tradition says that one day a party of Hessians entered, and roughly demanded a drink, which was refused. Then the enraged Hessians burned the place the ground, and Mr. Downer soon set up a forge of his own, on the "Jerusalem Road." It is said that Samuel was for a time with Washington at his Morristown camp, and that both father and son were in the engagements at Springfield, Connecticut Farms and Elizabeth Town. At the former place the elder Samuel became separated from his company during the battle, owing to the irregular manner of fighting, and, being between the fires, was for a time in a position of great danger. Mr. Downer was patriotic to the last, and never tired of relating his military experiences. He possessed great physical powers, and men listened spellbound to the tales of his deeds of prowess. For years previous to his death, as one of the surviving heroes of the war, and as tribute to his great age, Westfield often awarded him the honor of carrying his country's flag on "general training" days. He died, at Orange, October 22, 1824, aged one hundred and one years, and his remains lie in the old cemetery in Westfield, where four generations of the Downers are buried. Early Westfield records claim he was a member of the Presbyterian church prior to 1759.

Samuel Downer (2), the son referred to above, born 1759, died 1846. He kept the first store in Westfield, with a full line of dry goods and groceries. His business was at first conducted in the side room of a house then located between the present dwellings of Dr. Cooper and Dr. Harvey. In 1812 he built upon the opposite side of

the street, and marks of the old counter may now be seen in the parlor floor of the residence now owned by Dr. F. A. Kinch. Mr. Downer was one of the prominent citizens of Westfield, and one of the original stockholders of the Elizabeth & Somerville Railroad. (Vide Westfield postmasters.)

Samuel Downer (3) born about 1790, died 1847. He was an older brother of Rev. Edwin Downer, who died in the Presbyterian pulpit here, and of Rev. David R. Downer, of New York city,—to both of whom specific reference is made on succeeding pages of this chapter.

INDIANS IN THIS TOWNSHIP.

The Lenni-Lenapes, of the Delaware tribe, or Mohekaneweew, hunted and fished in all this territory, which was once well wooded and abounded in game. The word, Lenni-Lenape, means the "original people, an unmixed race, which had never changed its character since the creation."

Mr. C. A. Leveridge, the able localhistorian of Plainfield, New Jersey, says: "I have conversed with many of the older portion of Westfield people, and remember that the late Mr. Jacob French said that this tribe possessed noble traits, and that they worshiped a spirit whom they called the great Manitou,—which answers to our sacred-word God or Creator,—and who, though invisible was recognized as the great first cause." In speaking of the great accuracy acquired in the use of the bow and arrow he also says: "I have seen those Indians living on what is called Bottle Hill, back of Westfield Hill, strike a point the size of a half-dime at seventy feet or more, provided that the silver covered the aforesaid spot."

Of the honesty of the Lenni-Lenapes one of the early missionaries in this section says: "When the Indians were first visited by the whites, and after our people began to erect houses among them, they thought very strangely of the white people locking their doors, and could not for a time be made to understand the motive. When they left their homes they set up a pestle or compounder against the outside of the door, which was enough to show that there was no one at home. The premises were then considered sacred, no one thinking of entering the house. It is recorded that as late as 1771 large quantities of goods, received from the traders, have been protected in no other way."

A few mounds on the Silas D. Miller farm, just east of Fairview cemetery, mark the place of an old Indian burial ground. Fine stone arrowheads, darts, spears and stone axes have been found in this vicinity. A small collection may be seen at the Job Male library, in Plainfield.

As early as 1740 Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, of Elizabeth, said that his soul was stirred within him at the benighted condition of the savage tribes in New Jersey, and, in connection with Pemberton, of New York,

Burr, of Newark, Azariah Horton and others, a missionary work was begun among them. *

That this work was begun none too soon is proven by the terrible Indian outrages of about 1755, in our western borders. Irritated by the scheming white man, or incited by a foreign foe, the peace-loving Lenape at last became a bitter enemy. The last severe battle with the Indians was fought "near Jacob French's late residence, on the road to Springfield, which resulted in the defeat of the Indians." During these battles many a family on the plain sought refuge in the Badgley home on the mountain,—a cut of which is shown elsewhere. Fortunately the French war in Canada drew off the Indians in that direction, and no considerable number ever returned to this vicinity.

SLAVES IN WESTFIELD.

Quite a number of slaves were held in this community. It was the custom, and few questioned the right for years. The following is a true copy of the manumission paper of a colored man, Job, the property of Dennis Coles:

To all to whom these presents shall come, know ye, that I Dennis Coles, of the township of Westfield, in the county of Essex and state of New Jersey, have, and by these presents do, hereby liberate, set free, manumit and forever discharge my slave named Job, or Jobias, of the age of thirty-eight years or thereabouts. And this said Job is hereby discharged from any further service to me, my heirs, executors or administrators forever hereafter. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 3d day of April, 1827.

DENNIS COLES. [L. S.]

Sealed and delivered in presence of

IRA F. RANDOLPH,
SAMUEL B. MILLER.

History says: "Of negroes there were not a few,—some in almost every family,—while here and there a 'poor Indian' also was held in bondage as a menial." In 1741 occurred the famous "Negro conspiracy" in New York, causing a panic to which a slave-holding community is ever liable. "One hundred and fifty-four negroes were imprisoned, fourteen burned at the stake, eighteen hanged, seventy-one transported, four white persons executed, etc." Naturally the panic extended to this county. The following notes in the County Book of Freeholders need no explanation:

"June 4, 1741, Daniel Harrison Sent in his account of wood Carted for Burning two Negroes allow^d cury o. 11.0." A similar account is entered in the following February. Hatfield says: "As specimens of the domestic slave trade the following advertisements, by one of the most prominent citizens, an active member of the Presbyterian church (Elizabeth), president of the board of trustees, and subse-

* In the first volume of the Minutes of the Presbyterian General Assembly, 1801, we read: "The prospect of the conversion of the Indians is now more flattering than it has ever been before. The wilderness already begins to bud, and it is hoped will soon blossom as the rose." During this same year, 1801, the Westfield Presbyterian church gave about seventy dollars "for gospelizing the Indians and for other pious uses proposed by the General Assembly."

quently an elder for many years, are worthy of notice: (April 27, 1752.) 'A likely parcel of Negro boys and girls, from twelve to twenty years of age, who have all had the smallpox. To be sold by Cornelius Hetfield, in Elizabethtown.' On June 4, 1753, he sells another "parcel," but in 1779, June 20th, in the darkest days of the war with England, we read: "On Sunday night last it was discovered that the negroes had it in contemplation to rise and murder the inhabitants of Elizabeth Town." Slaves were kept in many of the best Westfield families. They were well treated and happy. Many of them became members of the Presbyterian church. In the old session book of the Presbyterian church of Westfield the pastor, Benjamin Woodruff, writes as follows: "August 12, 1759. Baptized my negro child: on my own account, N. Margaret." Again, "August 2, 1761. Baptized my negro child on my own account, N. Violet." Again, "July 12, 1780. Married my Negro Frank to Dr. Elmer's Negro woman Flora." Again, "November 8, 1778. Baptized a negro woman belonging to Samuel Meeker, N. Dorcas."

The following is an article of agreement, whereby a slave girl was sold out to service,—all parties being members of the Presbyterian church:

Know all men by these presents, that I, Benjamin Hinds, of the County of Essex and Township of Westfield, for the sum of forty dollars in hand paid or secured to be paid, have and do bargain and sell to John Dunham, of the township and county aforesaid, his executors, administrators and assigns, a certain Negro girl named Lydia for the term of eight years, commencing the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, to have and to hold to him, his executors, administrators and assigns, of which said girl I have put the said John Dunham in full possession at the sealing of these presents, and I do warrant and will defend the said John Dunham in the peaceable possession of said girl against me and all persons whatsoever, Witness my hand and seal this first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and thirteen.

1813.
Sealed and delivered in
the presence of
SALLY DUNHAM.

BENJAMIN HINES. [SEAL.]
his
JOHN (x) VANWINKLE. [SEAL.]
mark.

WHERE THEY LIVED OVER A CENTURY AGO.

"They who lived in history only seemed to walk the earth again." (Longfellow.) James Badgley was located on the mountain, where John and Charles Badgley, bachelor brothers, now live. This is probably the oldest house in the township, a portion of the framework having been put up in 1735. Mr. Badgley "made choice of that location because it abounded in heavy timber." He and "Peter Willcox (originally Willcoxie, then Wilcocks) located on the mountain before any persons settled below."

In 1816 the first Sunday school in Westfield township was organized in this house. Here "were gathered children and youth, not only from

Westfield, but also from Summit and New Providence." Rev. Edwin Downer, who died in the Presbyterian pulpit in Westfield, was one of the first, perhaps the first superintendent. Mr. Acken resided where Moses McManners lived in 1839,* nearly opposite the Squire Radley (Talcott) farm. Nathaniel and Henry Baker, brothers, from East Hampton, Long Island, bought and lived first where the widow of Jacob Baker resided in 1839, now the John H. Vail (Robbins) place. The black-walnut trees here were old seventy-five years ago, and have probably stood one hundred and fifty years. A view of this homestead is shown in connection with the history of old "One Horn," at an earlier point in this chapter. Nathaniel Baker soon bought and occupied the property of Thomas Clark,—now the Addison S. Clark place,—just east of the lake. Mr. Bryant resided where John R. Miller did in 1839, now the Alonzo Miller farm, toward Branch Mills. John Crane lived in Cranford, now the Beadle place. His father, Elijah, was often called



THE BADGLEY HOMESTEAD

"Elijah, the prophet," because of his peculiarities and his habit of carrying a long, crooked staff. Jonathan Crane resided where Wheeler Foster lived in 1839, in front of what is now known as the Children's Country Home of Westfield. William Clark lived where Abner Miller, Jr., resided in 1839, now the Michael Miller place, on the Rahway county-road. Henry Clark lived where Edward

Townley resided in 1839, now the Italian settlement, on Central avenue. The old well is still seen (November, 1897). At that time there was no other house between it and the Corra Osborn place, except that of Robert French. James Craig lived where Andrew Craig lived in 1839, now the house, at Branch Mills, where Mr. — Tippen lives.

Gardner Connet lived where Ebenezer Connet did in 1839, now (1897) the Louis Thies farm. The old house, as here depicted, is still standing. Here neighborhood prayer meetings were held in early days, and here the British stopped on their retreat from Westfield. A skirmish took place on this and the adjoining farm. The following is an account of an old-fashioned apple or paring bee held at the Connet homestead over a century ago. The following verbal invitation was

* *Vide* sermon of Rev. James Hunting, 1839.

given by Cuff, the colored slave.* "How-de-do? You'd better hitch up next Wednesday night and come over to our house. We are going to have an apple bee." "Well, Cuff, who is going to be there?" "Why, all the folks, and Mistis says to tell your wife to bundle up and bring the girls and nicest boys." "Why, you won't have room for all of us, nor stalls enough for the beasties." "Oh, Master says if the barns is full you can hitch and blanket the horses by the trees across the road. The paring begins at early candle-light; and, say, don't forget your jackknife." One reply, *verbatim et literatim*, was as follows:

Dear ——— : Yours at command. Cuff arrived, and wife first reckoned how she could not come no way; cause she had the candles to run, the sassiges to make, the carpet-rags to color and a chunk of cloth to set in Bige's trousers. And the old mare has got a chestnut in one of her ears and is lame a little, but we are coming if we have to walk. Perkins' oldest boy is coming over to milk and feed the chickens, so that we can get away early. Wife is all in a pucker about how to get herself up,—whether to wear her plain Linsey Woolsey and calash, or her new speckled chints and bunnit. Unless you send word by Hatfield's boy when he comes over to Lambert's Mills in the morning, we shall come just as we are.

Your obedient servant,

P. S. Can you lend us a lantern to come home by? Sally Lee will come with us and her oldest son Jems.



OLD CONNET PLACE

Mr. Denman lived where John Denman did in 1839, in the old homestead, near Cranford. John Davis, Jr., resided where Isaac French did in 1839,—where the latter's son, Jacob French, now lives. John Davis, Sr., lived where Levi Hetfield resided in 1839, now the old Jacob S. Ring place, on Cumberland street; then the only house between those of Theodore Hetfield and Francis R. Baker, Sr. Zebulon Gennings lived where Abraham Ryno resided in 1839, one half mile east of Scotch Plains. Isaac Frazee, where Deacon Henry Baker, Jr., lived in 1839, now the Allen place, near the Squire Radley (Talcott) farm. Mr. Abner Frost, where James Roll did in 1839, now the old Roll homestead, on Springfield road, opposite Mrs. J. E. Burtis'. Moses Frazee, where Samuel Lee lived in 1839, now the Thomas Lee homestead, at Willow Grove. Isaac Hendrix, where Elias Potter lived in 1839, now just below Charles Pierson's; old house burned down. Samuel Hinds resided at

* Kindness of C. A. Leveridge.

Williams Factory, just over the Rahway river, Cranford. John High lived, in 1753, where the widow Rachel Mooney resided in 1839. It stood nearly opposite what is now called the Ritchie place. The house is gone, but the old well and curb are still seen. Here a day school and neighborhood prayer meetings were often held.

John Lambert, son of Roger Lambert, of Wiltshire, England, and grandfather of the present (1839) James Lambert, lived where Zophar Hetfield, Jr., did in 1839, now where Samuel Hetfield lives. The accompanying cut illustrates one of the later Lambert homesteads, and it still stands, at Willow Grove. Anthony, Andrew, Abraham, Absalom, Moses and John Littell resided at Willow Grove,—some in the Littell homestead, others in the house at the foot of the Fanwood road, and also the house on the corner of the Rahway road, opposite John Lambert's.



OLD LAMBERT HOMESTEAD

The illustration in this connection represents the present Littell homestead, at Willow Grove. It is a family tradition that, when the British invaded this section in force, Phebe Terry, who was then a child and who eventually became the wife of the first Gershom Littell, was carried on her grandfather's back from this house down into Ash swamp, for safety. Cornelius Ludlum owned and lived, in 1734, on the premises of Mrs. Parsel and Mr. Sanford Vreeland, now the Aunt Eliza Vreeland farm; house and barn fallen down. John Meeker, where Joseph Ogden Meeker lived in 1839, now on the Terral road. Jonathan Marsh, where Keziah Ludlow lived in 1839, now the late Albert A. Drake farm. Ephraim Marsh, where Theophilus Pierson did in 1839, now where his son, Oliver M. Pierson lives. Squire Marsh, where Charles Marsh did in 1839, now where Elston Darby lives, on Cranford road. The house of William Marsh stood in the field opposite Edward Townley's, now

the Italian settlement, Central avenue. Joshua Marsh, where Deacon Squire Pierson did in 1839, now where Oliver S. Pierson lives, on the James T. Pierson farm. Eli Marsh lived in the house, 1839, where now is the Rogers house, on Broad street. William Miller, where his grandson, Clark Miller did in 1839,—an old house back in the field, on the Arthur Clark farm. He was long an alderman of this ward, in the borough of Elizabeth. He was a large land-holder, and when he came here his nearest neighbors were John Lambert, James Badgley and Peter Wilcox, before mentioned. Others soon gathered around him. John Miller settled where his grandson, Abner Miller, resided in 1839, now beyond Cranford, in fine old place on left. "He was a deacon in the church and a very regular attendant on the sanctuary; he generally in early life came to the house of God on foot, and had the curiosity to count the steps from the dwelling to the church." Enoch Miller came from East Hampton, Long Island, and lived where Mrs. Tappan resided in 1839, now the Baldwin-Holmes place. Joseph Mills' house stood in



LITTELL HOMESTEAD

the field west of Mr. Downer's barns, back of the James L. Miller place. William Pierson came from Bridgehampton, on Long Island, and resided in Sylvanus Pierson's house, where Charles B. Peddie now lives. Daniel Pierson, where Andrew H. Clark did in 1839, now the Lawrence Clark homestead. David Pierson, where William Clark, Jr., did in 1839, now the late Kate B. High (Randolph) residence. The cut on following page is from a pen sketch, made many years ago; it is where the Radley family once lived, in Willow Grove, and is a typical representation of one of our original homes. If the door were placed on the right of the little tree it would exactly represent the log house, in Michigan, where was born the writer of this article. Benjamin Radley, where Squire Radley did in 1839, now the Talcott farm. John Robinson, nearly opposite Sanford Vreeland's. John Ross, where Gideon Ross did in 1839, now the John K. Creery (Chauncey B. Ripley) farm. In 1748 Mr. Ross was mayor of the borough of Elizabeth. (Vide homestead, under "Predatory Raids.") Daniel Ross resided a short distance south of Amos Scudder's, opposite the Picton Scudder place. John Spinnage, where Linus H. Miller did in 1839, now the old Hanneman place (burned), on Jerusalem road. Ephraim Scudder, where Amos Scudder lived in 1839, opposite the Picton Scudder homestead. He owned a large tract of land; bought of Mr. Nicholls, of Boston. Hence the estate was

often called the Nicholls place. Captain John Scudder resided, 1839, in the center of Judge Coe's farm, now all that portion of Westfield east of Broad street and Central avenue, including a portion of Mills' property. Warner Tucker, where Robert French did in 1839, now where James French resides. Thomas Terry came from River Head, Long Island, and resided where John Terry lived in 1839, now near Netherwood.



ONE OF THE ORIGINAL HOMES

Squire Williams, son of Miles, where Jotham Williams did in 1839, now where Mr. Ludlow resides, on the "black road," between Cranford and Rahway. Jotham Williams was the father of Mrs. Evert Pierson. Jonathan Woodruff resided where Jonathan Woodruff, Esq., did in 1839, now the

residence of Frederick Meyer, Locust Grove. John Woodruff, where Sylvanus Pierson lived in 1839, now the residence of Charles B. Peddie. Samuel Yeomans, where Ogden Meeker lived in 1839, now on the Terral road.

THE OLD REVOLUTIONARY BELL.

"Sundaies observe ; think when the bells do chime,
'Tis angel's musick ; therefore come not late."—Herbert, "The Temple."

Away back in 1727 a big bass drum gathered the people together for worship in the first log-house church, just beyond the Benjamin Pierson homestead, depicted elsewhere in this chapter. But it was an age of improvement ; hence the new frame building was erected in 1735, directly in front of the present edifice ; the bass drum was declared to be out of date, and a new bell was purchased. According to the custom of the day, contributions were solicited, and it is said that much silver plate, spoons, jewelry, and forty Spanish silver dollars were melted into it, and the name of the parish cast upon it. But the new church had no steeple until 1858 ; hence the bell was hung for years in a huge apple tree near by, and rung from it. History and tradition tell us that it was a bell of great purity of tone, and that it was often heard twelve miles away. This bell, when captured by the British and set up on Staten Island, was one day heard by William Clark, when confined in the old Sugar-house prison, and he exclaimed, "That is the old Westfield bell !" This circumstance led to its return to us after the war was over. The present bell was purchased in 1847, and contains all the metal of the original bell.

WESTFIELD TOWNSHIP, 1794.

The township of Westfield was set off from Elizabeth Town by the legislature of New Jersey, January 27, 1794. Boundaries: Beginning

at the line of the county of Middlesex, where the north and west branches of Rahway river meet and form a junction; from thence running up the north branch of Rahway river to the mouth of Noma-higgins branch, it being the southeast corner of the township of Springfield; thence running with the line of Springfield aforesaid in a course north forty-nine degrees, west to the top of the mountain; thence on the course to the east branch of Green Brook; thence down said branch and Green Brook to the line that divides the counties of Essex and Middlesex; thence along the line of Middlesex to the place of beginning.*

WESTFIELD CENTENNIAL BANQUET, JANUARY 27, 1894.

On the night of January 27, 1894, Westfield township was just one hundred years old, and the event was celebrated in a right royal manner. The banquet took place in the new club house. At the four tables sat the following persons:

Table No. 1 (speakers,)—Hon. John T. Dunn, General T. J. Morgan, Samuel St. J. McCutchen, Mayor Alexander Gilbert, of Plainfield; W. G. Peckham, Esq., toast-master; St. Clair McKelway, Hon. Charles N. Coddington, Hon. Foster M. Voorhees, John B. Green, A. E. Pearsall, P. C. Pearsall, Commodore C. L. Abry, D. C. Miller, N. B. Gardner, Dr. William A. Rice, Rev. N. W. Cadwell.

Table No. 2.—Dr. Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Peddie, Mrs. Peddie, Mr. Johnson, Miss Peddie, Colonel G. H. Starr, Mrs. Starr, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Orr, Mr. Henry, Mrs. Henry, Mr. Bell, Mrs. Bell, Mr. Hurst, Mrs. Hurst, Mr. Woodruff, Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. Sinclair, Mrs. Brown, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Ruth, Rev. Mr. Ruth, Mrs. Bowler, Mr. Bowler, Mrs. Vail, Mr. Vail, Miss Vail, Miss Starr, Mrs. Knight, Mr. Knight, Mrs. McDougall, Mr. McDougall, Mrs. Douglass, Mr. Douglass, Mrs. Ferris, Mr. Ferris, Mr. Ezra Miller.

Table No. 3.—Jas. T. Pierson, Mrs. Pierson, A. N. Pierson, Miss Miller, Mr. Enoch Miller, Mrs. Enoch Miller, Dr. Jackson, Mrs. Jobs, Mr. Gilby, Mrs. Gilby, Mr. Whitehead, Mrs. Whitehead, Mrs. Ludlow, Mr. Ludlow, Mr. J. L. Scudder, Mrs. J. L. Scudder, Mr. Moffett, Mrs. Moffett, Mrs. Sorter, Mrs. Sorter, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Thompson, Mrs. Fink, Mr. Fink, Mrs. Dyer, Rev. Mr. Dyer, Mrs. Baker, Mr. Baker, L. G. Cohen, Jr., Mrs. Cadwell, Mrs. Johnston, Mr. Johnston, Mrs. Irving, Mr. Irving, Mrs. Gale, Dr. Gale, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Richardson, Mrs. Lambert, Mr. Lambert.

Table No. 4.—Mr. Patton, Mr. Delameter, C. G. Endicott, C. F. Conant, A. K. Gale, L. M. Whitaker, S. W. Reese, Dr. Kinch, Guest, Guest, Strother Rice, John Carberry, Ezra Bloodgood, Rollin Grant, Freeman Bloodgood, Herbert Pearsall, Chas. Dilts, J. H. Eick, L. F. Welch, J. L. Clark, D. Hetfield, E. M. Pierson, O. S. Pierson, Mr. Welles, W. J. Alpers, E. McGarrah, Geo. W. Peek, Harry Condit, A. L. Alpers, M. M. Scudder, J. M. C. Marsh, A. A. Drake, Dr. Reiner, Rev. Father Smith, N. B. Gardner, C. F. Oxley, B. J. Crosby, Wm. Welch, Irving I. Ross, E. R. Pearsall, Dr. Doherty, A. L. Russell, J. O. Clark, A. S. Clark, Geo. Embree, Guest, John Dorvall.

THE BANQUET MENU AND TOASTS.

Blue Points.

Mock Turtle. Consomme Royal Printannier.

Kennebec Salmon. Sauce Crevettes.

Parisienne Potatoes. Cucumber Salad.

Hors d'œuvres.

Hors d'œuvres.

**Vide* copy of township records of Westfield, 1794, by David Osborn, clerk.

Vol au Vent Aux Truffles.
 Filet de Boeuf Aux Champignons. Pomme Duchesse.
 Flageolets. Sorbet Westfield. Cigarettes.
 Cotelettes d'Agneau.
 Sweet Bread Croquettes. Green Pease a la Francaise.
 Roast Quail. Currant Jelly. Dressed Celery.
 Bisque d'Orleans. Jardiniers. Panier en Bellevue.
 Petit Fours. Gateaux. Cafe. Cheese. Cigars.

"My Covenant is with thee and thou shalt be a father of many."

BLESSING ON TOWN AND PEOPLE, *Rev. Dr. W. A. Rice*
 Music by the Orchestra and Revolutionary Songs by the Choir during dinner.

THE SPEAKERS.

"JERSEY IN THE NATION," *St. Clair McKelway*
 "PLAINFIELD: Created from Westfield as Eve was from Adam," *The Mayor of Plainfield*
 NORTH PLAINFIELD: The ancient home of the Delawares.

History informs us they were conquered by the Lenni-

Lenape Indians, who lived around Westfield, *Samuel St. J. McCutchen*
 CRANFORD: "Our Cinderella," *The Chairman of Cranford's Town Committee*
 FANWOOD: *The Chairman of Town Committee, Fanwood*

NEW PROVIDENCE: *Chairman Badgley*

THE LADIES: "Drink to me only with thine eyes," *Judge J. B. Green*
"Remember the days of old, consider the years of many generations."

"NEW YORKERS IN WESTFIELD:" His body lay in

Segovia, his soul was in Madrid, *Gen. T. J. Morgan, U. S. Army*

OUR PRESENT CONGRESSMAN, *Hon. John T. Dunn*

WESTFIELD'S CONGRESSMAN, *Hon. Amos Clark (letter)*

OUR SENATOR, *Hon. Foster M. Voorhees*

"WESTFIELD'S FORMER SENATOR, and the County Roads.

May he return and pass his later years with us," . . . *Letter from Ex-Senator Miller*

OUR JUDICIARY, *Surrogate Parrot*

OUR COUNTY, *County Clerk Oliver*

WESTFIELD'S ASSEMBLYMAN; Majority 1262. *Hon. C. N. Coddling*

"OLD WESTFIELD," *Rev. N. W. Cadwell*

"Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, is Mount Zion."

"OLD STOCK:" The Collinses, the Darbys, the Corys, the Scudders,

the Marshes, the Badgleys, the Rolls, the Lamberts, and more:

Puritans, Covenanters and Presbyterians. *E. Ralph Collins*

"OLD STORIES," *Col. George H. Starr*

"THE SWORD OF BUNKER HILL," *Squire Pearsall*

"THE BATTLE OF SPRINGFIELD," *Alfred E. Pearsall*

AULD LANG SYNE.

THE BANQUET COMMITTEE.

Addison S. Clark,	George W. Peek,
C. N. Coddling,	James T. Pierson,
Harry Condit,	Mulford M. Scudder,
W. G. Peckham, <i>Chairman,</i>	Martin S. Welles.

BANQUET NOTES.*

Nearly half of the banqueters were ladies. Alfred E. Pearsall read Bret Harte's Battle of Springfield. The chorus singing by the banqueters was hearty in the extreme. Rev. C. H. Patton took an active interest in the banquet music. An eloquent prayer was offered by Rev. W. A. Rice at the beginning of the banquet. An orchestra discoursed

* Notes by Union County Standard, January 27, 1894.

high-class music at intervals throughout the demonstration. One of the highly interesting features was the singing of "The Sword of Bunker Hill," by venerable Squire Pearsall. An interesting feature was the exhibition by Rev. Mr. Cadwell of Revolutionary relics and statements as to their history.

HOW THE SETTING OFF OF WESTFIELD WAS GREETED A CENTURY AGO.

Mr. E. R. Collins, formerly of Texas Siftings, whose ancestors were of Westfield stock, contributed the following interesting bit of history:

We should be at a loss to know how our forefathers greeted the granting of their petition one hundred years ago, were it not for a letter, faded and old, the writing, in a feminine hand, faint as the tracing on a withered leaf, which bridges a century and tells the story. It is a letter from a Westfield girl written to a girl on Staten Island, and found years ago, in a bundle of letters labelled "Aunt Sarah's Letters." We will quote from it:

"We had a noble time on Wednesday, for you must know that Westfield is now a town. All the neighbors met at Captain Stamburg's, and such feasting and rejoicing you never saw. Everybody brought something toward the good will, and there was more than enough to furnish meat and drink to everyone in the new town. Ephraim Marsh furnished an ox that was roasted whole, there were stacks of pies, and doughnuts by the bushel. Tables were set in the kitchen, and everybody had all they could desire. And we had cider and metheglin for the entertainment of the men."

The fair writer goes on with bits of gossip, tells how the young men wrestled, and shot at a mark and how all went home at sundown perfectly happy.

Such were the men and women who bequeathed to us Westfield—God-fearing, liberty-loving, hard-working. With what jealous care we should guard our heritage that we may pass it on, unsullied to those who follow us. "Ill fares that land, to hastening ills a prey, where wealth accumulates and men decay."

And now, upon the one hundredth anniversary of Westfield's independence, with veneration and love for the traditions and memories of our pioneer mothers and fathers, Shades of our Ancestors, we salute you!

Prior to this banquet a strong effort had been made to celebrate the historic event with plenty of wine and with no ladies present. But the pastors, and all the better element and leading organizations uniting in protest, the banquet was held with no intoxicants whatever,—much to the joy of nearly all present, and certainly to the honor of Westfield.

THE CENTENNIAL FOURTH OF JULY.

On Sunday preceding the 4th all the pastors preached upon patriotic themes, and in the evening the Rev. David R. Frazer, D. D., of Newark, gave an address in the Presbyterian church, at "a grand union centennial service." At that time patriotic hymns were sung, composed by Abraham Coles, of Scotch Plains.

The children's parade and the unveiling of the public fountain took place on Tuesday afternoon, July 3d, participated in by ten Sunday schools. At the conclusion of the parade the children gathered about the fountain, situated at the corner of Broad street and Westfield and North avenues, under a large elm tree. The beautiful fountain, representing a female figure with water urn, was then unveiled and presented to the township committee, by whom it was

formally accepted. Messrs. Sherman Cooper and W. G. Peckham were largely instrumental in securing the fountain. The Suburban Electric Company, of Elizabeth, agree to furnish the light for it, and the Union Water Company the water.

At sunrise, July 4th, accompanied by the ringing of church bells, there was a national salute of thirty-two guns by the Westfield Battery. After the boys' races there was held a splendid civic, industrial and military parade. At the literary exercises, held at two P. M., Colonel Anson S. Wood, of New York, was the orator of the day. This was followed by the firing of a national salute of forty-four guns and an exhibition drill by visiting companies.

HISTORICAL EXHIBITION.

A historical exhibition of Revolutionary relics, odd souvenirs and very valuable curios was held at the Presbyterian lecture room. Among those attracting marked attention was the famous old "One Horn" cannon; an old arm chair made by Abraham Clark, the signer of the Declaration of Independence; the Zeltner collection of foreign swords and daggers; bronze bust of Benjamin Franklin, by Houdon, 1794; center table owned by Mary, Queen of Scots; old Martha Washington trunk; old-fashioned print dress, over two hundred years old; and the flax spinning by Mrs. Townley, eighty-eight years old. Dr. Coles, of Scotch Plains, materially assisted in making the exhibition a complete success. A magnificent display of fireworks, in front of Lincoln school building, concluded Westfield's centennial 4th,—the most beautiful design of all being a set piece of one hundred square feet, with the words, "Westfield Centennial. 1794-1894."

WESTFIELD SCHOOLS.

"Vita sine literis est Mortis Imago; at
Vita sine Christo est morte peior.
Si Christum discis, nihil est si caetera nescis.
Si Christum nescis, nihil est si caetera discis."*

It is a matter of record that the first school house was built of hewed logs, on the Coe farm, and was plastered. Andrew H. Clark said it was built square, and strong enough to resist an attack from the Indians. There were two windows on each side, and one at the end opposite the door. The windows opened by shoving from right to left. This log school house was built some time after 1750 and before the Revolution. Subsequently a frame school house was built, which also served the purpose of religious meetings. It was destroyed by fire, about the fall of 1816, having stood near the old cemetery on Mountain avenue, nearly where the Marsh barn is now located. The citizens were called

* This beautiful autograph inscription was found on the flyleaf of an old Cambridge Concordance, published in 1698, and once owned by one of the ministers of this vicinity. N. W. C.

together, and decided to build an academy of brick, two stories high, the upper part for the church meetings, and about on the same ground where their wooden structure had been burned. They decided that the foundation should be of dressed or faced stone, and that maples and elms should be planted all along the roadside for shade. This building was completed in the spring of 1819. It stood on the southeasterly side of the cemetery. It was used as a school, prayer and town-meeting room until 1869, when the new Prospect school building was erected, at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars. Much of the stone and brick of this old academy was used in the foundations of the present dwelling house and



THE BRICK ACADEMY

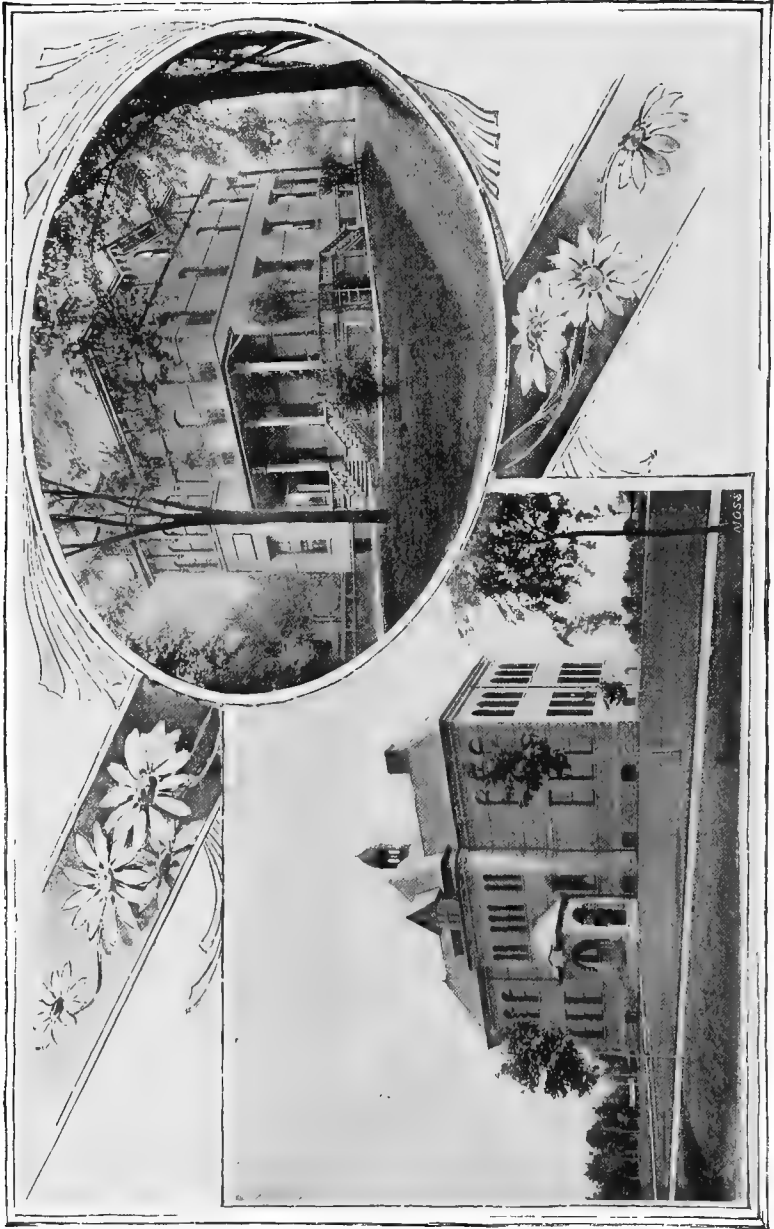
store of David Miller. On the right of the illustration, on the next page, is seen the Prospect street school building. On a marble slab set in the front of said structure are the names of the following trustees: S. S. Mapes, president; W. T. Peek, vice-president; F. T. Baker, secretary; L. V. Clark, treasurer; W. H. De Graw, J. M. C. Marsh, and A. A.

Drake. The Lincoln school building is shown on the left. It is located on the Boulevard and Academy Place, a beautiful and commanding elevation, was built in 1890 and cost over thirty thousand dollars. The trustees at time of its erection were: Ira C. Lambert, president; F. R. Pennington, secretary; L. V. Clark, George H. Brown, James T. Pierson. Oscar S. Teale was the architect.

TEACHERS.

Daniel Halsey, born at Wichapogue, Long Island, was one of the early teachers. In 1808 we read of James Tevigan. Then came Jonathan Miller, Andrew H. Clark, Jonathan Cory, Isaac H. Pierson, Dr. A. M. Cory, of New Providence, John Squire, Luther Littell, Jason Elliot, Mr. Ayres, Mr. Husten, J. Walsh, Mr. McCord, John Ripley, George Wheelen. The principals have been as follows since the year 1871: H. E. Harris, 1871-6; S. M. Blazier, 1877-9; William H. Elston, 1880-3; O. A. Johnson, 1883-5; John A. Demarest, 1885-7; Marcus A. Weed, September to December, 1887; Edward Francis, 1887-96; William A. Edwards, July, 1896, to date. The corps of teachers in the schools has been efficient, and the work in all departments has been progressive and maintained on the highest grades.

A number of first-class private schools have been held in Westfield. Old settlers speak of a "private boarding school" once kept by

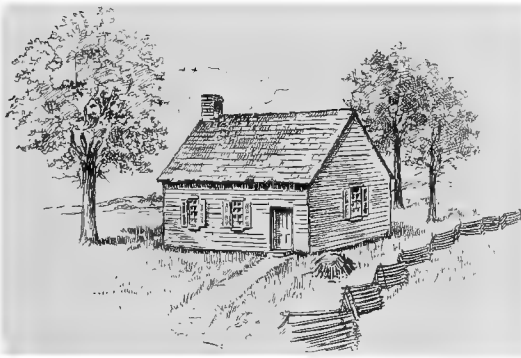


LINCOLN SCHOOL BUILDING

PROSPECT SCHOOL BUILDING

Peter B. Good, near the present residence of Arthur Clark. In the fall of 1873 Mrs. Julia Marvin, wife of E. H. Ladd, opened an excellent seminary, for young ladies and gentlemen, in what is now called the Harbison house, on Broad street. It was a school of high moral standing, discipline and influence, and was continued with great success until the death of Mrs. Ladd, in 1884. Miss Elizabeth Stacey, of Rahway, opened a kindergarten and seminary, on Central avenue, in September, 1889, and discontinued it in February, 1896. Other private schools were opened by Miss Anna Moore, Miss Lawrence, Miss Jane Morrow, Miss Letitia Savage, Miss Tracey, Miss Moore, Miss Minnie Lynde and Mrs. Archer.

The illustration here appearing is taken from a pen sketch of the old school house at Locust Grove, located in Mountainside borough,



OLD SCHOOL HOUSE, LOCUST GROVE

and the building is supposed to have been erected prior to the war of the Revolution. The following is an imperfect list of teachers: The first remembered was an Englishman by the name of Chessnutt, then Miss Ryer, Peter B. Good, Phebe Clark, Katherine Clark, Sarah Dodd, Miss Haviland, a Scotchman by the name of Robinson, who would say,

a great many times a day, "Boys, I wash you to keep steel, that is if you con;" Mulford Wilcox, Miss Stiles, Martin Cory, Miss Minnie L. Taylor. In those early times "seventy-two days were counted for a quarter; only one quarter was taught in a year, and this in the winter months." The old Locust Grove school is thus described by Rev. Dwight Williams:

It stood on a bleak country corner,
The houses were distant and few,
A meadow lay back in the distance,
Beyond rose the hills to our view.
The roads crossing here at right angles,
Untraversed by pomp and array,
Were cropped by the cows in summer;
I've watched them there many a day.
In memory's hall hangs the picture,
And years of sad care are between;
It hangs with a beautiful gilding,
And well do I love it, I ween.
It stood on a bleak country corner,
But boyhood's young heart made it warm;
It glowed in the sunshine of summer,
'T was cheerful in winter and storm.

The teacher, O well I remember,
My heart has long kept him a place;
Perhaps by the world he's forgotten,
His memory no touch can efface.
He met us with smiles on the threshold,
And in that rude temple of art,
He left, with the skill of a workman,
His touch on the mind and the heart.
Oh, gay were the sports of the noontide
When winter winds frolicked with snow;
We laughed at the freaks of the storm-king
And shouted him on, all aglow;
We dashed at his beautiful sculpture,
Regardless of all its array,
We plunged in the feathery snowdrifts,
And sported the winter away.

We sat on the old-fashioned benches,
 Beguiled with our pencil and slate;
 We thought of the opening future,
 And dreamed of our manhood's estate.
 O, days of my boyhood, I bless ye,
 While looking from life's busy prime,
 The treasures are lingering with me
 I gathered in life's early time.

O, still to the bleak country corner,
 Turns my heart in weariness yet;
 Where leading my gentle young sisters,
 With youthful companions I met.
 I cast a fond glance o'er the meadow,
 The hills just behind it I see,
 Away in the charm of the distance,
 Old schoolhouse, a blessing on thee.

TAVERNS.

The earliest records of the inn-keepers are as follows: 1794, Azariah Clark; 1794, Charles Gilman; 1799, Mary Gilman; 1799, Alexander Richards; 1799, Benjamin Crane; 1804, Samuel Ross; 1816, John Clark; 1819, Sanford Hickes; 1819, Thomas Burlocks; 1825-49, John M. Clark: Mr. Clark was also justice of the peace, assessor, collector, and, in 1854, a member of the legislature; 1867-9, John M. C. Marsh; 1870, John J. Smalley; 1871-2, C. Mitchell; 1873, W. H. Kingman; 1874-9, C. Brocksmitth; 1880-1, A. W. Moffett; 1881-6, Samuel Godschalk; 1887-97, Frederick Coombs; 1897, Herbert Ward. It is said that one of the above inn-keepers once asked Mr. Daniel Halsey, the school-teacher, to write an appropriate inscription for his hotel sign, and in response to the request, the following lines were promptly written:

Rum, whiskey, brandy, cordial, porter, beer,
 Ale, applejack and gin are dealt out here,
 Diluted, raw, or mixed in any measure,
 To all consumers,—come and act your pleasure;
 The above specifics will in time, God knows,
 Put to a period all your earthly woes;
 Or, would you bring life to a splendid close,
 Take double slings, repeating dose on dose,—
 A panacea this for every ail;
 'T will use you up,—'t was never known to fail.
 Use up your property, ere scarce you know it;
 Use up your character, or sadly blow it;
 Use up your health and strength and mind's repose,
 And leave, perhaps, your carcass to the crows!

POSTMASTERS.

Couriers and postboys and stage-drivers carried the Westfield mail prior to 1800. The village store was the only postoffice. The package rate was variable,—it often cost twenty-five cents to send a letter to New York or Philadelphia. It is said that Samuel Downer, store-keeper and elder, would often bring all uncalled-for letters in his hat to the church on Sunday morning, and distribute them to the country people. "As early as 1793 he made up a package that went by the Speedwell line of stages." The following is an accurate list of postmasters as appointed by the government: April 1, 1805, Smith Snidder; October 1, 1806, Joseph Quimby; February 17, 1825, Samuel Downer; May 24, 1833, William H. Pierson; October 6, 1836, Isaac H. Pierson; April 3, 1840,

Aaron Coe; March 31, 1841, William H. Pierson; August 2, 1845, Charles Clark; April 12, 1850, William H. Pierson; May 13, 1854, Charles Clark; May 31, 1861, Henry B. Morehouse; March 1, 1866, James T. Pierson; April 16, 1873, Frederick Decker; February 10, 1886, Addison S. Clark; February 6, 1890, Luther M. Whitaker; April 17, 1894, Mulford M. Scudder.

PHYSICIANS.

Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, 1709-47, pastor, physician, throat specialist, teacher, first president of Princeton College, etc. Jonathan Elmer, 1752 until after 1787. In the trial of the murderer, Morgan, we read: "A sermon was preached by the Rev. Jonathan Elmer, of New Providence,—father of Dr. Jonathan Elmer, who was at this time a practising physician in Westfield, January 29, 1782,"—History of Union and Middlesex Counties. Philemon Elmer, prior to 1780 to 1827, "practiced the greater part of his life in Westfield." Corra Osborn, 1820 (?) to 1868. Joseph Quimby, prior to 1827; married a daughter of Philemon Elmer. Frederick A. Kinch, 1849; died April 27, 1890. William Gale, 1869; Sherman Cooper, 1872; E. V. Stryker; Theodore V. Smith, 1876; Joseph B. Harrison, 1877; Frederick A. Kinch, Jr., 1882; Willard H. Morse, 1884; Alfred H. Scofield, 1893.

COMMUTING IN 1679 AND 1897.

In the following paragraphs is incidentally given a brief history of how our forefathers traveled between Westfield and New York in the years long past. We read that the first "commuters" were Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyter. They came over in a canoe from Staten Island, walked from the "Port" to Elizabeth "village," and "nowhere in the country had we been so pestered with mosquitoes (muggen) as we were on this road. We returned by evening to the Point, but as the captain had to wait for the tide, we slept in a tavern kept by French papists, and at three o'clock in the morning we set sail." A month later they were again at the Point, and write: "We all slept on the floor and supped on what we had brought with us" Again, January 1, 1680, they say: "There was nothing to be had (at the tavern) except to warm us. We had something left in our traveling sack, upon which we made our supper, and then laid ourselves down to sleep in our fashion, upon a little hay before the fire."

Do not forget that all boats employed at this little ferry were, of course, propelled by oars or sails,—slow locomotion at best. One hundred years later, in 1790, it was called 'Thomas' Ferry, but not much improved, as is proved by the upsetting of a ferry boat, near Bergen Point, November 10, 1798, as the result of which accident nine persons, from Chatham, Rahway, Scotch Plains and New Providence, were drowned. In 1808 Colonel Aaron Ogden commanded the

"Raritan," the first boat that connected Elizabeth with New York by steam. This was followed by a faster boat, the "Sea Horse," with an "engine of twelve horse-power." Then the Livingston monopoly would not allow them to land in New York, under penalty of "seizure of any steamboat that should be found infringing, etc." Although Colonel Ogden had leased a New York wharf, he announces on May 18, 1813, that "an elegant steamboat has been also provided to run between Elizabeth Town Point and Paulus Hook; fare four shillings; at nine, A. M., and two, P. M., from the Point; and at eleven-thirty, A. M., and four-thirty, P. M., from Paulus Hook." In June the fare was reduced to three shillings, sixpence; but November 23 the "boat was laid up for the winter!" Imagine it, ye hustling, modern commuter!

Some time prior to 1750 irregular stages ran between Westfield and the Port, which line soon extended to Philadelphia, passing each way three times a week, called the "Swift-Sure" line, but for many



CHARLES CLARK'S STORE

good reasons the people called it the "Slow-Dangerous." In 1831 the Elizabethtown & Somerville Railroad was chartered, and in 1838 commenced to carry passengers and freight. It was a slow, single-track road, crossing the highway no less than nine times between Westfield and Elizabeth.

Although the dirt roads were very ordinary in those days, yet it is said that David Miller and others, owning good horses, "often beat the train between Westfield and Elizabeth."

One of the old stage-drivers, George Tingley, was a Westfield man. For over fifty years he had driven the "Speedwell," and other coaches to the steamboat ferries at the Port and at Trembly's Point. When his stage-driving days were over he could be seen almost any evening at the store kept by Charles Clark, at the southwest corner of Broad and Clark streets, the old foundation of which building may yet be seen (1897). Here could generally be found the village squire, J. M. Clark, and Richard Thorn, Simeon Frazee, Samuel Miller, Jeremiah Jagers, William Townley, Moses Harris (sexton of the meeting house), Samuel Clark, Judge Coe and Jack Williams, or "Black Jack," as he was called. Occasionally David and Amos Miller would come over, and then the old "fiddle" would be brought out, and a pleasant evening spent in song. At other times some old veteran recalled the stirring events of the late

war, or George Tingley would relate some equally interesting or thrilling story of his half-century experience as driver on the old stage coach.

OLD-TIME MODES OF PUNISHMENT.

An old account book shows that the Elizabeth council, June 19, 1759, "allowed Ezekial Ball for building a pillory at Elizabeth Town, £2. 2. 0." "December 18, 1753, allowed to Mr. Hatfield, the high sheriff, for the Indightment and Whipping John Williams procⁿ, £3. 6. 3." Even women also suffered the indignity. "May 8, 1745, allowed to William Chetwood for hanging Negro John and Burning Harry Hartwel's Hand, £5. 0. 0., proc," an inhuman punishment. The stocks was located in a public place, and was made of boards, set on edge, with holes to fasten in one position the hands and feet. It was ordered that "those who should make or publish a false report shall be fined ten shillings or sett in the stocks." Here also were often placed the drunkard and common scold. Mr. Leveridge says that "conspicuous in the Meeting House was the Stool of Repentance, on which the culprit sat during divine service and on lecture days. Sometimes they wore a paper cap on which was written their sin. Wearing a halter around the neck was another form of punishment. It is said that blabbing and loud-talking women, as well as gossips, occupied the stool of repentance. When the first church of Elizabeth Town was enlarged a stool * * * * was shown in good state of preservation."

OLD TOWNSHIP RECORDS OF WESTFIELD, 1794-1845.

In an old leather-bound volume we find an interesting record of Westfield's official doings for the first fifty years of its incorporation. There were no vexed questions of Telford roads, nor sewers, nor city water to trouble the town committee. Outside the usual state and county taxes, the most common items are the poor tax, dog tax and sheep claims, paying bounty on foxes and crows killed, and keeping track of stray cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, etc., belonging to the people. These stray animals, when found, were advertised in a "Book of Strays," kept by the township, and the following items illustrate the method: "December 27, 1799, J——— R———, of Scotch Plains, requires the following entry to be made of a cow four years old, a brown collour, a white Tale, with a crop off the Right Ear—came to his plantation in October last." D——— M——— advertises two animals thus: "One has a hole thrue the rite and a hapny (halfpenny) in the left; the other has a swoller (swallow) fork in the left and a hol in the rite." Another: "Stray sheep at the widow J——— B———'s, thare is seven, a Black one with a Hapny of of each Ear. Ones whit one with a Hapny of the uper sid of the rite ear and a swoller fork of on each ear, one with a slit and Hapny of on the rite ear."

This record of "strays" continues until December 5, 1848, when a

few pages seem to be torn from the book. Each man's brand, or mark, was recorded in the back part of the same book, in the following manner: "December 10, 1796, Jacob Davis of Westfield requires the entries of the marks of his sheep to be made, viz., a half crop off of the under side of the right ear, and a nick the under side of same, and a slope the uper side of the left ear (off of the end.)" A curiosity is found in the town records, in the shape of a two-dollar bill supposed to be counterfeit, and once passed by the town committee in payment for services rendered. Said bill is in a very dilapidated condition, and is found pinned to the following affidavit:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, COUNTY OF ESSEX:



REV. EDWIN DOWNER

Persous appeared before me, Samuel B. Miller, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, Ezra Crane, who being sworn saith that according to the best of his knowledge and belief he took a certain Two Dollar Bill of the Township Committee for services rendered, of the City Bank of New York, dated September 14, 1813, No. 53, which he believe to be a Counterfeit Bill, and further saith not.

Taken before me, April 9, 1818.

SAMUEL B. MILLER,
Justice of the Peace. EZRA CRANE.

REV. EDWIN DOWNER,

son of Elder Samuel Downer, was born at Westfield, December 2, 1798. He prepared for college at Rev. Amzi Armstrong's classical school at

Bloomfield, New Jersey, graduated from Princeton College in 1818, took the theological course at Princeton, was licensed as a Presbyterian minister by the presbytery of New Jersey April 25, 1822, and, after preaching for some months as a missionary in Virginia, was ordained November 3, 1824. He became pastor of the church at Mount Hope, Orange county, New York, in April, 1825, and there he remained "laboring with zeal and fidelity" until October, 1828, when, in consequence of poor health, he resigned his charge. He, however, continued preaching as he was able, whenever called upon. He removed to Fairfield, Connecticut, in 1853, but returned to Westfield, his native place, in 1858, "to spend the remainder of his days." He died in the pulpit in the Westfield church, of heart disease, on Sabbath morning, May 31, 1868. The circumstances of his death were as follows: The

pastor, Rev. Mr. Edgar, being absent, he was invited to supply the place. He anticipated the service with anxiety, and made careful preparation for it, expressing the hope that he might, in what he felt would be his last public effort, say something which would be blessed to the impenitent. With a sermon from Luke XIX. 41-42, he ascended the pulpit in feebleness, offered the invocation, and sitting down, passed away with a slight groan. A large congregation was present. Many exclaimed: "How beautiful thus to die." "It is not death, but translation." The funeral service was held in the church on the following Wednesday, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Luther Littell, of the Mt. Hope church, and interment was made at Westfield.

REV. DAVID ROBINSON DOWNER,

son of Elder Samuel Downer, was born at Westfield, August 2, 1808. He died at Westfield November 28, 1841. He prepared for college at Dr. Amzi Armstrong's school, at Bloomfield, New Jersey, entered Yale in 1824, graduated in 1828, studied theology at Auburn, was ordained and installed by the third presbytery of New York as the first pastor of the West Presbyterian church, then in Carmine street, March 25, 1832; resigned in consequence of ill health, October 23, 1841, and died at Westfield, November 28, 1841. A funeral service was afterwards held in his New York church, at which his lifelong friend, the Rev. Henry A. Rowland, then pastor of the Pearl street (New York) Presbyterian church, officiated. The sermon was published. In speaking of his work Mr. Rowland said that at the beginning of his pastorate he was but twenty-four years of age, the church had but recently been organized, and everything was to be done. In addition to preaching three times every Sabbath, attending the usual weekly lecture, and the two weekly prayer meetings, he made many pastoral calls. During the nine years of his pastorate he attended more than eleven hundred funerals, a large proportion of which were out of his congregation. The services he rendered in this way were very great and contributed to wear out his strength. The church enjoyed frequent revivals during his ministry; eight hundred and fifteen new members were received, of whom five hundred and three were on profession, while many others who were converted, united elsewhere. The labors of few men have been more blessed, yet these labors were carried on in the simplicity and sincerity of the gospel and by the legitimate influences of the pastoral office. He entered into active sympathy with all the benevolent efforts of the day.

In the matter of temperance, which was then for the first being prominently brought to the attention of the church, he took much interest, and, in 1841, preached a sermon which was repeated by request

in many of the New York churches and subsequently published and given wide circulation.

In the midst of his work he contracted a severe cold, which, amid his multiplied duties, he neglected and which developed into a dangerous attack of inflammation of the lungs. He recovered somewhat, and appeared at the October communion service. He was very feeble, and to the surprise of all arose to remind his people of their former communion seasons and how deeply he bore them on his heart. If he was never to appear before them again he wished to bear his solemn testimony to the reality of Christian consolations in trial and to the power and triumph of Christian hope. While the assembly was dissolved in tears he stood before them as one who had returned from the borders of the invisible world to communicate to them his confidence in the grace of God and his conviction of the power of religion to sustain the soul while sinking in the arms of death. The scene was deeply impressive and never to be forgotten.

He soon after went to Westfield, and on Saturday evening, November 27th, after conversing with Mr. Rowland, fell asleep, and during the night, without awaking from his slumbers, breathed his last. The remains were interred, on the following Tuesday, in the old family ground at Westfield.

REV. PHILEMON E. COE.

No history of Westfield would be complete without a brief mention of this estimable man, the founder of two churches. Mr. Coe was possessed of some means, ever active in good works, and may well be considered the father of Episcopacy in this section. July 2, 1867, he organized, at his own homestead residence, Grace church, Protestant Episcopal. He fitted up his large hall with a temporary altar, organ and other churchly requisites for the use of a congregation, and here the society worshiped for a number of years. The festivals of Christmas and Easter were duly observed, the rector (Rev. Mr. Coe) sparing no pains to provide attractive music and all needed accessories. After years of voluntary service Mr. Coe died, of malignant smallpox, contracted while kindly visiting and praying with a neighbor dying of this disease. The house is still standing, on Clark street, where Grace church was organized. In his will Rev. Mr. Coe donated to the society the plot of ground, on Broad street, where the present church edifice stands. The corner stone was laid July 3, 1874. It is a pretty, gothic frame building, 40x60 feet, containing two hundred and fifty sittings. The rectors, aside from Mr. Coe, have been Rev. Harris C. Rush, Rev. Thomas Drumm, M. D., Rev. William Heaks, Rev. Alfred R. Taylor, Rev. Joseph B. Jennings and Rev. Charles Fiske. In the belfry of this church is a sweet chime of English "ding-dong" bells.

But Mr. Coe did not confine his labors to Westfield. In the minute book of Grace church, Plainfield, we learn that "the first Episcopal services ever held in that city were celebrated in the village school house there, January 11, 1852. The building is still standing, on Church street, near the corner of Second street. The Rev. Philemon E. Coe, of Westfield, New Jersey, officiated. There were about thirty persons present. Rev. Mr. Coe continued his services without any salary for six years, coming every Sabbath about six miles, irrespective of inclement weather, and also loaned them money when they were ready to build a church, and afterward canceled most of the debt, in behalf of the parish."

The following is a true copy of a handbill (9 x 12) circulated and posted up, in 1862, in Westfield.

WESTFIELD VOLUNTEERS,

ATTENTION !

The undersigned Committee on Enlistment and County Fund for the Township of Westfield, appointed at a Public Meeting, August 11, 1862, announces to all who are desirous of Enlisting for Nine Months, Three Years, or in the Old Regiments, that they are

PREPARED TO OFFER SUCH VOLUNTEERS FROM

\$25. to \$50.

according to the term of enlistment, IN ADDITION to the County,
State and Government Bounty.

Arrangements have been made to have our men go in companies together. Volunteers will readily see the advantage they gain personally by placing themselves under the patronage and advice of the Committee; also that larger interest in them will be constantly kept up by their friends at home.

The Committee will meet every evening at the STORE OF H. B. MOREHOUSE, to receive Volunteers; Also to receive additional contributions to the Bounty Fund, to which all who have not contributed are requested to do so LIBERALLY and AT ONCE.

COME ALL WHO CAN TO THE CALL OF THE GOVERNMENT TO PUT DOWN THE
REBELLION.

To secure the County Bounty of \$100, Enlistment must be made by the 25th inst.

COMMITTEE :

W. J. RYKEMAN,

H. B. MOREHOUSE,

J. Q. DUDLEY,

J. S. FERRIS,

GIDEON LUDLOW,

CLARK SCUDDER.

JOSIAH CRANE, SR.

THE OLD CHURCHYARD.

"I would rather sleep in the southern corner of a little country churchyard than in the tombs of the Capulets."—Burke.

Away back in 1720 a few roods of the "parsonage land," opposite the church, on Mountain avenue, were set aside as "God's Acre." The poverty of some of the early settlers was such that few could afford headstones for departed friends, and it was not the custom for even the well-to-do to place anything, unless it be some plain "marker," over the graves of anyone under fifteen years of age. As we find about nineteen

hundred headstones in this cemetery, experts on such subjects compute the number of interments to have been at least five thousand. One of the oldest stones bears the name of Hetfield, 1724. Here lies the second pastor of the Presbyterian church, Rev. John Grant. Here rest many soldiers of the Revolution ; and many women also who had quite as hard a struggle in the home as did the sturdier sex upon the bloody field. The tombstone of one man is comfortably surrounded by those of his five wives. About the year 1865 the old cemetery had become so completely choked by young trees, weeds, vines and berry bushes that it became a disgrace to the village. Then Mary, the wife of Jacob French, offered one hundred dollars if sufficient funds could be raised to place the yard in good condition. Deacon Henry Baker soon collected about eight hundred dollars, and under his leadership a transformation was effected. For over one hundred years no lots were sold. Burial space was free,



LAWRENCE CLARK HOMESTEAD

and persons buried their loved ones on whatever spot was thought to be the next best location. Deacon Baker said that the first lot purchased was for the son of Rev. Philemon Coe. Elder Joseph Cory had charge of the cemetery for some time after Deacon Baker, when he resigned in favor of Robert French. Under his regime are noted a

new fence, new hitching posts, hedges trimmed, etc.,—thus rendering still more attractive this old, sacred and historic “God’s Acre.”

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY.

A new burial ground became necessary in recent years, and such was chosen, midway between Westfield and Cranford,—a splendid elevation, overlooking surrounding towns, New York and the Orange mountains. An organization was effected January 13, 1868, and the solemn dedication occurred September 24th of the same year. The first board of trustees comprised Chauncey B. Ripley, F. A. Kinch, M. D., Mathias Clark, Moses T. Crane, A. A. Drake, J. M. C. Marsh, Squire Pierson, J. Q. Dudley, William Stitt, Rev. Philemon E. Coe, Joshua Brown and Joseph Moffett.

ADDISON S. CLARK.

In any history of Westfield more than passing notice should be given of Mr. Clark, who has filled a number of public offices in the town and county, and who is related to Abraham Clark, the signer of the Declar-

ation of Independence. His father's name was Thomas, and the latter was the son of John. Thomas Clark served in the war of 1812. John Clark married Rebecca, the daughter of Thomas Woodruff, who was of English descent, and who came to Westfield about 1750. He married Rebecca Merrey, of Long Island, and their other children were Jemima, Nancy and Thomas. Thomas Woodruff was both judge and justice, and was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church.* Jemima married William Baker, and had the following named children: William, Henry, Jeremiah, Jacob, Mary, and Phebe. Nancy married John Scudder, son of Captain John Scudder, and had five children: Susan, William, Sarah, and two who died in infancy. Thomas married Sally Scudder, and had seven children: Betsy, Ephraim, Israel, Hetty, Martha, Amos and Smith.

Jesse Clark, the great-grandfather of Addison, was a man of note in the early days of Westfield. He married Charity Scudder, and had five children: Keziah, who married Jonathan I. Baker; Edward, who married Phebe Baker; John, who married Rebecca Woodruff; and Abraham, who married Betsy Pierson. January 16, 1788, when the Presbyterian church of Westfield was incorporated, we find that the trustees were: Thomas Woodruff, Esq., John Scudder, Ephraim Marsh, Jesse Clark, Andrew Hetfield, Ephraim Scudder and John Crane. Addison S. Clark has held the following offices: Justice of the peace, inspector of registry and elections, and freeholder (two terms). He graduated at Princeton in 1848. His son, Addison H., has lately (1897) been elected collector of the township.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Assessors,—James Ross, Esq., 1794-1805; Captain Benjamin Laing, 1794-9; Colonel Moses Jaques, 1794; Peter Trembly, Esq., 1795-7; David Ross, 1798-1803; Ezra Darby, 1800-4; John B. Osborn, 1805; James Ross, Jr., 1806-19; William Hand, 1806-9; Samuel B. Miller, 1810-14; Jonathan Miller, 1814-29; Dennis Coles, 1815-30, 1832; Gideon Ross, 1820-28, 1830-32; John High, Jr., 1829-31; James Frazee, 1831; Anthony L. Frazee, 1833-6; Jonathan Woodruff, 1833, 1837-8; John M. Clark, 1834-6, 1838, 1840, 1843, 1846-7; Elias Runyan, 1837-8; John M. Clark, 1849-51, 1853-4, 1856; Justin Manning, 1839; Elias Kirkpatrick, 1840-44; Andrew H. Clark, 1841-2; Isaac H. Pierson, 1845; Daniel W. Ayres, 1845; S. Haines, 1846; William H. Clark, 1848; Samuel Lee, 1852-7; Jonathan Cory, Jr., 1858; Simeon Frazee, 1859-60; Zophar Hetfield, 1861-2; William C. Stanbery, 1865-7, 1870-1; J. W. R. Bennett, 1868; John H. Martine, 1869; Joseph G. Hanson, 1873; E. D. Chamberlain, 1874-6; Joseph S. Clark, 1877-8; J. M. C. Marsh, 1863-4, 1879-97.

Collectors,—Ephraim Marsh, Esq., 1794-9; Captain Recompense Stanbery, 1794-9; Peter Trembly, Esq., 1794; Samuel Winants, 1796-1802; Caleb Maxill, 1800-2, 1805-16; Azariah Clark, 1800-4, 1806-7, 1809, 1813-14; John B. Osborn, 1803-4; Jonathan Squire, 1803; William Baker, 1805; Jonathan Woodruff, 1808, 1810-12, 1815-16; Aaron M. Osborn, 1817-26; Frazee Coles, 1817; Caleb M. Littell, 1818-25; Israel L. Coriell, 1826-8; Daniel Shotwell, 1822, 1828-32; Charles Marsh, Jr., 1829-36, 1841-4, 1846-7; Jacob Thorn, 1831, 1833-6, 1844-6; Henry Baker, 1837-8; John M. Hand, 1837-9; Eli March, 1839-40;

* Probably of Elizabeth, as we read: "September 17, 1760, Paid Thomas Woodruff, for himself and expenses to Prince Town, and shewing a hors for to cary Letter to ye Pressbetiry, £1. 0. 8."

Martin Runyan, 1840-2; Elisha Runyan, 1843; Frazee Lee, 1845; William Clark, Jr., 1848; David W. Clark, 1849-51; David Miller, 1852-4, 1863-4; Zophar Hetfield, 1855-7; Stewart E. Clark, 1858-9; Joseph S. Darby, 1860; William C. Stanbery, 1861-2; J. M. C. Marsh, 1865-9; Isaac Littell, 1870; Frank S. Baker, 1871; Philemon E. Coe, 1872-3; W. W. Connolly, appointed by town committee to fill Mr. Coe's unexpired term; George Squire, 1874-7; Isaac F. Scudder, 1878; W. W. Connolly, 1879-81; D. T. Pierson, 1884-7; A. K. Gale, 1888-97; Addison H. Clark, 1897.

Town Committee,—Ezra Darby, 1794-5, 1798; Captain Charles Clark, 1794-1814; Samuel Winants, 1794; Daniel Marsh, Esq., 1795-1801; Ezra Darby, 1796-1804; Philemon Elmer, 1798-1800; Luke Covert, 1798-1800; Ephraim Marsh, 1801; James Brown, 1801; Ralph Marsh, 1802; Jesse Dolbier, 1802; John Tucker, 1803; John Squier, 1803-5; James Ross, 1804, 1817-21; David Osborn, 1804; Jonathan Woodruff, 1805; Azariah Clark, 1805; John Darby, Jr., 1805, 1807-12; Joseph Quinby, 1806, 1822-4; Joseph Sayre, 1806; Melvin Parse, 1806-1831; Jonathan Woodruff, 1807-25, 1827-8, 1847-8; Jonathan Meeker, 1806; John Wilson, 1807-14, 1816, 1822-4; Samuel B. Miller, 1807-27; Benjamin Cory, 1808-21, 1829; Ezra Crane, 1813, 1815-16; Recompense Stanbery, 1814-21; Frazee Coles, 1815; William Marsh, 1822-4; Israel R. Coriell, 1825; Daniel Shotwell, 1825-6, 1837-8; Henry Baker, 1826-8, 1840; Ira F. Randolph, 1826; Abner Miller, 1826, 1830; Samuel B. Miller, 1820-29; John Randolph, 1827-8, 1830; Jacob Manning, 1827-8, 1842; Trustum Manning, 1829, 1833; David W. Clark, 1829, 1831, 1837-8, 1846-8, 1858; Andrew H. Clark, 1829, 1831-6, 1844, 1858; Ephraim Clark, 1830, 1832, 1837; Nathan Vail, 1830; Elijah Shotwell, 1830-2; John M. Clark, 1831; Isaac French, 1831-6; Ezekiel Ludlum, 1832; John Layton, 1833, 1846; Jotham Frazee, 1833-6; Ebenezer Connett, 1834-6; John J. Cook, 1834-6; Martin Runyan, 1837-40; John Littell, 1837-9, 1841-2; Zachariah Webster, 1838; Randolph Marsh, 1839-45; John Miller, 1839-40; William Osborn, 1839-40; John M. Hand, 1840; Caleb Freeman, 1841; Samuel Lee, 1841-4, 1847-51, 1853-4; Levi Hatfield, 1841-4, 1851; Henry Baker, Jr., 1841-4, 1848, 1856-7; Cornelius Boice, 1843-4; Zophar Hetfield, Jr., 1843, 1855; Samuel Badgley, 1845; James Enders, 1845; Corra O. Meeker, 1845; Simeon Lambert, 1846-7; Jarias A. Freeman, 1846; Ezra D. Hetfield, 1846; Gideon Ross, 1847; Joseph Darby, 1848; Simeon Frazee, 1849-50, 1852; Cooper Parse, 1849-52; Erastus Miller, 1849-50; Clark Williams, 1849-51; David Miller, Jr., 1851-2; William Clark, Jr., 1852-5, 1857; Isaac Littell, 1852-4, 1860-1; Josiah Crane, Jr., 1853-9; Vincent L. Frazee, 1853-4; Squire Radley, 1855-6; Philip Randell, 1855; Joseph S. Darby, 1856-7; Joseph Cory and Charles Marsh, tie, 1857; Addison S. Clark, 1858; William Stanbery, 1858-60; John R. Clark, 1859; John H. Martin, 1859-60; Isaac F. Scudder, 1859, 1861-9; Squire Pierson, 1860; George W. Pierson, 1860-6; John H. Martin, 1861-7; John Grant Crane, 1861; Squire Radley, 1862-7; Jacob D. French, 1862-9; Dr. Joseph Clark, 1867-9; Thomas H. Clark, 1868-70; Aaron Hatfield, 1868; Stephen S. Mapes, 1869; Theodore Hetfield, 1870; Philemon E. Coe, 1870; Levi Darby, 1870-1; Joseph G. Hanson, 1871; George R. Nicholl, 1871; Levi Cory, 1871-2 Algenora Buck, 1871-2; Evert M. Pierson, 1872-3, 1879-80; A. D. Shephard, 1872; William A. McQuoid, 1872-3; James A. Baker, 1873-5, 1877; E. D. Chamberlain, 1873; Samuel M. Foster, 1873-4; Orrin Pierson, 1874-6; Levi Darby, 1874; Henry Wilson, 1874-5; Jacob D. French, 1875-7; John S. Irving, 1875-7; Joseph A. Patterson, 1876-7; John S. Burhans, 1877-8; Stephen S. Mapes, 1878; George W. Pierson, 1878; Ludlow V. Clark, 1878; James L. Miller, 1878; Robert M. Fairburn, 1879; Jacob H. Worth, 1879; Robert R. Sinclair, 1880-1; Oliver M. Pierson, 1880; Henry F. Alpers, 1881; James Moffett, 1881; Evert M. Pierson, 1882; David Sayres, 1883; James L. Miller, 1884; Levi Cory, 1884; Effingham Embree, 1884; Kilbourne Tompkins, 1886; Joseph R. Connolly, 1888; Charles G. Endicott, 1889; Addison S. Clark, 1890; N. B. Gardner, 1891; Charles F. Conant, 1892; Martin Welles, 1893; N. B. Garduer, 1894; Charles G. Endicott, 1895; George H. Embree, 1896; Christian Harding, 1897.

Members of Assembly,—John M. Clark, 1854; Albert A. Drake, 1870; Charles N. Coddington, 1894-5. Inspector of Registry and Elections, 1866, Addison S. Clark. Surrogate, Addison S. Clark, November 11, 1867-77, two terms; Senator, James L. Miller, 1887.

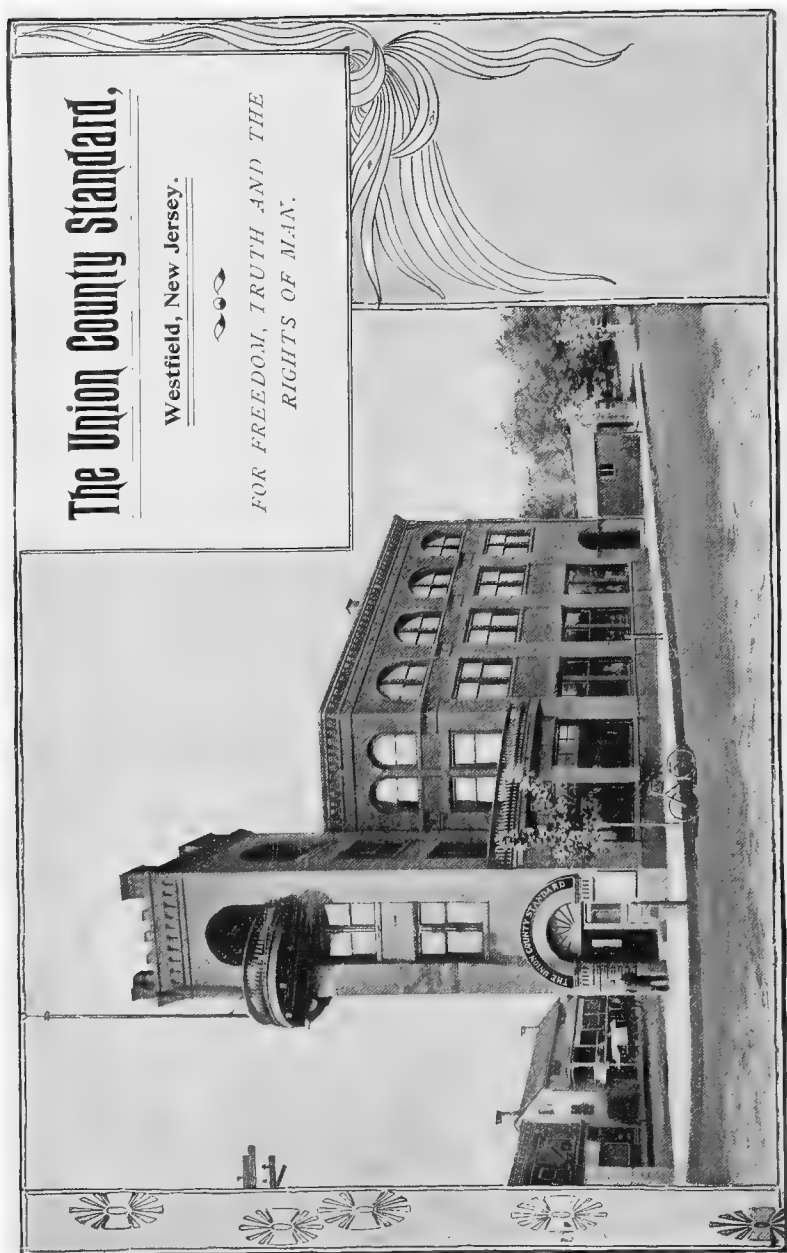
Chosen Freeholders,—Captain Benjamin Laing, 1794-5; Ephraim Marsh, Esq., 1794-5; Captain Recompense Stanbery, 1796-1800; Colonel Moses Jaques, 1796-1803; Ezra Darby, 1801-4; Charles Clark, 1804-7, 1814; John B. Osborn, 1805-7; John Squire, 1806-14, 1817; Joseph Quinby, 1808-13, 1815-17; William Clark, 1811; John Wilson, 1815-16, 1822-24; David Osborn, 1818; Jonathan Woodruff, 1818-25, 1827-9; Dennis Coles, 1819-21, 1825-8; Frazee Coles, 1826, 1830, 1832, 1845; James Fraizer, 1829; Ira F. Randolph, 1830; John Denman, 1831, 1833-4; John Layton, 1831-6; Benjamin Radley, 1835-6, 1849-54; Gideon Ross, 1837-8, 1857-60; James Leonard, 1837-8; Zachariah Webster, 1839-42, 1844; Aaron Coe, 1839-42, 1844, 1846-7; Elias Kirkpatrick, 1843; Andrew H. Clark, 1843; Ephraim Clark, 1845, 1847-8; James Ayres, 1846; Simeon Lambert, 1848-54, 1862, 1867-8; David Miller, 1855-6; Isaac Little, 1855-6; Charles Marsh, Sr., 1857-8; Addison S. Clark, 1860-1; Amos P. Scudder, 1861-2, 1867, 1869-71; Francis E. Morse, 1872-4; C. W. L. Martin, 1875-7; John S. Irving, 1878; James L. Miller, 1879-80; Stephen S. Mapes, 1881-2; James T. Pierson, 1883-92; Mulford M. Scudder, 1892; Addison S. Clark, 1894.

Town Clerks,—David Osborn, 1794-1822; Jonathan Osborn, Jr., 1823-37; Dennis Coles, 1838; Cornelius Boice, 1839-40; Frazee Coles, 1841; Robert Anderson, 1842-4, 1846; Samuel R. Stevenson, 1845; Isaac H. Pierson, 1847-8; Samuel Y. Clark, 1849-51, 1853; Frederick A. Kinch, 1852; Charles Clark, 1854-5; Erastus Miller, 1856-7; Josiah S. Ferris, 1858-9; Samuel D. Ball, 1860; Stewart E. Clark, 1861-6; George Squire, 1867-9; Matthias Clark, Jr., 1870; John L. Miller, 1871; F. T. Baker, 1872-3; Charles R. Clark, 1874-80; Luther M. Whitaker, 1881-8; Charles R. Clark, 1889-92; E. N. Brown, November 3, 1892, to March 14, 1893; Irving I. Ross, 1893.

Justices of the Peace,—Daniel Marsh, 1794-5; Ephraim Marsh, 1794-7; Colonel Jedidiah Swan, 1794-6; James Ross, 1795; Captain Recompense Stanbery, 1796-7, 1800, 1812, 1814, 1816-17, 1820, 1824, 1826, 1830; Benjamin Laing, 1796-7; Captain Charles Clark, 1800, 1804, 1807, 1811, 1813; Moses Jaques, 1800, 1804; Ezra Darby, 1804; Caleb Maxill, 1806-8-10-18; Aaron Ball, 1815; Jonathan Woodruff, 1819-21, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1833, 1845; David Ross, 1810; Gideon Ross, —; John Manning, 1822; Andrew H. Clark, 1831, 1860; Ira F. Randolph, 1832; James Frazee, 1834; Aaron Coe, 1836, 1847; Elias Kirkpatrick, 1840; Isaac H. Pierson, 1845, 1870; John M. Clark, 1843, 1854-5, 1860; Corra O. Meeker, 1845; Cooper Parse, 1850, 1855-7; Joseph S. Darby, 1858; James E. Pugsley, 1859; L. H. K. Smally, 1862-7; Erastus Miller, 1867; J. W. R. Bennett, 1868; Cornelius A. Leveridge, 1869; Samuel T. Clark, 1860; Dr. Joseph Clark, —; Dennis Coles, 1839; Edward Hartnagle, 1874; George Godfrey, 1877; Anson Frazee, 1878; J. D. Jaques, 1878-81; Addison S. Clark, 1882; J. W. R. Bennett, 1883; J. S. A. Wittke, 1884; P. C. Pearsall, 1887; Levi E. Hart, 1887; E. R. Collins, 1888; P. C. Pearsall, 1888; Henry F. Cristy, 1889; J. S. A. Wittke, 1891; Levi E. Hart, 1892; P. C. Pearsall, 1892; E. R. Collins, 1893; Levi E. Hart, 1894; Granville B. Toucey, 1897.

NEWSPAPERS.

On the 23d of December, 1880, we note the first issue of a regular weekly paper, with Sydney Genung, formerly of East Madison, New Jersey, as editor and publisher. It was called the Westfield Monitor; terms two dollars per annum. In his salutatory he says: "To-day we launch the Westfield Monitor on what we trust may be a career of usefulness to our fellow citizens, and of at least moderate prosperity to its publishers. We shall treat all of whom we may be able to speak with judicial fairness, applauding virtue and condemning vice in public places, whenever and wherever found. * * * We propose this shall be a journal for all the people, and, believing that free and open discussion is the surest way of arriving at the truth, we extend to all our readers, without regard to party or sect, an invitation to use our columns,



as far as our time and space will permit, and to express their views on all subjects of public interest."

Soon after Editor Genung left Westfield, another and much larger paper was edited here, by Edward Baumgard, which was called the Westfield Telegraph. It was an independent paper, published every Saturday morning; price "one dollar a year, in advance."

The Union County Standard was started, as the Independent, in November, 1885, and became the Union County Standard in November, 1887. Here is its own story: It has met and overcome not only the regulation obstacles that beset the way of a young newspaper enterprise, but has also been tried by fire, and survived a conflagration memorable in the annals of Westfield. For on that lurid night of January 3, 1892, families were made homeless and a block of business property destroyed. The Standard was among the sufferers, and was literally "fired out." One of the most complete newspaper outfits in the state went up in flames; but with the American flag, that symbol of pluck and perseverance, streaming above a lot of salvage piled in the street, by the light of the fire, one of the Standard's force wrote a bulletin which read: "Temporary quarters of the Union County Standard, now open for business." That afternoon the Standard had on the street an extra, describing in detail the losses by fire, and, incidentally, its own. This spirit explains the Standard's splendid success. How the force built a wigwam, and how, for the rest of the winter, the compositors stood on hot bricks to keep their feet from freezing, as with benumbed fingers they "stuck" type; and how, with never a murmur, "the boys" stood by through all the trials and tribulations; and the paper went on making friends until finally the stars and stripes and the Standard burgee floated in triumph from its present handsome home, is all a matter of history and local pride. In politics the Standard is independent, but never neutral.

The Westfield Leader was organized in 1890, with the able and intelligent Professor E. Francis as its first editor. The entire public-school system of Westfield was then under the charge of Professor Francis, and the duties of this position soon became so arduous that he resigned in favor of Edwin Ralph Collins, who had formerly been on the staff of Texas Siftings. Better remuneration being found in other channels, in 1892 Mr. Collins gave up the editorial chair to Dr. Willard H. Morse, a physician of Westfield. During these years J. H. Cash has been the publisher. The Leader is Republican in politics.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

It is a pleasure to look into the history of one of the most important of our institutions, namely: the Public Library Association. It has been essentially a woman's work, and is the outgrowth of the Every Saturday Book Club (known in town as far back as 1874), whose one

hundred and fifty-six books and twenty-six dollars in cash formed the nucleus of the present library. It was incorporated October 27, 1877, finding a home first on the top floor of the Prospect street school house, through the kindness of the Atlas Lodge. Subsequently the town room, located near where the Leader office now is, was tendered, and later a place in the Lyceum (*Ætna* or *Arcanum* hall). Thus for seven years this young corporation was relieved of the burden of rent. It is managed by a board of seven women trustees, with an advisory board of five men. From its small beginning, with little outside assistance, rapid growth could hardly be expected, but it may be faithfully recorded, as a result of twenty years' patient work, that there are now three thousand well selected volumes on its shelves.

Within the past year the library has been opened daily, a reading room arranged, well equipped, having nine of the most popular magazines, besides a number of papers and weeklies on its tables. It also has a complete set of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* and many other books of reference, accessible to all. The most modern system,—that of the card catalogue,—has been adopted. The resources of the library are derived from subscriptions (two dollars per annum), weekly rental of books (five cents each), annual entertainments and occasional donations. The service is volunteer. All money, after defraying the actual running expenses, is promptly expended in books. The organization is free from debt, and has two hundred and twenty-five dollars in bank as a possible building fund.

The officers at present are: President, Mrs. W. W. Baker; secretary, Mrs. Fred. M. Van Emburgh; treasurer, Miss Ella Ferris; librarian, Mrs. J. B. Harrison. The presiding officers from the beginning have been: Mrs. Samuel Harris, 1877-9; Miss Emma L. Bridges, 1879-83; Mrs. J. L. Miller, 1883-5; Mrs. William W. Baker, 1885-6; Mrs. J. L. Miller, 1886-7; Mrs. J. B. Harrison, 1887-9; Mrs. William W. Baker, 1889-97.

FREE MASONS.

Atlas Lodge, No. 125, F. & A. M., was organized October 19, 1871. It held its meetings in *Æolian* hall until July 1, 1876; then in the Prospect school building until September 1, 1888; then in *Arcanum* hall (*Love's* building) to May 1, 1894; then in their present rooms, third floor of bank building, since May 21, 1894.

The Worshipful Masters have been as follows: William A. Mac Quoid, 1871-2; Henry E. Harris, 1873; Addison S. Clark, 1874; Richard S. Canfield, 1875; Sherman Cooper, M. D., 1876; Francis T. Baker, 1877; William C. Hall, 1878; Frank R. Pennington, 1879-80; Charles Haberley, 1881-3; Joseph R. Connolly, 1884-5; Andrew Z. Chambers, 1886; Charles Haberley, 1887-9; William W. Gilby, 1890-1; John F. Dorval, 1892-3; Leonard G. Venn, 1894-5;

John O'Blenis, 1896; John B. Green, 1897. The present membership is forty-five.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

Fireside Council, No. 715, R. A., was instituted on October 19, 1882, at Masonic hall, in the public school building, Prospect street, with twenty charter members. The first officers elected were as follows: Regent, Alfred J. Westbrook; vice-regent, R. R. Sinclair; orator, Charles F. Conant; past regent, Edward Harbison; secretary, William H. Elston; collector, Chester M. Smith; treasurer, David Sayers; chaplain, Anson F. Grant; guide, Eugene K. Shrope; warden, B. J. Crosby; sentry, William C. Barton; medical examiner, Sherman Cooper, M. D.; trustees, James L. Miller, George W. Van Boskirke, Jacob S. Ring. The council in a short time moved to its new rooms in Æolian Hall, and while there they had the name of the building changed to Royal Arcanum hall. After a few years in these quarters they moved again into the new block directly opposite,—Etta hall. In 1896 they moved once more, this time into the new Schmidt-Bird building, on the corner of Broad and Elm streets. They call the beautiful rooms now occupied Arcanum hall. Twelve deaths have occurred in the ranks of Fireside Council, and thirty-six thousand dollars have been paid the beneficiaries. The present membership is one hundred and eighty-three. The following is a list of those who have served the council as regents up to the present time: Edward Harbison, A. J. Westbrook, Robert R. Sinclair, Charles F. Conant, Anson F. Grant, Frederick A. Kinch, M. D., Benjamin J. Crosby, S. W. Reese, Charles B. Peddie, C. M. Smith, J. B. Green, L. A. Lightfoot, George H. Brown, C. B. Hann.

ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

Upchurch Lodge, No. 50, was instituted on February 24, 1890, by Grand Master John W. Diefendorf, assisted by members from Central Lodge, of Plainfield, and Success and Newark Lodges, of Newark, New Jersey, in Arcanum hall, with twenty charter members. They adopted the name of Upchurch in honor of J. J. Upchurch, the founder of the order. Since its organization it has lost three of its members by death, two of them being charter members. The lodge now numbers forty-two, of whom thirteen are original charter members. Its meetings have always been held in the beautiful Royal Arcanum rooms, changing when the latter changed, and it meets every second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

The officers for 1897 are: P. M. W., James K. P. Dunham; M. W., Andrew Jephson; Or., John W. Singer; Finc., A. W. Stiles; G., F. R. Baker; O. W., O. Young; For., Charles H. Doerer; recorder, W. F. Smith; receiver, F. Heinecke; I. W., H. Weidner;

medical examiner, F. A. Kinch, M. D.; trustees, John F. N. Keppler, Oswald Young, and W. F. Smith.

JUNIOR ORDER OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

Central Council, No. 131, of J. O. U. A. M., of Westfield, was instituted in Etta hall, by E. A. Canfield, of Jersey City, September 2, 1892, with forty-nine charter members. The first officers were: Jr. P. C., W. H. Ward; C., R. B. Shove; V. C., C. Clark; R. S., W. M. Stamets; A. R. S., J. C. Hall; F. S., J. S. Burhans; treasurer, C. B. Hann; Con., R. M. Crosby; W., C. E. Cox; I. S., W. C. Townsend; O. S., H. Ferris; trustees, W. B. Goff, J. I. Collins, A. R. A. Woidt. On May 1, 1896, the council moved from Etta hall to Arcanum hall, at the corner of Broad and Elm streets. Meetings have been held every Friday evening. The council has at present a membership of seventy-two. The officers are Jr. P. C., W. J. Kelley; C., W. F. Howarth; V. C., J. Dingee; R. S., W. M. Stamets; A. R. S., G. A. Clark; F. S., J. C. Hall; treasurer, W. H. Ward; Con., R. Edwards; W., F. Packer; I. S., F. T. Young; O. S., S. W. Knapp; trustees, N. S. Archbold, W. M. Stamets, E. W. Affleck.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized in 1884, with Mrs. James L. Miller as president. Owing to a division of sentiment on the question of legal prohibition, fourteen members withdrew in May, 1888, and on June 5th organized the Willard Woman's Christian Union, with the object, as stated in the constitution, "to educate public sentiment up to the standard of total abstinence, train the young, save the inebriate and secure the legal prohibition and complete banishment of the liquor traffic." The original union disbanded shortly afterward. The first president of the new organization was Mrs. John S. Burhans, who at the end of three months resigned on account of ill health. She was succeeded by Miss Emma L. Starr, who has served until the present time, except during the three years from 1890 to 1893, when the office was filled by Mrs. George S. Mosher. Ninety-one members have been enrolled, six have died, others resigned or removed. The present membership is fifty-two.

The union was incorporated in 1892, and purchased a building lot on Prospect street. The establishment of an evangelical mission for the Italians of the town, in November, 1895, made the need of a suitable meeting place imperative, and the union decided to erect temporary headquarters. Hence, on March 6, 1896, they dedicated a neat hall, with a seating capacity of one hundred and seventy-five, and costing, including furniture, about one thousand dollars, six hundred of which is held by the Building and Loan Association. The union still contemplates the erection of a larger hall, suited to more extended work,

as originally planned. It has at present twelve departments of work, with superintendents, and is in perfect harmony with the declared principles of the National W. C. T. U. It has also a society for children, the Loyal Temperance Legion. Faith in God is the main-spring of all the work, resulting in a strong confidence that the patient seed-sowing of years will yield an abundant harvest in time or in eternity.

THE CHILDREN'S COUNTRY HOME.

It was in the summer of 1891 that the suggestion of having a children's home in Westfield was made by W. G. Peckham to the ministers of the different churches, who asked for the hearty co-operation of their people, and called a public meeting. This meeting was held in the reading room on the 30th of June of that year, and a board of managers was chosen. But the impossibility of securing a suitable house made it necessary to postpone the opening for another year.

Meanwhile the board held monthly meetings, and by the following spring, \$169.10 had been collected, and Alfred E. Pearsall gave for its benefit one of his popular readings. On the 9th of June, 1892, a second public meeting was held, when a constitution was adopted, and a board of managers elected. The officers were: Mrs. Martin Welles, president; Mrs. F. W. Morse, vice-president; Mrs. George H. Embree, recording secretary; Miss Emma L. Bridges, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. John W. Beebe, treasurer. Soon, having rented the house of Levi Cory, at Bird's corner, on July 15th, the home was opened for its noble work, and fifty-nine children were cared for that summer. In the meantime \$500 had been set aside as a "permanent fund," and by April 1, 1896, it had grown to \$1,246.95. The managers were now looking forward to the purchase of a suitable property in order to assure the permanency of the home. The Thomas Drew residence, with about ten acres of land, was offered to them for \$6,225. A special appeal was now made to the citizens of Westfield and to charitable friends elsewhere, and nearly three thousand dollars were subscribed in a short time. On the 23d of March, 1896, one hundred dollars bound the bargain, and on May 16, 1896, a check for \$4,125 was paid over to Mr. Drew, two thousand dollars remaining on bond and mortgage, at five per cent. This mortgage is the only indebtedness of the home (July, 1897).

The new home was formally opened May 31, 1896. The Christian Endeavor societies and Epworth League aided the work, the merchants gave liberally, and the physicians contributed their services. During the first three seasons two hundred and twenty-four children were cared for, and ninety-eight more last season (1896). Thus far many suffering children have been taken from the hot and crowded city, and enabled by this worthy institution to taste the joys of the beautiful country life.

The home is not a fresh-air enterprise, simply providing an outing for city children, but rather a convalescent home where children can be

sent direct from hospitals, or in some cases to gain needed strength previous to hospital operations. The officers of the association for the year of 1897 are as follows: President, Mrs. V. O. Burtis; vice-president, Mrs. Martin Welles; treasurer, Mrs. R. R. Sinclair; secretary, Miss Emma L. Bridges.

CAMP WOOLFE.

This fresh-air camp is located in the suburbs of Westfield and was established, in 1895, by five or six earnest city-mission workers, with a double purpose. First, giving to worthy mothers and their smaller or sickly children from the poorest tenement districts a ten-days outing in the country. Second, by evangelistic services, and under the loving influence of a better environment, leading them up to a higher sphere of usefulness as mothers and wives.

Started in a modest way, the work soon attracted the attention and support of the well disposed people of the vicinity, and early in the spring of the following year the Union Fresh Air Mission Association was organized, composed of the young people's societies of Westfield and surrounding towns. These societies assumed the responsibility of running the camp. Last year nearly six hundred mothers and children were cared for, seventeen thousand meals furnished and nearly six thousand days' outing. The first president was John S. Huyler, the confectioner, of New York city. The present officers are: George E. Woolfe, president; first vice-president, Arthur N. Pierson; second vice-president, D. M. Torrey; treasurer, Miss Edith Morehouse; secretary, Miss Mary Howe Miller.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF STARS.

The Independent Order of Stars was organized on April 15, 1892, with but five charter members. Originally a secret organization, it changed its nature soon after organization. Its objects and aims are threefold,—athletic, literary and social. The I. O. S. has entered some of its members in all of the athletic events held in Westfield during the past five years. In no event in which the club has entered its members have some of them failed to capture prizes. During the winter months the club gives receptions, etc., which have always been very successful. In connection with the I. O. S. there is a Shakespearean society composed of members only, which meets twice a month for the reading and discussion of literary masterpieces—principally of Shakespeare. Debates and other parliamentary gymnastics, chess and tennis tournaments, excursions and many other attractive features go to make up one of the best all-around clubs for young men in the village or vicinity. Its presidents have been: George T. Cruttenden, elected for five terms; Robert W. Harden, elected for seven terms; Theodore P. Bushnell, elected for one term; Fred. S. Taggart, elected for two terms; Lloyd S. Thompson, elected for five terms. The present officers are: President, Lloyd S. Thompson; vice-president, Harry A. Knight; treasurer,

Fred. S. Taggart; secretary, Walter I. Neafie. Elections are now held semi-annually. The club meets on the first and third Thursday nights of each month.

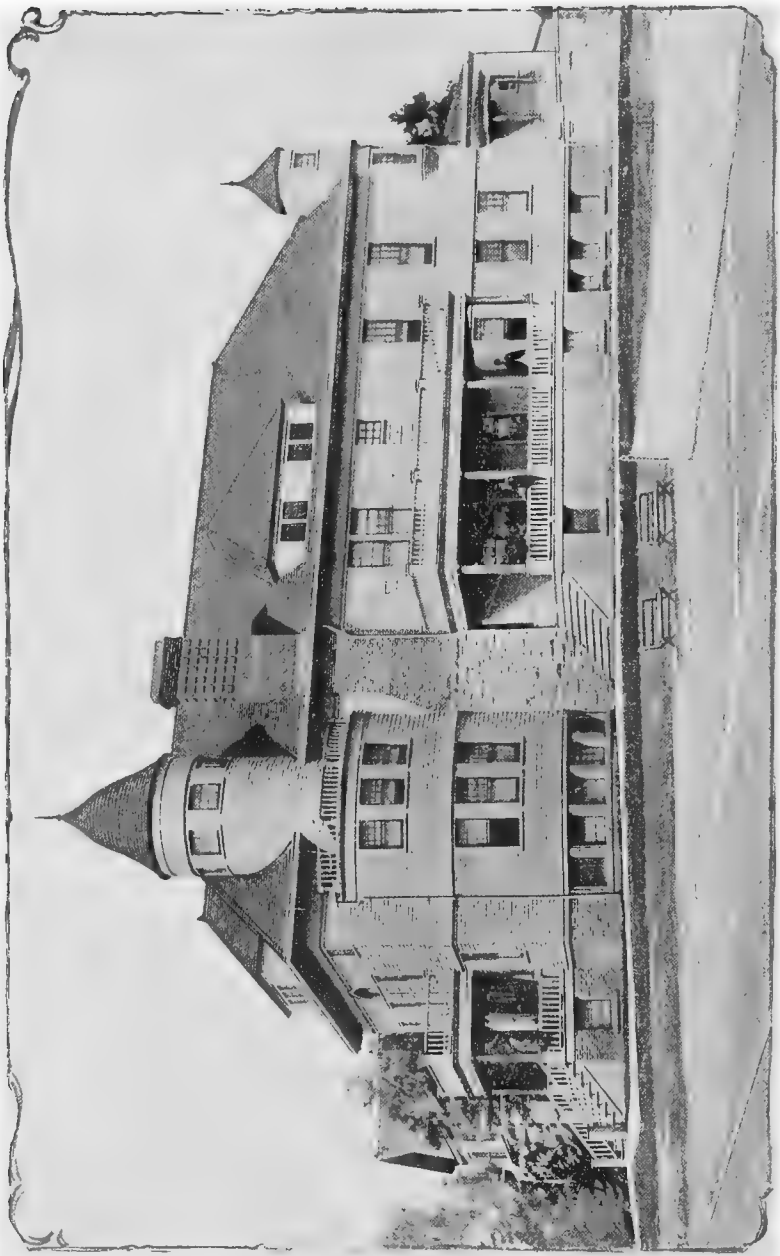
THE WESTFIELD CLUB.

This club was organized in December, 1893, when the old Union League and the Athletic Club united. About this time Mr. Henry C. Sargeant, one of our generous and public-spirited citizens, built a handsome club house, on Elm street, at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars, including grounds. It was erected for the Westfield Athletic Club and was occupied by them from October, 1892, to December, 1893, when the two clubs above named were merged into one, under the name of The Westfield Club. It is not only a beautiful and commodious structure, but has all the accessories of the modern club house,—whist, pool and billiard tables, bowling alley, shooting gallery, reading room, and large hall, capable of seating five hundred persons. All rooms are heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The club's constitution prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors anywhere upon its grounds. Its membership numbers about one hundred and twenty-five; its admission fee is five dollars, and the annual dues fifteen dollars.

The club was organized with the following officers: Henry C. Sargeant, president; Chester M. Smith, vice-president; George W. Peek, recording secretary; Frank S. Smith, corresponding secretary; Isaac Seeley, treasurer. Trustees: John Glück, John J. Coger, C. H. Bishop, T. D. Bushnell. The presidents to date are as follows: Henry C. Sargeant, November, 1893, to April, 1894; C. H. Bishop, April, 1894, to April, 1895; Harry E. Knight, April, 1895, to April, 1897; Joseph R. Connoly, April, 1897.

WESTFIELD WATER SUPPLY.

In 1892 the question of water-works, or a water supply for Westfield, was under discussion. Many cesspools were continually overflowing, the board of health was constantly annoyed, wells were rapidly becoming poisoned and condemned, and the public health jeopardized. The Union Water Company of Elizabeth, in 1893, urged our township committee to contract for sixty hydrants at an annual rental of one thousand five hundred dollars. Mr. A. E. Pearsall, of the Standard, headed a vigorous opposition, claiming that the people desired and should own their own water plant. Public meetings were held by the people in firm protest, and at last the question was submitted to the legal voters at a special election, in the following form: "Shall your township committee contract for water, or bond the township to build a water plant?" As a result the vote stood about four to one in favor of the township owning its own plant. But, notwithstanding this popular vote, the township committee totally ignored the wish of the people, and entering into contract with the Union Water Company,



WESTFIELD CLUB HOUSE

in 1894 paid them, out of the public money, \$279.16 ; in 1895, \$389.84 ; in 1896, \$525 ; in 1897, \$568.76. It is impossible to ascertain the facts, but it is estimated that private parties are paying for their water supply, from \$5,000 to \$8,000 annually.

THE SEWER QUESTION.

The question of proper sewerage followed hard upon the heels of the water supply ; in fact had often been discussed simultaneously. Active agitation began in 1894. Petitions were circulated among owners of real estate, but nothing positively done until the election of Charles G. Endicott on the town committee, March 16, 1895. As the new committee was about to proceed with the contracts for a sewer, an injunction was served upon them by residents of the northern end of the township, now known as Mountainside Borough. The reasons for such injunction are specifically named elsewhere under the proper heading, "The Borough of Mountainside." When the injunction was raised bonds were issued and ground was broken for the new sewer, in June, 1895, in front of the Union County Standard. The sewer farm is located about two miles from the village in the southern part of the township and cost ten thousand dollars.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The Suburban Electric Light Company of Elizabeth, began to light our streets in 1893. For the year ending February 15, 1894, our township paid this company \$472.80 ; in 1895, \$1,847.57 ; in 1896, \$2,335.42 ; in 1897, \$2,445.33. It is estimated that the sums paid by private parties for lighting their own dwellings aggregate \$10,000.

On the left of the picture shown on the succeeding page is located the First National Bank of Westfield, which was erected in 1892-3, and



HOME OF AUNT PHEBE ROSS

cost twenty-nine thousand five hundred dollars. Its loans and discounts amount to over one hundred thousand dollars. Its officers are as follows: Alfred D. Cook, president; directors: Charles G. Endicott, Joseph B. Harrison and Hiram L. Fink. On the right is the Pierson & Gilby store, which was burned out, and is now superseded by a fine

brick structure. Further down, upon the right, where now (1897) is the market of Mr. Benjamin Woodruff, once stood the little house of "Aunt Phebe" Ross, as seen in this picture. Pleasant, affable and

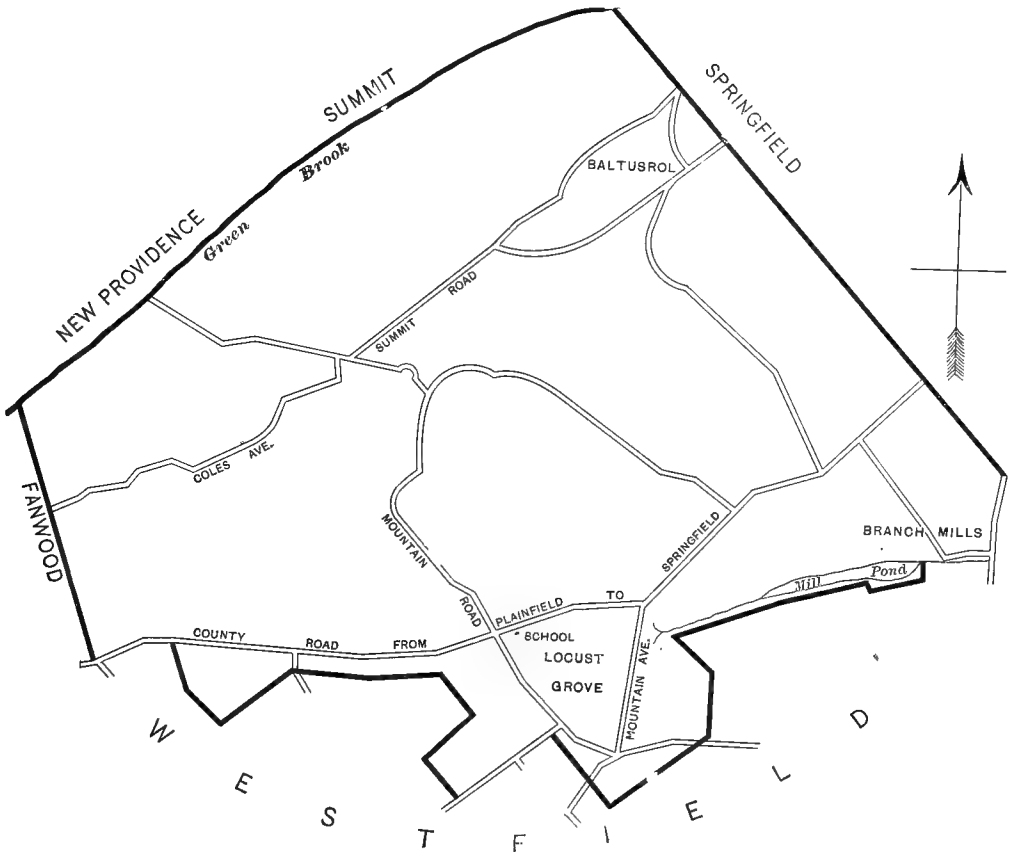


VIEW IN BROAD STREET

"newsy," and on pleasant days always at the open door, or keeping open house, with no enemies, she was indeed one of the popular characters of Westfield. Aunt Phebe died in 1882, at the advanced age of ninety-five.

THE BOROUGH OF MOUNTAINSIDE

became a borough at a special election held Tuesday, September 24, 1895, at the Locust Grove school house. The history of its formation is as follows:



At a mass meeting of the taxpayers and voters of the northern part of Westfield township, Union county, New Jersey, held July 16, 1895, at the Locust Grove school house, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The township of Westfield contains an area of about twelve square miles, in the southern half of which the village of Westfield, containing less than two square miles, is situated, and

Whereas, The northern section of the township has been for years and is now taxed for the maintenance of a fire department and the lighting of streets in the village, and

Whereas, There has never been a public light, and the fire department has never served in the northern part of the township, and

Whereas, The township committee have now begun to construct a sewer in the village, for the cost of which they propose to bond the township, and

Whereas, The Westfield village fire department, the Westfield village street lights, the Westfield village sewer and other Westfield village improvements never have been and never can be of any advantage to us whatever, and

Whereas, The township committee have turned a deaf ear to our strenuous protests against the injustice of compelling us to pay for improvements in a village remote from our section, therefore be it

Resolved, That we sanction and approve the action of the self-constituted committee who have thus far had the matter in charge and who now report favorably upon the feasibility and constitutionality of a separate government for ourselves.

Resolved, That we proceed, according to the statute made and provided, to organize a borough in the northern part of Westfield township, to contain not more than four square miles, to include Locust Grove, Branch Mills and Baltusrol, said borough to be known as the borough of Mountainside; and further be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, representing Locust Grove, Branch Mills and Baltusrol, to carry these resolutions into effect.

A committee of three was appointed, viz.: William Miller, Charles Badgley and Joseph W. Cory, representing respectively Branch Mills, Baltusrol and Locust Grove.

WILLIAM SCHOONOVER, Chairman.

JOSEPH W. CORY, Secretary.

The committee appointed at the meeting of July 16th took steps, as directed, to carry these resolutions into effect. Under the direction of counsel an accurate description of the proposed borough of Mountainside was made, and the requisite signatures were obtained to a petition for an election to determine whether the proposed borough should be incorporated. This petition was granted, and the day set for the election.

Following are the names of freeholders who petitioned for the proposed borough of Mountainside, and they represent more than half the realty within its limits:

Charles Badgley, John M. Badgley, Mary G. Balderston, Theodore A. Ball, Carroll Ph. Bassett, F. N. Brown, Jane E. Burtis, George W. Chandler, R. O. Rupert, Nicholas Crocheron, Joseph W. Cory, Anna Darby, Elston Darby, Levi J. Darby, William Darby, Mrs. J. Livingston Dewey, Jessie Anderson Dorval, Emeline Dunham, James K. P. Dunham, George W. French, Lizzie C. French, Winfield S. French, Christian Fritz, T. St. John Gaffney, E. J. Granger, Jacob Hamilton, Charles H. Holmes, H. J. Holmes, Sr., James B. Holmes, J. C. Howells, Sr., George C. Kerr, John Klopff, A. J. Knoll, George B. Long, Emily Lloyd, Roderick MacLaurin, M. J. MacMurray, Silas W. Marsters, William Miller, Anna E. O'Connors, Benjamin Osborn, A. M. Parkhurst, Martha Parkhurst, exec., Timothy Phelan, John C. Perine, Lizzie Perine, Louis S. Robbins, Charles W. Roff, Eliza J. Roll, John B. Roll, John B. Roll, ex., S. Augusta Roll, Mrs. William Senior, George C. Seibert, Jacob Speizer, William Shipman, Julia E. Schoonover, William Schoonover, Mrs. Sarah C. West, Benjamin L. Wilcox, Phebe E. Wilcox.

The petition was granted, and September 24, 1895, was the day set for the election.

The result of said election was entirely in favor of the borough, only four votes opposed. Joseph W. Cory, the energetic prime mover and soul of the whole movement, was naturally made the first mayor. The

first board of councilmen were: Charles Badgley, Charles Foster, John B. Roll, William Schoonover, Theodore A. Ball and Louis S. Robbins; collector, William B. Stiles; assessor, Nicholas Crocheron, Jr.

WESTFIELD CURIOS.

[COLLECTED BY REV. N. W. CADWELL.]

(Vide numbers in accompanying pictures for explanation.) 1, Chair made by Abraham Clark, signer of the Declaration of Independence,



HISTORICAL CURIOS

now owned by Freeholder Addison S. Clark; 2, Chair once owned by Rev. Benjamin Woodruff, pastor of Westfield church, 1759-1803, said to have been brought from England by his father and given to his son, when married; 3, Cane once owned by "Captain Billy" Clark, of Revolutionary fame, made from section of old Sugar House, New York city, where he was confined as prisoner of war; 4, Hickory cane, with miniature cider-barrel handle, owned by Henry Littell, of Willow Grove, and carried by his father, Gershom Littell, Sr., in the "old

hickory and cider-barrel" campaign of Benjamin Harrison, 1840; 5, Flag carried in same campaign; 6, Old gun found near the body of a dead soldier at Ash swamp, after the skirmish with troops under Lord Cornwallis; 7, Original Township Records of Westfield, 1794-1845; 8, Foot stove often used in the old Presbyterian church; 9, Warming pan; 10, Pewter plates and andirons, once owned by the Foster family, very old; 11, First minutes of the Presbyterian General Assembly, once owned by Rev. Edwin Downer—(vide his picture and biography); 12, Holland musket, length six feet three inches—over one hundred and fifty years old; 13, Sword brought from the Nishni-Novogorod fair, Russia; 14, Cavalry carbine, with side hammer and automatic percussion device; 15, Sword of sword fish—fine specimen, length three feet six inches; 16, Flax hetchell, once owned by the Hetfield family, 1687; 17, Hetfield cane, very old; 18, Sword, once carried by Captain Edwards in the Revolutionary struggle; 19, Horse pistol, 1845; 20, Hawk, shot near Westfield; 21, A counterfeit two-dollar bill of September 4, 1813, on the City Bank of New York, passed by the Westfield township committee, and affidavit taken April 9, 1818; 22, Records of Presbyterian church since 1759; 23, Family rocker of Addison S. Clark, very old.

NOTES.

The Baptist church of Scotch Plains (organized 1747) gave to Brown University her first president, the Rev. James Manning, D. D. This congregation also formed the nucleus of the first Baptist church of New York city. In 1725 we find the first frame building was erected in Plainfield, which was surrounded by a few scattered log huts and Indian wigwams. A scrap of poetry from one of the very old Plainfield settlers reads as follows:

"When first my father settled here
'Twas then a frontier line;
The panther's scream filled night with fear,
And bears preyed on the swine."

A famous old well once stood on the south corner of the Presbyterian lawn. Another well, with long sweep, stood near Aaron Ball's blacksmith shop. This shop was located on the upper side of Broad street, at the intersection of Prospect. Prospect street was opened up later by Mr. James R. Ferris and John Q. Dudley. Another blacksmith shop once stood on Mountain avenue, about where Highland avenue intersects, kept by Erastus Miller. The Sound "betwixt Jersey and Staten Island was frozen in January, 1685, so that carts and horses went upon it." It was frozen again in the hard winter of 1780. Johnstone says that in the same year, 1685, wolves were prevalent in winter and rattlesnakes in summer. He also states: "There is a Flee by the salt marshes most troublesome in Summer, but is not in the uplands." The first bakery or "bake shop" was kept by a man

named Roder, in a little house back of the Marsh (Gilby) barn, near the old cemetery. Todd's store, now occupied by the bicycle company of W. B. Elliott, once stood between the Cooper and Harvey residences, on Broad street. In this building John Drake once kept a store. Tradition says that the reason why Central and Mountain avenues are so crooked is that, originally, when this section was heavily wooded and marshy, these streets formed first an Indian trail and then a cow path.

CHURCHES ORGANIZED.

Westfield,—Presbyterian, 1727; Methodist, March 27, 1851; Baptist, December, 1865; Episcopal, July 2, 1867; Roman Catholic, September 2, 1872; Congregational, 1880; New York Avenue Baptist (colored,) 1890.

Cranford,—Presbyterian, 1851; Methodist (mission,) 1857; Episcopal, April 18, 1872; Roman Catholic, 1876.

Scotch Plains,—Baptist, August 5, 1747; Methodist (mission,) 1867; church, 1872; Episcopal, about 1881.

TOWNSHIPS SET OFF.

Springfield, May 27, 1793; New Providence, annexed to above, February 4, 1794; Westfield, January 27, 1794; Rahway, February 27, 1804, (incorporated March 12, 1858); Union, November 23, 1808; Plainfield, March 4, 1847, (incorporated, 1869); Clark, 1864; Summit, 1869; Cranford, March 14, 1871; Fanwood, 1877.

NATURAL FEATURES.

Westfield is bounded on the northwest by what is called the Blue Ridge, Westfield or Orange mountains. The country is generally high and undulating, capable of easy drainage. In the heavy freshet of 1887, when many bridges were washed away; when Parkhurst's mill dam and others were swept out; when Cranford, Elizabeth, Rahway and Plainfield were in part under water; when many lives were in jeopardy, and the county lost thousands of dollars, Westfield was so high above the general flood that Ira C. Lambert, just beginning a milk route, named his business the "Mount Ararat Dairy."

The following are the elevations above tide-water at stations on the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, measuring at track level: Elizabeth, thirty-one feet; Roselle, eighty feet; Cranford, seventy-four feet; Westfield, one hundred and thirty feet; Plainfield, one hundred and thirteen feet; Bound Brook, thirty-five feet.

WESTFIELD'S CHRONOLOGY FOR TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS.

1609, September 6th. This tract was discovered by John Coleman and four others under Henry Hudson. "Coleman was slain the same day on his return, by the treacherous arrow of a native, and his

body was buried on Sandy Hook, at a place still known as Coleman's Point."

1610-30, trading in furs by the East India Trading Company.

1640, expedition fitted out against the Indians on the Raritan. Some of the chiefs were so "maltreated and abused that retaliatory measures were resorted to against the settlers on Staten Island, who were killed, and their plantations broken up."

1643, February 23d, massacre of the Indians by the Mohawks, and by Kieft, the director general.

1651, this tract, "purchased from the Indians by Augustus Harman, probably of Dutch descent." These Indians were the Lenni-Lenape, of the Delaware tribe, and vassals to the powerful Iroquois. (Vide the Treaty, Philadelphia, 1742.)

1655, after the terrible massacre on the night of September 15th, the Dutch effect a final settlement with the Indians.

1664, this section granted to the Elizabethtown Associates by Governor Nicholls.

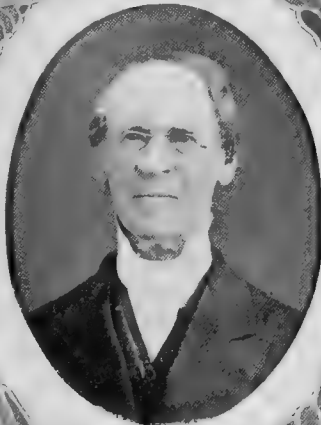
1668, first general assembly of New Jersey convened at Elizabethtown and constituted May 26th. 1684, serious litigation over the Green Brook (Scotch Plains) purchase. This trouble involved other landed interests which were not fully adjusted until 1757, or about seventy-five years. 1699, the country opened up by blazed trees across Crane's ford (Cranford) "toward the setting sun," (Plain fields). 1720, the parish settled (Presbyterian). 1727, the log church already built a short distance east of the residence of Benjamin Pierson (see picture of house under "One Horn").

1730, Rev. Nathaniel Hubbel already installed. He was born about 1700, graduated at Yale, 1723, ordained as early as 1727. He resided at Rahway several years, after leaving Westfield, and died at Lebanon, Hunterdon county, 1760. At the beat of a large drum on Sabbath morning the people assembled for public worship.

1734, November 5th, forty acres of land deeded to the church.

1735, log church vacated for the first frame building, located immediately in front of the present edifice. 1745, Rev. Nathaniel Hubbel resigns. 1750, Rev. John Grant installed. Born in 1716, graduated at Yale in 1741, in same class with Governor Livingston and the Rev. Drs. Hopkins, Buel, Sproat and Welles. Ordained by the Presbytery of New York, September, 1746. "He died, much lamented, September 16, 1753, aged thirty-seven years,"—buried in old cemetery.

1759, March 14th, Rev. Benjamin Woodruff installed. Son of Alderman Samuel Woodruff, of Elizabeth, a prominent merchant and citizen. Born in 1733, and ordained by the presbytery of New York, March 14, 1759. Graduated from Princeton College in 1753. 1764-5, 1777, revivals; eighty-two unite in 1785; thirty-four in 1786. In 1762, March 6th, his wife, Mary, dies, aged twenty-seven. They were



Rev Alexander McKelvey
Rev. Seth Williston

Rev James Huntington
Rev E B Edgar D D

Rev Wm H G D D
Rev. Edwin Holt

married in 1758. Daughter Mary dies September 14, 1782, aged twenty-three.

1788, January 16th, the church elect their first board of trustees under act of incorporation.

1794, Westfield township set off.

1803, April 3d, death of Rev. Woodruff. Remains buried under the present church, and marble tablet now seen in the vestibule. During his ministry three hundred and ninety-eight persons made profession of religion, about eleven hundred were baptized, and seven hundred and fifty-two couples married. (See his chair under Westfield curios). 1803, second frame building erected, cost \$6,000.

1805, October 24th, Rev. Thomas Picton installed. Came from Wales.

1808, Revival; eighty-seven unite.

1811, parsonage rebuilt.

1818, Rev. Picton resigns. Became professor at West Point, and later a teacher of a select school of high reputation in New York city. Died at residence of his son-in-law, Edwin Stevens, Hoboken, New Jersey, February 6, 1861, aged eighty-five.

1819, June 20th, Rev. Alexander G. Frazer installed; sixty-nine unite the same year.

1825, revival; one hundred and thirteen unite. Resigned 1826; died 1858. Two hundred and fifty-three unite with the church. "He was an earnest and impassioned preacher."

1827, November 13th, Rev. Edwin Holt installed—(see picture in group).

1830, Rev. Holt resigns. He was born April 17, 1805, in New London, Connecticut. Graduated from Columbia College in 1821, and from Auburn Theological Seminary in 1826. Settled here and at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; West Presbyterian church, New York city; Greenland, New Hampshire, and Madison, Indiana. Died July 2, 1854.

1830-31, Rev. Seth Williston, D. D., stated supply (see picture). Born April 4, 1770. Graduated from Dartmouth College, 1791. Licensed October 7, 1794. Settled at Lisle, New York, Congregational church, October 19, 1803. Settled at Durham, New York, Presbyterian church, July 4, 1810. Dismissed, 1828. Edited about twenty books, pamphlets and tracts. Died at Guilford Centre, New York, March 2, 1851. When dying he said: "I want no eulogy, Mr. Hoyt; if I am a saint, I am a very little one." His name is found in Dr. Spragues "Annals of the American Pulpit."

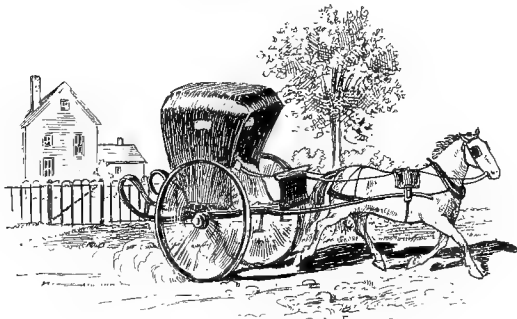
1832, March 6th, Rev. James M. Huntting installed (see picture). Revivals; 1832, seventy-nine unite; 1840, eighty-one unite; 1843, fifty-eight unite. Three hundred and forty-nine added to the church during his successful pastorate.

The cut below represents "Dominie Hunting's Gig" and old white horse, once most familiar objects in Westfield. After Mr. Hunting's death this gig was purchased by C. A. Leveridge, and this photograph was taken from a pen sketch executed by him. Mr. Hunting was installed March 6, 1832, and resigned in October, 1849. He died at Jamaica, Long Island.

1850, April 23d, Rev. Edward B. Edgar, D.D., installed. Born December 21, 1816, in New York city, and graduated from Princeton College, 1835. Licensed, 1840. Spent two years as an evangelist, five months as stated supply at Baltimore, Maryland; then settled at Mount Hope, New York, until he came to Westfield, April 23, 1850. Dr. Edgar resigned in November, 1873, and died January 10, 1890, at Plainfield, New Jersey. (Vide picture.)

1850, The Methodist church of Westfield was organized. Church built 1851; cost, thirty-five hundred dollars.

1851, Presbyterian church of Craneville (Cranford) organized, taking thirty members from Westfield.



"DOMINIE HUNTING'S GIG"

1854, Presbyterian lecture room, Westfield, built; cost, eleven hundred dollars.

1862, March 26th, third Presbyterian church edifice dedicated free of debt; cost, twelve thousand dollars. Rev. George Potts, D. D., preached the sermon. After a most successful ministry, Dr. Edgar resigned in November, 1873, immediately removed to Plainfield, New

Jersey, and died there at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Israel C. Pierson, January 10, 1890. His honored remains rest in Fairview cemetery.

1866, the Baptist church organized; building dedicated September 5, 1867; cost six thousand five hundred dollars. They have had the following pastors: Rev. Joseph Greaves, 1876; Charles A. Harris; E. H. Bronson, 1880; Stephen F. Massett, 1883; J. K. Folwell, 1885; John G. Dyer, 1892; George A. Francis, 1896; New York Baptist chapel (colored) erected January, 1890.

1867, Grace Protestant Episcopal church organized. Corner stone of the church laid July 3, 1874. Rectors as follows: Philemon E. Coe, Harris C. Rush, Thomas E. Drumm, William Heaks (minister in charge), Alfred R. Taylor, Joseph B. Jennings. During the two years' litigation with Mr. Jennings they have worshiped in Etta hall. They now (August, 1897,) re-enter their former house of worship, and the Rev.

Charles Fiske, the present rector, was installed in November, 1897.

1868, January 13th, Fairview Cemetery Association organized. Cemetery dedicated September 24th.

1869, Methodist parsonage built; enlarged 1871; and in 1873 a larger Methodist Episcopal church was built, at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars. List of pastors: T. T. Campfield, William H. Nelson, James Harris, Joseph H. James, J. O. Winner, B. O. Parvin, S. T. Moore, J. Kowins, Jacob F. Dodd, J. Corvins, R. B. Collins, Theodore D. Frazee, Garrett R. Vanhorne, Thomas E. Everitt, John Davis, C. S. Ryman, Elihu Grant, J. J. Reed, Henry M. Simpson, John I. Boswell, Alexander Craig, Thomas H. Smith, Warren L. Hoagland, George W. Smith, James A. Owen, Wesley Martin, and William H. Ruth. In 1888 a Methodist chapel was erected at Locust Grove.

1872, September 2d, Roman Catholic church of the Holy Trinity organized. Rectors: Fathers Kinnard, Connerly, Morris, Mitchell, Daniels, Buerghman, Weighart, Berghman, P. S. Dagrault, Augustine Eberhard, William J. Wiseman, D. D., and Joseph Smith.

1873, Prospect school house built.

1874, July 27th, Rev. Alexander McKelvey installed (see picture.) Mr. McKelvey was of Scotch-Irish descent, a fine orator, scholarly, tender-hearted and refined. Although he remained but two years in Westfield, he made a host of friends, and during his administration a very thorough revival swept over the church. His son Joseph is an efficient pastor at Plainfield, New Jersey.

1876, November 9th, fire department organized. It has a hook-and-ladder, hose, engine and two chemical companies.

1878, January 25th, Rev. Wm. H. Gill, D. D., installed (see picture.) A native of Ireland, he came to this country in early youth, educated at Beaver, Pennsylvania, and graduated from Jefferson College in 1864. He then spent one year at Princeton and two years at Western Theological seminaries. First pastorate at Greensburg, Pennsylvania; next at St. Joseph, Missouri; then at Allegheny and Westfield. During his pastorate here a new organ was purchased and the church property greatly improved. Resigning in February, 1882, his next charges were Owego, New York, and the Church of the Evangel, Philadelphia. His published works are: "The Temple Opened," "Credimus," "The Bible Catechist," and "The Junior's Jesus."

1879, African Methodist Episcopal Zion church (now Baptist, see above, 1866.)

1880, June, "Congregational Church of Christ" organized in Aeolian hall. Church dedicated in 1882; cost eight thousand dollars. Pastors: Henry Neill, Cornelius H. Patton, 1887; Henry Ketcham, 1896.

1880, December 23d, first issue of a regular weekly paper, the Westfield Monitor. Editor, Sydney Genung.

1882, July 25th, Rev. Newton W. Cadwell installed. (See biography.)

Revival in 1883; one hundred and seventeen unite with the church, ninety on one Sabbath. 1887, church remodeled; cost, nine thousand dollars. 1888, new parsonage built; cost six thousand dollars. December, Building and Loan Association organized. It has put out over eighty thousand dollars. 1890, forty miles of Telford macadam roads built in Union county. 1892, January 3d, greatest fire in the history of Westfield, when Arcanum hall, the Standard and a block of business property destroyed. 1893, the Suburban Electric Company, of Elizabeth, begin to light our streets. 1894, Westfield secures its water supply from the Union Water Company, of Elizabeth. 1895, Westfield builds and owns a sewer system.

REV. NEWTON W. CADWELL.

"He who does not think of his ancestors will be negligent of his posterity."—Freeman's "Cape Cod." The "Caldwell Records"* say that the name Caldwell indicates, doubtless, a watering place. Nichols in his "Leicestershire" says that the import of *well*, as a part of a name, is the abundance of springs or wells. The name of a place became oftentimes a family designation, and this may be true of Caldwell. Lower, in his *Patronymica Britannica*, gives "*Caldwell*, the cold well." Ancient designs and armorial bearings of some families of the name, are wells, fountains, waves of the sea, fishes,—each suggestive of a locality near water.

The name is spelled variously. In Domesday Book it is written Caldeuuelle; it may be likewise found—Caudwell, Cadwell, Colwell, Coldwell, Caldwell, Cauldwell. The nationality of the Caldwells is not evident. The words *cold* and *well*, in sound and meaning, are common to several languages. The name, applied to place and family, can be traced to England, Scotland, Ireland and France for several centuries. In England the name, applied to place, appears in the time of William the Conqueror, 1066-83. In Scotland the Caldwells, of Caldwell in Ayreshire, had become a prominent family as early as 1349. They furnished at that date a chancellor to Scotland. Caldwells from Mount Arid, near Toulon, went into Scotland in the reign of Francis I. Caldwells from England, Scotland and Ireland emigrated to America and established homes in various localities.

The records say that the Caldwells "came into England, from Normandy, with William the Conqueror, 1066, and transferred to Scotland in the reign of David I., 1124." A long list of Caldwells who became rectors, priests, bishops, authors, etc., is a matter of English history. The family was "of some note in Scotland as early as 1349. In this year we find William Caldwell, prebendary of Glasgow, lord chancellor of

* This article furnished by request of the publishers.



REV. NEWTON W. CADWELL

Scotland. The Caldwell estates were in Ayr and Renfrew. These estates were acquired by John Mure, 1539, by marriage with the heiress of Caldwell. The coat-of-arms of the Ayrshire Caldwells is thus described: "Az, three cold wells, or. Crest: out of a ducal coronet, or, a dexter hand, ppr. holding a cross calvary, in bend, sinister, gu." The grandmother of Oliver Cromwell was "Ann of Caldwell," and the name, Oliver, was doubtless given him from his ancestor, Oliver Caldwell, one of the most famous and powerful chieftains of France, then Scotland, then Ireland. History says that six Caldwell brothers "went with Oliver Cromwell to Ireland, and, after his promotion to the protectorship of England, remained there in his interests until the restoration of the crown and Charles II."

In this country we read that "in 1849, Mrs. Lydia E. Caldwell, sister of the late President James K. Polk, married Major Edmund Richmond."

John Caldwell, the great-grandfather of Rev. Newton Woodworth Cadwell, was born November 27, 1761, in Connecticut, probably in or near Hartford, "Old Harford." He married Rosannah Adams, relative of President John Quincy Adams, February 6, 1786. History says that "Mrs. Caldwell was one of the brightest women of her day." Her husband served in the continental army during the whole seven years, and afterward drew a pension. Ephraim Woodworth was drum major in our army, and his farm was located on Bemis Heights. After the battle of Saratoga between six and seven hundred bullet holes were found in his barn, which at one time became the centre of the engagement. His daughter Jerusha was the wife of Thomas Hunt, who was a captain and also drummer in our army. He was present at the surrender of General Burgoyne, his drum corps following immediately behind the general's carriage. He said that "on that glorious day he carried a bass drum, and at every beat he lightly struck the spokes of the general's wheel and never lost a stroke." He said that his great shame was that all his brothers were tories, and that they fattened and grew rich in feeding the British army." His daughter Mahala, grandmother of Newton W., was present when, after the war, one of these brothers was seen approaching his house. Promptly seizing his rifle, he charged him with being a "tory and traitor to his country." Then he warned him to "leave at once, and, if he ever returned, he would shoot him as quickly as he would shoot a dog, as dog he was." Before the war he had been a "seafaring man for seven years, having sailed around Cape Horn, to China, and twice to the East Indies." After his death his widow drew a captain's pension, receiving at one time five thousand eight hundred dollars.

Ephraim Woodworth Cadwell, a son of Thomas Adams Cadwell and Mahala Cadwell, daughter of Thomas Hunt, was born January 7,

1827; married Phebe, daughter of Oliver Stone, May 29, 1850. Oliver Stone was a private in the war of 1812, and after his death his widow drew a pension. Ephraim W. Cadwell became a teacher, then inspector and commissioner of schools, and was one of the founders of Hillsdale College, Michigan. Children, Newton Woodworth and Phebe Alice.

Newton W. Cadwell was educated at Auburn High School, Munro Collegiate Institute, Falley Seminary, Hamilton College and Auburn Theological Seminary. While in college, having shown considerable aptitude for criminal law, and urged by professors and friends to make it his profession, he made of it a special study, and was subsequently admitted to the bar. Fond of oratory, he won first oratorical prizes both in preparatory school and college. With A. K. Goodier, Mr. Cadwell was one of the founders of Richfield Springs Seminary, where he taught 1876-9. After graduation at Auburn, in 1882, and receiving four unanimous calls to the ministry in quick succession, he finally located in Westfield, New Jersey. During these fifteen years the church has been remodeled, a new parsonage built, a union chapel erected at Willow Grove, and six hundred and fifty-five added to the membership.

On May 14, 1883, he married Jane Worrall Criswell, of Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, valedictorian of the first class graduating from Wilson College, at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. Had children: Mary Lee, born April 20, 1884; Jeanie W., born December, 26, 1886: died June 30, 1887; and Paul Newton, born June 9, 1889.

CHARLES N. CODDING.

One who has won distinction in the profession of law, who has served with marked ability and honor in positions of public trust and responsibility, and who is recognized as one of the representative citizens of Union county, it is manifestly consistent that in this connection be accorded a review of the life history of him whose name initiates this sketch. Charles Nelson Coddington was born at Collinsville, Connecticut, on the 21st of December, 1861, being the son of Samuel Nelson Coddington and Fidelia Smith Pettibone Coddington. Samuel N. Coddington was for seventeen years judge of probate for the district of Canton, Connecticut, being repeatedly the nominee of both political parties, and retiring only when the constitutional age limit of seventy years was reached. He was also for twenty years treasurer of the Collinsville Savings Bank, being a man of most inflexible integrity, of exceptional ability, and retaining the respect and confidence of all classes in the community where he so long lived and labored to goodly ends.

After a preliminary course of educational discipline in Phillips Academy, at Andover, Massachusetts, Charles N. Coddington matriculated at Yale University, where he graduated in 1886, with the degree



CHARLES N. CODDING

of A. B. He then entered Columbia Law School, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1888, being admitted to the bar of the state of New York in the same year. With the exception of the time passed in school and college, Mr. Codding retained his residence in Collinsville until 1886, when he took up his abode in New York city, where he remained two years, after which he removed to Westfield, Union county, New Jersey, where he has ever since made his home.

Mr. Codding has been continuously engaged in the practice of his profession in New York since 1888 and, fortified by inherent ability and thorough technical knowledge of the law, he has attained a due measure of success. He is also a member of the bars of the states of Connecticut, New Jersey and Illinois. Recognition of his eligibility for offices of public trust has naturally been accorded. He became the nominee of the Republican party, and was elected a member of the house of assembly of New Jersey from the old third assembly district of Union county, assuming the discharge of his duties in 1894,—the year memorable for the “rump” senate contest in the state legislature. He was re-elected from the county at large, and served during 1895, after which he was unanimously renominated for a third term, but declined. He has been for several years, and is at the present time, chairman of the Union county Republican committee, and is an important factor in the political affairs of the county.

Mr. Codding was the leading spirit in promoting the organization of the old Westfield Athletic Club (now the Westfield Club), and within the time that he was president of the same the handsome club house was built. An excellent illustration of this building appears on another page of this volume. In his fraternal relations Mr. Codding is identified with Fireside Council, Royal Arcanum, and with the Elizabeth City Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

At Beverly, New Jersey, on the 18th of October, 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Codding to Miss Adele C. Bonfield, and they are the parents of three children: Charles N., Jr., who was born August 4, 1889; Harriet McElroy, born November 28, 1890; and Adele Bonfield, born January 15, 1892.

FREEMAN BLOODGOOD

has long been actively associated with the leading interests of two states, New York and New Jersey. He maintains his residence in Westfield, but more than half a century ago he located in New York city and soon rose to a place among her prominent business men. His is the honorable record of a conscientious man, who by his upright life has won the confidence of all with whom he has come in contact. He has rounded

the psalmist's span of three score years and ten, and although the snows of many winters have whitened his locks he still has the vigor of a much younger man, and in spirit and interests seems yet in his prime. Old age is not necessarily a synonym of weakness or inactivity. It need not suggest, as a matter of course, want of occupation or helplessness. There is an



FREEMAN BLOODGOOD

old age that is a benediction to all that comes in contact with it, that gives out of its rich stores of learning and experience, and grows stronger intellectually and spiritually as the years pass. Such is the life of Mr. Bloodgood, an encouragement to his associates, and to the young an example well worthy of emulation.

Mr. Bloodgood was born in the township of Perth Amboy, Middlesex county, New Jersey, June 4, 1820, and was a son of William Blood-

good, who was a farmer and was born on the farm of his father, Aaron Bloodgood, who was a seafaring man, but owned a homestead in New Jersey. The ancestry of the family can be traced back still farther to William Bloodgood, the great-grandfather of our subject, who was a tanner by trade, and in the year 1737 removed from Flushing, Long Island, to Perth Amboy township, Middlesex county, where he purchased property on the Woodbridge road. Two of the deeds of purchase are now in possession of Freeman Bloodgood of this review. The mother of the last named bore the maiden name of Doziah Freeman. She was a native of Metuchen, New Jersey, and lived to attain the extreme age of one hundred years and two months.

Freeman Bloodgood attended the common schools in his youth, but the advantages there afforded were very meager, and his education was limited to instruction in the "three R's." Experience, observation and reading in later life, however, have supplied the lack of earlier years, and a good practical business education has enabled him to win an enviable degree of success in the world of trade. He worked on the farm through the summer months until April, 1838, when, wishing to learn a trade, he went to New York city and there learned the mason's trade and building of all kinds. That proved the beginning of his later extensive business. Thoroughly mastering all details of the builder's art, he began contracting on his own account, and the excellence of his workmanship, his promptness and his thorough reliability soon brought to him a liberal patronage. Many of the finest buildings of the metropolis stand as monuments to his skill and ability, including the Berkley House, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Ninth street; the Potter building, at the corner of Astor and Lafayette places; the James L. White building, at the corner of Franklin street and Broadway; the auction house of Brown & Secomb, at the corner of State and Bridge streets; the A. H. Hatch building, in Greenwich street, near Beach, and many other public buildings and residences of lesser importance. He has for many years been recognized among contractors in the city, and a liberal success has crowned his efforts.

In September, 1849, Mr. Bloodgood joined the General Society of Mechanics & Tradesmen in New York and almost continuously since has been a member of one or another important committee of that organization, thus largely advancing its usefulness for the public good. The only enterprise with which he has been connected outside of his building interests is that of mining coal and manufacturing oil therefrom. To this he gave his attention from 1856 to 1860, when the oil fields of Pennsylvania were discovered, and this, combined with the opening of the civil war, made the oil industry in Kentucky no longer profitable, and operations were suspended. Mr. Bloodgood has never traveled beyond Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois and Michigan, but has always lived a quiet, retired life. During his long residence in New York city he changed

his place of abode five times, living in one house for twenty-six years. He has never sought nor desired political preferment, but has always been true to the duties of citizenship, and has exercised his right of franchise in support of the men and measures of the Republican party since voting for James Buchanan.

In October, 1845, Mr. Bloodgood was united in marriage to Miss



MULFORD M. SCUDDER

Matilda Whitaker Raynor, by whom he had three children. Her death occurred in November, 1860, and in June, 1866, Mr. Bloodgood was again married, his second union being with Eliza Ann Curtiss, by whom he has three children. All are yet living, and five of his family are now married. He now lives in a pleasant home in Westfield, surrounded by

the comforts and conveniences that a successful business career has enabled him to secure, enjoying the confidence and respect of neighbors and friends, and the love of those who are bound to him by the ties of kinship.

MULFORD MARSH SCUDDER

is a leading resident of Westfield, New Jersey,—his native town. His life journey has been directed along the beaten paths of earnest, honest endeavor to the goal of prosperity. He was born on the 15th of June, 1845, a son of Amos Picton and Susan Aymar Scudder, and began his education in the public schools of Westfield, later supplementing his early privileges in that direction by a course of study in Woodbridge, New Jersey. When he laid aside his text books, he began to learn the more arduous lessons of the school of experience; and industry and perseverance have characterized his business career. For many years he was engaged in the real-estate and insurance business in New York city, and by his well directed efforts, his unflagging industry and his good business ability he won a fair degree of success. In 1894 he was appointed by President Cleveland to the position of postmaster of Westfield and has since served in that capacity, discharging his duties with marked fidelity and promptness.

Mr. Scudder has also been one of the chosen freeholders of Union county, and in his official capacity, as well as when holding no office, he has labored earnestly and efficiently for the welfare and progress of his native town. His political support has ever been given the Democracy and he is deeply interested in the growth and success of his party.

THE LAMBERT FAMILY.

One of the oldest and most prominent families now living in Westfield bears the name that appears at the head of this review and traces its origin in this country back to some time previous to the year 1673, when Roger Lambert emigrated from England and settled in this city, here taking the oath of allegiance to the Dutch government, as required by law, the Hollanders having regained all their former possessions in New York, including New Jersey. In the following year the English proprietary government was restored, and on the 2d of August, 1676, Roger Lambert received a patent for his land from Sir George Carteret, Philip Carteret being governor.

Roger Lambert's wife was named Eleanor, and they had only one son, John. In 1712 Roger and John Lambert, with their wives, Eleanor and Hannah, sold land to John Dagworthy, and the latest date of any deed signed by Roger Lambert is 1716. By the will of John Lambert it appears that his eldest son was named John, following whom he

mentions his son Richard, then his son David, and makes an appropriation for the maintenance of his "poor, infirm son," Solomon. He gave land at Ash Swamp to his grandson, John Lambert, the child of his eldest son, John; and his townright of common and undivided land in Elizabethtown he gave to be divided between his three sons,—John, Richard and David. The will of Hannah Lambert, of Elizabethtown, mentions her grandsons John and Samuel, and granddaughters Margaret and Huldah, and sons Solomon and David. The instrument is dated 1748, Isaac Winans, executor.

In the agreement of the first settlers of the land lying in Rahway, then a part of Elizabethtown, and dated November 18, 1721, appear the names of John, Richard, David and John Lambert (3d). In 1736 David Lambert was overseer of highways in Elizabethtown, and in 1838 John Lambert (3d) was appointed to the same office. Samuel Lambert, who was a merchant in New Haven, Connecticut, came from Essex county, New Jersey, and his will was proved in the province of New Jersey, county of Essex, on the 10th of March, 1718. He was probably a son of Richard or David. Samuel Lambert, of Elizabethtown, in his will, of date 1756, mentions a number of children, but does not give their names. His mother he designates by the name of Joanna. Joseph Lambert died intestate (widow Elizabeth, administratrix), August 17, 1758. In 1699 Daniel Lambert bought of Benjamin Thorp land lying in Elizabethtown (state records Lib. G, page 90). Edward Lambert, of Freehold, Monmouth county, in his will, dated December 4, 1714, directs his land to be sold and half the proceeds to be given to his brother, Jonah Lambert, and the other half to be put to interest for the benefit of his nephews, John and Joseph, children of his brother John, deceased. John Lambert, of the borough of Elizabeth, county of Essex, in his will, dated August 21, 1778, gives his wife, Mary, her support, and mentions his sons David and Daniel, his grandson John, son of his son Joseph, deceased, his granddaughter Esther, daughter of his son Simeon, deceased, and Hannah, daughter of his son Enoch, giving legacies to his grandchildren, Phebe Rogers and Joseph Lambert, and fifty pounds to the Baptist church at Scotch Plains. This will was proved on the 27th of June, 1779. (Records of wills in Trenton, Lib. 21, page 178.) Administration granted to James Lambert in estate of James Lambert, deceased, late of Essex county, February 18, 1789 (Lib. 22, page 34), and administration granted Andrew Lambert, of Essex county, in the estate of Jonathan Williams, June 21, 1784.

The foregoing is a record of the history of the Lambert family up to 1784, the members of which lived in what was then Essex but is now Union county.

Simeon Lambert, son of James, married Miss Freelove Littell and lived on his father's farm in Westfield, known as the "Old Wind-mill Farm," the old mills of which were replaced in 1840 by water power,

the latter being still in use. He acquired considerable property in stocks and bonds, but lost heavily during the panic of 1872-6. Mr. Lambert filled prominent county offices for many years and was conspicuous in the public affairs of his day. He and his wife became the parents of ten children, of whom we make brief record, as follows: (1) John Lambert married Susan Ann Hetfield and they became the parents of the following named children: Ira C. married Ella M. Folsom and they had children—Theodore F. and Harold; James B. married Sarah Jane Harris, their children being James Leslie, Newton, Percy, Lilian, and Helen; Simeon Wallace Lambert married Estelle May Harris, by whom he had children—John Raymond, Emma DeCamp and Chauncey Ripley; Laura is not married; Julia married George Westervelt; Isaac H. married Ella Louise Darby and had children—Howard, Willard and Walter M.; Phebe H. married William DeWitt Pierson; Ada M. married Ambrose Smalley; Anna S. married Edward Gilby; Clarence, not married. John Lambert, son of Simeon, married for his second wife Mary Elizabeth Frazee; they had no children. (2) Freelove. (3) Rachel, who married Eliphalet DeCamp. (4) Julia married D. S. Scudder. (5) James. (6) Martha Ann married George Merrick. (7) Isaac married Huldah Melick and they became the parents of children—William, who married Kate Thomas, who bore him five children; Lucy, who married Daniel Terry and became the mother of seven children; Alice, who married Douglas Darby and is the mother of three children; Albert, who married Fanny Darby, by whom he has two children, Albert and Ruth; John; Rachel, who married Alex. Neuman and had children; and Charles, who married Elizabeth Sedam, of whom three children have been born. Isaac Lambert, son of Simeon, consummated a second marriage, being united to Elizabeth Cooper, and the children of this union are Adelaide, Matilda, Grace, Caroline, Josephine, Mary Elizabeth, Julia and Pearle,—none of them being married (1897). (8) Sarah Elizabeth married D. B. Hetfield. (9) Matilda married Moses Pierson. (10) Irene married Charles R. Clark. John is living on the old homestead, and the others or their descendants reside in Union or adjacent counties.

A CARD FROM REV. N. W. CADWELL.—I would hereby acknowledge the hearty co-operation of the following named persons, without whose assistance this chapter could not have been properly written: Luther M. Whitaker, Irving Ross, A. K. Gale, F. R. Baker, Robert French, Ezra Miller, Daniel and Henry Hetfield, Dr. Kinch, C. A. Leveridge, Benjamin Downer, S. W. Reese, Gideon E. Ludlow, A. S. Clark, J. T. Pierson, Wilbur Cory, Ira C. Lambert, Charles Badgley, Benjamin Pierson, Lawrence Clark, J. S. Ferris, Lotis Theiss, Martin V. Clark, Charles E. Bussing, the photographer, and many others.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

NEW PROVIDENCE.



HIS township was set off from Elizabeth Town February 4, 1793, and annexed to Springfield township. This township lies in the extreme northwest part of Union county, being parts of the Passaic valley and First and Second mountains. It went under the name of Turkey until, by an act of the legislature, November 8, 1809, when it assumed the title of New Providence. The boundary remained unaltered until the year 1869, when Summit township was taken off from the northeast part, which leaves the town about five miles long and two miles wide. This oblong piece of territory, being part of the First, Second and Third mountain ranges, has beautiful and picturesque valleys, and contains an area of about thirteen square miles. The name of this township was practically changed from Turkey to New Providence in 1778. The cause of this change is worthy of mention. Several years previous to this date the people were assembled in an unfinished house of worship when the beams of the gallery gave way, precipitating the people in the gallery upon those seated below, but without fatal results or serious injury to any one. This was considered a remarkable interposition of Providence, and in commemoration of that event the town was named New Providence. This township did not hold an election by ballot until April 13, 1840. Aaron Doty served as moderator at this election. There were polled at this time one hundred and forty votes, of which the Whig ticket had seventy-three votes and the Democratic ticket sixty-seven votes. The Whigs carried the election by six majority. Daniel Wood had seventy-two votes, and was elected town clerk. Abraham Lockwood had seventy-one, and was elected judge of election; and Dayton Badgley and Stephen Marshall were elected surveyors of highways. The pound-keeper elected was John Wilson. School committee, John Little, John S. Smith and Amasa Denny. The first overseers of the highway elected by ballot were Benjamin Weed, John Little, Jonathan Potter, John Marshall, John Stephenson, Noah Wilcox, John Wilson, John T. Wilcox, William Moore, Israel B. Long, Amos Morehouse, William Littell and Matthias Osborn. The assessor was Jonathan Valentine, and the collector, John S. Smith. The first grand-jurymen elected in this township were Amos Potter and Nathaniel Bonnell; the members of the legislature, John Littell, Jona-

than Valentine (who was also surrogate of the county), Stephen Day, Jr., and Daniel H. Noe.

The following is a history of the town of New Providence, by A. M. Cory, M. D.:

In the year 1664, October 28th, the tract of land in which the city of Elizabeth is now located was purchased of the Indians then in possession. The names of the chiefs who signed the indenture on Staten Island, and their marks, are as follows: "Mattano ———; Sewak herones, N; Warinaco ———. The consideration was twenty fathom of trading cloth, two made coats, two guns, two kettles, ten bars of lead, twenty handfuls of powder; and further four hundred fathom of white wampum after a year's expiration from the day of the sd John Bayly, Daniel Denton and Luke Watson entry upon ye said lands." The surveys made in 1699 and 1700 show that the town included the lands where Rahway, Westfield, Plainfield, Scotch Plains, Springfield, New Providence, Summit and other places are built, extending to Union Village and into the Great Swamp, north of Long Hill. The names of the applicants who purchased the lands of the Indians are John Baillies, Daniel Denton, Thomas Benydict, Nathanel Denton, John Foster, Luke Watson.

At the easterly end of the Passaic valley (an Indian name) a hamlet called Turkey was founded at an early day by these English settlers, as the following petition shows: "The freeholders, inhabitants and owners of the land of and belonging to Elizabeth Town, or township, and other lands thereto adjacent, in the province of East New Jersey, in America, in behalf of themselves and many others." After reciting their title they say: "The said purchasers, and those claiming under them, still continue in the possession of the lands by them purchased, and peaceably enjoyed the same, until September, 1693, being nearly thirty years, and during that time, at great labour and expence, built, planted and improved the same; and they humbly conceive they ought according to law, reason and justice, still enjoy the same." This inference is strengthened by the names signed to the petition, which are familiar to this locality, Cory, Clarke, Crane, Osborn, Lyon, Little, Bonnel, Price, Sayre, Brown, among one hundred and twenty signatures. The name Elizabeth Town was given in honor of Lady Elizabeth, wife of Sir George Carteret. Turkey, tradition says, was a name suggested by the abundance of wild turkeys in this locality. Denton writes, 1670, to his friends in England: "Venison, turkeys, geese, heath hens, cranes, swans, ducks, pigeons, * * * sweetness of the air, * * * if there be any terrestrial Canaan, 'tis surely here, where the land floweth with milk and honey."

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN NEW PROVIDENCE.

These sturdy yeoman, desiring freedom to worship God, were devoted and faithful observers of the Lord's day, traveling on foot and horseback to Elizabeth to attend meeting. In 1737 a log church was erected in Turkey. In 1739 this was replaced by a new frame building. This structure covered on the sides, as well as roof, with cypress shingles, served until 1834, and was then superseded by the present building. The lot, containing nineteen acres, was given by John Blanchard, the deed being dated October 30, 1738. The first authentic record of New Providence having been substituted for the name Turkey is in the deed by Samuel Johnson for the parsonage property, dated February 7, 1759. The consideration named in the deed is sixty pounds ten shillings. The parsonage, a beautiful place, is still retained. The purchase of a parsonage was resolved upon in 1748, eleven years before the deed was executed; and the scheme of a lottery was resorted to for raising the money, £152-5-0, the drawing to take place at the house of Benjamin Pettit, Esquire, Turkey, if filled by that time, under the care and management of Messrs. Benjamin Pettit, David Day, Elnathan Cory, John Badgley, Nathaniel Davis and Josiah Broadwell, on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1748.

In 1769 it was "agreed that the meeting house be enlarged on the north side sixteen feet; and sealed overhead and sides and ends." In 1781, "voted that it be plastered, both sides ends and overhead." William Parsons was paid for "underpinning" it in

1783. The lottery was used for ways and means in building and improving the meeting house.

From 1739 to 1783, a period of forty-four years, these devoted people worshiped in discomfort, without fires, excepting a few embers carried in foot stoves by the women. In 1769, "at a public lecture it was voted that the seats on the men's side of the galleries should be rebuilt, and that pews over each stare way should be built. Cost £30-4-10." Tradition says the name New Providence was substituted for Turkey because of the fall of the galleries, and the new name having been used in 1759, it must have been eleven years before the repairs were made. The society was incorporated March 20, 1793, and Mr. Elmer dismissed. Springfield was set off May 27, 1793, the line running by New Providence meeting house to Passaic river. February 4, 1794, the westerly line was extended to Somerset county line. In 1809, November 8th, New Providence was erected into a township. Sixty years later, 1869, Summit township was formed from Springfield and New Providence.

The following is a list of the pastors of the church from the time of its organization: John Cleverly, 1737-39; Azariah Horton, 1740-41; Joseph Lamb, 1742-43; Timothy Symmes, 1746-50; Timothy Allen, 1753-56; Johathan Elmer, 1757-93; William Jackson, 1794; John Richards, 1795; James G. Force, 1796-1802; Elias Riggs, 1806-25; James B. Hyndshaw, 1825-32; William H. Burroughs, 1833-34; Thomas Cochran, 1834-46; John T. M. Davie, 1846-47; Elbridge Bradbury, 1847-51; Charles Milne, 1852-55; James McDougall, 1855-56, stated supply; John A. Baldwin, 1857-63; William L. Moore, 1864-70; Elias R. Fairchild, D. D., 1870-75; Henry M. Grant, 1877-79; Albert King, 1879, stated supply; D. M. Seward, D. D., 1880-81; W. A. Hooper, 1882.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN NEW PROVIDENCE.

The first Methodist preacher in America, Philip Embury, preached in his own house in New York in 1766. Under his ministry Mrs. Jonathan Morrell became a convert. The family afterward moved to Elizabethtown, 1772. Soon after the war traveling preachers visited the place. "September 6, 1785, Bishop Asbury preached in the unfinished Presbyterian church, Elizabethtown, by invitation."

Methodism, probably by the aid of the itinerants, found its way to New Providence, and in 1798 a class was formed here. The circuit preachers in Elizabethtown that year were James Tolleson, Samuel Thomas and Thomas Morrell. Francis Asbury and Thomas Coke were the bishops. The circuit was in the Philadelphia conference, New Jersey district. Johnnie Robertson, or Robinson, was appointed the first leader of the class. The meeting was held at the house of Charles Mooney. Chief among the families were the Woods, Clarks, Corys, Days, Elmers, Craues and Dickinsons. Mr. Mooney lived where the late Mr. John Walsh lived,—on the highest ground on the left, before reaching the mountain on the road leading south from West Summit station—now, 1894, Division avenue.

From a deed, dated in 1803, and still in a good state of preservation, we learn that a site for a Methodist church and burying ground was given by George Cory and Rachel (Price) his wife. It contained one acre, and is yet a burial place, having been enlarged by an addition on the south side. The church was built on the northeast corner of the lot. It was a plain frame structure without tower or steeple, of good dimensions, with gable facing the stage road leading from Elizabethtown to Basking Ridge. Galleries were constructed on the sides and front end. There was no vestibule. A stairway leads from each of the two doors opening from the street, meeting on a landing and converging into one flight of steps above. The pulpit as first constructed was of the antique Episcopal style, consisting of a deep octagonal box, about four feet in width, highly elevated on posts and covered with a canopy or sounding-board. The backs of the seats were nearly perpendicular, and as high as the shoulders or neck; they tended to promote seclusion, but not comfort; penance, but not joy. A letter written from a resident to a friend in the west, in 1807, tells us that passing teams were then on the way "to Peapack to get lime to plaster the meeting house."

Mr. S. S. Day writes, November, 1894: "I have no list of contributors to the build-

ing of the old church. Prominent members of the society at that time were Daniel S. Wood, Daniel Seely Clark, Levi Wilcox and Daniel Valentine. I have no knowledge of its cost. The carpenter work was done by Charles Mooney. The corner-stone was laid in April, 1803. The sermons at the dedication were preached by Joseph Totten and William Mills. Mr. Mooney put in the pews, and built one for the accommodation of himself and family. Later he was expelled from the society, but he insisted upon occupying his pew property. According to my notes the building was completed and permanent seats put in in 1811."

From an old register, dated on the title page 1802, we learn that the first board of trustees was organized 1802: "At an Election held at the house of Waters Burrows in New Providence, on the — Day of March, 1802, and The following Persons were duly Elected Trustees of The Methodist Episcopal church in the Towuship of Springfield, County of Essex and State of New Jersey (New Providence township was set off from Elizabethtown and Springfield A. D. 1809.) Branard Dickinson, Joshua Ward, Isaac Sarle (Searle) Daniel S. Wood, Waters Burrows, John Willcocks, Ezra Williams. Branard Dickinson Elected President of the Trusties, the above is recorded according to Law in the Clerk's office of sd County." "At an Election held at the house of Waters Burrows on the 30 Day of April, 1803 for the purpose of Electing two Trusties to fill the places of Joshua Ward and Daniel S. Wood who have resigned, and the following persons were duly Elected, viz., Smith Miller, Henry Mooney."

"After advertising Ten days according to Law, there was an Election held at The Methodist Meeting house in Newprovidence on the 30 Day, of March 1809 to fill the places of henry mooney Waters Burrows John Willcocks & Ezra Williams and the following persons were duly Elected Stephen Day Joseph Crane, John Crane Thos Parrott Stephen Day was Chosen President of Trusties Daniel S. Clark Sec'y." These records of meetings to this date are in the handwriting of Daniel S. Clark.

There is no record, excepting that of the ministerial, from this date until 1815, March 5, when an "account with the Treasurer and Trustees of the Methodis Episcopal Church New Providence" was opened. This is a complete and accurate account in detail of the "Penny Collections" received and the disbursements, extending over a period of forty-one years, to June 15, 1856, when "Wm. E. Samson was Elected Treasurer." John Crane was treasurer from March 5, 1815, to July 18, 1843, when he was called to render up his account and rest from his labors at the age of seventy-nine. He was a quiet, faithful and honest worker.

The next items of special importance in this connection, taken from the register above referred to, are several quarterly-conference minutes made in 1832. "At a quarterly Conference held at the Methodist Chapel in New Providence on the 16th of June, 1832, for New Providence Circuit. Amos Willcox Cl'k. Rev. George Brown Presided, three Stewards was then Elected viz D. S. Clark, Thomas O. Scudder & John Briant Sd D. S. Clark appointed recording Steward.

"The application of John Newell for License to Preach the Gospell was submitted to the judgment of the Rev. George Brown untill the next quarterly meeting Conference.

"Resolved that there be General Class meeting once every month in said Circuit.

"Resolved there be a Campmeeting at Plainfield the ensuing season.

(Financial.)

Ezra Drake, leader, Paid to Stewards	\$4.43
Union Village Society Paid to Stewards	8.74
Plainfield Society Paid to Stewards	8.50
Collection on Sabbath 17th June in New Providence	6.29
	<hr/>
	\$27.96

"The above was Paid to Rev. George Brown, except five Dollars made Present to Brother Janes (afterward Bishop Janes.)

"D. S. CLARK, Recording Steward.

"At a quarterly Conference for New Providence Circuit held at the Camp Meeting near Plainfield on the 30th of August 1832 the following Members were present: Charles

Pitman, P. E. George Brown, Jno. N. Crane, Preachers. Stephen Day, L. D. (Local Deacon). L. Rood, L. P. (Local Preacher). Leaders S. Day Jun, Ezra Drake, T. O. Scudder, John Briant. Stewards D. S. Clark, T. O. Scudder, John Briant, Stephen Day, E. B. Townley. Exorter David Codington. The P. Elder asked the following questions

1. Are there any complaints, None 2d are there any appeals none 3d is there any unfinished Business, none 4th is there any applications for License to Preach, the Case of Brother John Newell was brought Before the Conference who was regularly Recommended by his Class to receive license to Preach After a due and Satisfactory Examination he was licensed to Preach the Gospel.

"The next quarterly meeting is to be held at Plainfield 27-28, October, 1832." In 1833 this place, with Union Village, was made a station, and John K. Shaw was appointed preacher in charge. In 1834 New Providence circuit was made, by union with Springfield, Chatham and Genung Town, including Bottle Hill, now Madison. It was restored to a station in 1836.

Mrs. Elizabeth Day, widow of Rev. Stephen Day, born in 1787, became a member of the first class formed, in 1797, and continued in the activities and joys of a Christian life until called to her heavenly home, June 5, 1884. As the years passed, the old church was the scene of hundreds of conversions, the large ingathering in 1842-3 under the ministry of Rev. Mulford Day, having been in this regard a notable one. The present neat and commodious church was dedicated July 29, 1857, by Bishop Scott, his text being a sermon in itself: Psalm 137, 5-6. The Union Village church was erected in 1824-5, largely through the efforts of Elam Genung, a local preacher, who afterward removed to the west, and it has been a dear and sacred place to many a soul.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, MURRAY HILL.

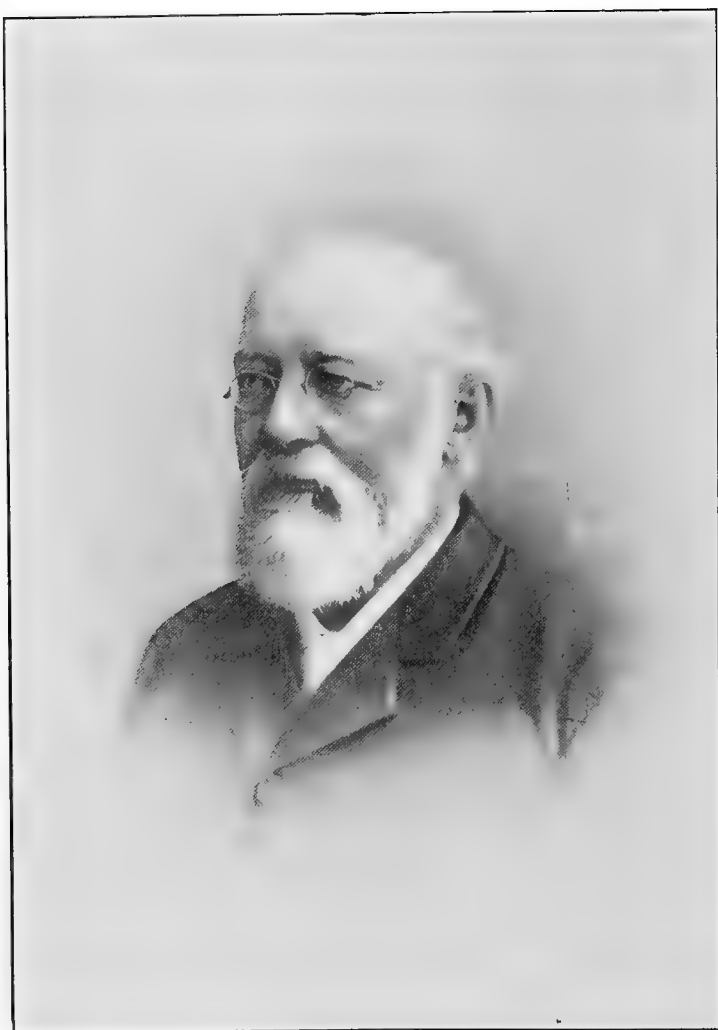
In the summer of 1889 the Rev. W. Maxwell Reilly, rector of the Protestant Episcopal church at Scotch Plains, New Jersey, commenced holding religious services in the public-school building in the village of New Providence. Being unable to obtain the permanent use of the building, Mr. Daniel Pike made application and secured the use of the railroad station at Murray Hill for the continuance of the services, which were held as a mission work by persons of different denominations.

On Sunday, July 22, 1889, after religious services, a meeting was held at the residence of Dr. Samuel H. Bassinger, in accordance with a notice which had previously been given. There were present Colonel and Mrs. E. H. Ropes, Mr. and Mrs. Kramm, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Hood, Miss Amy McElligott and Dr. S. H. Bassinger. Colonel E. H. Ropes was called to the chair, and Dr. Bassinger was appointed secretary.

After a full discussion of the subject, Colonel E. H. Ropes, Mr. Ephraim Kramm and Dr. S. H. Bassinger were chosen a committee to take necessary steps to perpetuate religious services at Murray Hill regularly each Sabbath. Dr. Bassinger was elected treasurer, and instructed to collect funds for the support of the mission. At a subsequent meeting, held November 28, 1889, at the house of Dr. Bassinger, there being present Messrs. Barbour, Kramm, Hood, J. M. Wilcox, Bisbee, Bowen, A. Miller and Dr. Bassinger, Dr. Bassinger was called to the chair, and Mr. J. M. Wilcox was chosen secretary.

A motion having been made to that effect, it was decided to increase the general committee to five, and Messrs. Hood, Barbour and J. M. Wilcox were added to the committee. Mr. Bowen was elected superintendent of the Murray Hill mission Sunday school. Dr. S. H. Bassinger was re-elected treasurer. Services were continued from that time with varying encouragement, being held each Sunday afternoon in the railroad station at Murray Hill, until some difficulty arose in regard to the authority of the Rev. Mr. Reilly, when the attendance upon the services, and, consequently the offerings were so greatly diminished, growing less and less each Sunday, that the Rev. Mr. Reilly, together with some of those connected with the mission, decided to move the services to the village of New Providence, which they did on the 8th of November, 1890.

The remaining members of the mission, thinking there was no need for such a mission at New Providence, as there were already two churches there, acting under the direction of the majority of the general committee, continued holding services during the winter at the residence of Dr. Bassinger. The services were conducted by ministers of



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different evangelical denominations, among whom were Rev. Mr. Lockwood, of the Methodist Episcopal church; Rev. W. A. Hooper and Dr. White, of the Presbyterian church; the Rev. Mr. Hoor, of the Baptist church, the Revs. Gallagher, Huntington, Windeger, Dennis and Walters, of the Reformed Episcopal church, and the Rev. A. F. Lyle, of the Presbyterian church, Newark, the last mentioned preaching for nineteen consecutive Sundays.

During the ministration of Rev. Mr. Lyle a special meeting was held, May 10, 1891, Mr. Lyle presiding as chairman. The following resolution was offered and unanimously adopted: "*Resolved*, That two delegates be elected to represent this mission, and ask the synod of New York and Philadelphia, of the Reformed Episcopal church, to receive us as a new parish, and grant us pecuniary aid in sustaining the preaching of the gospel."

Dr. S. H. Bassinger and Mr. T. W. Hood were elected delegates, and attended the meeting of the synod, and upon their representation the parish was formally received into connection with the Reformed Episcopal church. The Rev. A. F. Lyle continued his ministrations very acceptably until the end of July, 1891, at which time the Rev. W. A. L. Jett, of Virginia, was invited to preach during the month of August, and at the expiration of that time a call was extended to him to become the permanent pastor of the church, which he accepted, and took charge October 18, 1891, and was duly installed as such, on the 12th of the following month, by Bishop William R. Nicholson, the bishop in charge of the synod. The church edifice was dedicated at the same time, Bishop Nicholson preaching the dedication sermon, and Rev. Alexander Thompson, D. D., of the Dutch Reformed church, delivering the installation address to the newly elected pastor. When Mr. Jett took charge of the parish he found only four communicants, and eight children in the Sunday school. The communicant list has increased to fifteen, notwithstanding the loss of four by death and other causes, and there are now thirty-three names upon the roll of the Sunday school. During the three years of Mr. Jett's pastorate he has baptized twenty-seven, presented six for confirmation, officiated at three marriages and six burials.

CARL H. SCHULTZ,

for more than thirty-five years a well known business man in the city of New York, died at his home in Murray Hill, New Jersey, May 29, 1897. He died from pneumonia, and had been ill only a few days. He was sixty-nine years old.

Mr. Schultz, who was born in Germany, on October 2, 1827, graduated from the University of Breslau, in 1849, with the highest honors, and came to this country in 1853 to act as assistant to Professor Silliman in charge of the chemical exhibit of the World's Exposition. In that way he became acquainted with prominent scientists, and later was made assistant to Dr. John Torrey, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

When the United States assay office was established, in 1854, Mr. Schultz was appointed assistant to Dr. Torrey, the chief assayer. In 1867 Mr. Schultz was sent abroad by the government to investigate the coinage system of the European nations, on which he subsequently made a report, regarded at the time as being of much value.

Mr. Schultz became interested in mineral waters before the war, and established a manufactory in New York in 1862. Some years later he took full charge of this business, and a dozen years ago founded the settlement of Murray Hill, New Jersey, where he introduced the macadamized roads and expended much money in this direction. He erected

a country seat here, which is possibly the finest in Union county, and to which he was very much attached. He also built houses for all of his married daughters here.

Mr. Schultz leaves a widow, seven daughters and three sons,—two of whom graduated from Yale College in June, 1897, one having taken the Sheffield course and the other the academic course. The third, a lad of eighteen, is now attending St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire.

Mr. Schultz devoted much time and means to charitable and scientific work, and was connected with the German Hospital, Post-Graduate Medical School and other charitable institutions. He was a member of the New York Academy of Science, the American Chemical Society, the College of Pharmacy, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and several clubs.

Mr. Schultz employed in his mammoth establishment some two hundred and fifty men, all of whom held their generous and beloved employer in the highest esteem; he was gentle, kind and just to all, and was looked upon more as a father than an employer. The heads of the several departments are men who have been thirty odd years in the employ, and were selected and trained with great care by Mr. Schultz for their various positions. These men, with the widow, will conduct the business as heretofore.

HENRY FERDINAND BARRELL.

The ancient family name of Barrell dates its origin back to the sixteenth century in Herefordshire, England, the first person bearing that cognomen to emigrate to America being George Barrell, the records of whom show that he died, a freeman of Boston, on the 4th of September, 1643. John Barrell (1st), son of George, was born in 1618, and died on the 29th of August, 1658. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston. John Barrell, the second, was the sixth child, born in 1656, and he died in 1742. In 1686 he was Captain John Barrell, mariner of Boston, and master of a barque sailing for the West Indies. He utilized his wealth in fitting out ships for religiously persecuted persons of England. He was buried in the Granary burying grounds, Boston Commons. His son, also named John, was the second child, and was born in Boston on the 20th of August, 1707, his death occurring in England in 1781. He was a wealthy merchant of Boston. Joseph, the son of John (3d), was born in Boston, February 28, 1739, and died October 13, 1804. He married Sarah Webb, of Wethersfield, Connecticut. He was a prosperous and well known merchant of Boston, and an earnest and unrelenting supporter of the Revolution, who had the distinction of entertaining Generals Washington and Lafayette on their visits to

Boston. In 1779-80 he was engaged with Colonel Samuel B. Webb in fitting out privateers for the purpose of waging war against Great Britain's merchant marine, and in 1787 he, in conjunction with several others, built and sent out the ships *Columbia* and *Washington* to circumnavigate the globe, and on the 11th of February, 1792, a river was discovered by the *Columbia*, and was given that name. George Barrell, son of Joseph, was born on the 5th of February, 1788, and married Miss Eliza Leaycraft, daughter of Captain George Leaycraft, who served during the Revolutionary war as captain in Colonel Lamb's First Artillery of New York state. He was lost at sea in his own vessel. George and Eliza (Leaycraft) Barrell were the parents of our subject. The father was a prominent broker in rice and dye woods, in New York city, where he established his business in 1821, continuing in the same for a period of forty years.

Henry F. Barrell was born in New York on the 3d of October, 1833, and there passed his youth, attending the public schools, adding to the knowledge thus acquired by a course at the Mount Pleasant Military Academy, in Sing Sing, New York, from which he was graduated in 1848, at the early age of fifteen years. As a boy Mr. Barrell evinced a great dislike for city life and a corresponding fondness for the country, and he spent his summers in Orange, New Jersey, reveling in the delights of nature in her variegated forms. In 1850 he went to Orange county, New York, to reside, and in 1853 he purchased a farm in Warwick township, bordering on Wickham's Pond, which he retained until 1864, when he disposed of it and bought another at New Providence, New Jersey, taking possession of the same on the 18th of July, in the same year, and continued to reside there until his death, which occurred on the 28th of October, 1895, at the age of sixty-two. His great admiration and love for nature remained undiminished till the last, and during the latter years of his life he made many valuable collections of insects, birds and minerals, during which time he was a liberal contributor to the division of ornithology in the agricultural department at Washington, District of Columbia, of full reports on the subject of bird migration.

In his political views Mr. Barrell had always been identified with the Republican party, and in 1875 he held his first position of a public nature, at New Providence, when he was elected to the office of school trustee, at which time the public school was in a primitive condition. For twenty years, or up to the time of his demise, he continued as a trustee, and during the last nineteen years he filled the office of district clerk. As a result of his earnest efforts the school rapidly advanced until for many years it has ranked among the foremost in the county as regards all the advantages to be furnished the scholars, and through his energy and enterprise an excellent library was supplied, New Providence being one of the first towns to take advantage of the state

aid in helping forward this worthy object. During the different periods of his life Mr. Barrell held at New Providence the office of town committeeman, was for a number of years, and until his death, the township clerk, and in 1895 he was elected justice of the peace.

Both of Mr. Barrell's parents were members of St. Thomas' Episcopal church, in New York, and in that faith he was reared, but in the latter part of his life he attended the Presbyterian church of New Providence.

On the 15th of April, 1858, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Barrell, in the town of Warwick, Orange county, New York, to Miss Elizabeth Wisner, daughter of the late Henry B. Wisner, and the issue of this union included the following children: Henry Ferdinand, Charles Wisner, deceased; Elizabeth, Robert Webb, Joseph, William Colburn, deceased; Ruth, Dorothy and Ethel.

The death of Mr. Barrell was sincerely mourned, not only by his family, but by a large circle of friends, to whom his many excellent qualities of character warmly endeared him. A man of strong character, yet gentle and loving in his disposition, a kind friend, and an affectionate and tender husband and father, his loss to the community was irreparable.

CHAPTER XXIX.

SUMMIT.



SUMMIT township was formed from Springfield and New Providence, by act of the legislature, in the year 1869. It is situated in Union county, and is bounded on the north by Millburn township, Essex county, on the east by Springfield, Fanwood and New Providence, and on the west by New Providence and the Passaic river. The Passaic is also the dividing line between Union and Morris counties.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

We find many of the early homes in this township still standing, and a few of them are occupied by the descendants of the pioneers. Here and there, where the early homes have disappeared, some memento can be traced,—a few fruit trees, planted by the first settlers, are yet standing. Many of these trees were raised from seeds brought by the pioneers when they came and settled in these hills. We notice that some of the foundation stones of these farm houses were carefully squared and shaped before being placed, the mortar being now as hard as the stone. The following is a record of some of the first settlers: Isaac Sayre came from New England, between 1700 and 1720, and settled between the mountains southwest of Springfield. He married Jane, daughter of Matthias Swaine. We find the former home of Mr. Benjamin Weed, who came and settled upon the westerly side of Second mountain in the year 1730. William Robinson, the "Father of Methodism," settled on Stony Hill about 1720. The original home is still standing, but had an addition made a few years ago. At his house, in 1786, was organized the first Methodist society of this valley. The church was built in New Providence, in 1801, and Mr. Robinson was appointed class-leader. He married his cousin, Betsey Robinson, on the 2d of December, 1772.

Major Jotham Potter, son of John, son of John, son of Joseph Potter. The New Providence branch is from Samuel Potter. The ancestor of the Potter family in this section of the country came from Wales. He settled on a tract of land, four hundred and fourteen and one-half acres, at the foot of the Second mountain, by the side of an old mine, and on the east side of Green river (Green brook), which was laid out for him February 26, 1733. He was a justice of the peace.

Major Potter married Rebecca Crane, of Westfield township. Major Potter was quite prominent in military affairs, and for many years had charge of the militia, acting as a major. He was prominent in many enterprises, and was for many years an elder of the Presbyterian church.

There was also a Major Jotham Potter, the second child of Amos Potter, Esq. He also was a major in the militia and a justice of the peace. He married Phebe Pettit, and had eight children. His son was the Rev. Ludlow Day Potter, a Presbyterian preacher in Indiana, and another son, Amos, who was born in 1820, is now an elder in the Presbyterian church, in New Providence. Peter Parrot married Sally Crane, daughter of Norris Crane. Daniel Seely Clark (son of Samuel Clark), born on 12th of August, 1773. On the 28th of February, 1796, he married Sally Wilcox, daughter of John, and died February 22, 1843, nearly seventy years of age. Daniel, like his father, was a merchant, and a justice of the peace. He lived on his father's farm, and kept the same store his father did before him. Mr. Clark had nine children.

Moses Reeves, son of Watts Reeves, of Springfield township, lived in the valley between the First and Second mountains, next to Dayton Badgley's. Benjamin Sturgis' lands lay just on the southerly part of this township. He was a carpet-weaver as well as farmer. He married Hetty Badgley, daughter of Anthony Badgley. They had no children. They lived to be quite old. Samuel Badgley lived between the First and Second mountains. He married Polly Frazee, and had nine children. Isaac Bryant was a relative of Captain William Bryant; they lived for a time in or near Elizabethtown, but Isaac moved to Stony Hill. Joseph Doty came from the east end of Long Island, and owned part of lot No. 39 of the Elizabethtown lots in Stony Hill valley, just on the borders of New Providence township. He married Sarah Badgley, sister of John and James Badgley.

Benjamin Spinning was probably one of the first settlers in this township. It is supposed that he was a descendant of Humphrey Spinning, who died about 1700. They lived in the borough of Elizabethtown. Mr. Humphrey Spinning married Abigail Hubbard, daughter of George Hubbard, of Guilford, Connecticut, in 1657, and came to this state about this time. In the records of the court in old Essex county is mentioned a Benjamin Spinning, a constable in 1714. John Noe (Nue). This family were Huguenot refugees. The name was originally, it is thought, "Nean." Elias Nean was one of the founders of the French church in New York, and emigrated as a catechist of the Propagation Society. "That good man," Peter Noe, was admitted as an associate in 1695, with a third-lot right. His son John, in 1694, was a subscriber to Rev. Mr. Harriman's support, but resided in Woodbridge, Middlesex county. One record makes him the son of Daniel Noe. He married

Mary Ayres, of Woodbridge. He died April 26, 1828, aged seventy-one years. His wife, Mary, died October 31, 1823, aged sixty-four years. They had seven children.

Jabesh Shipman married Agnes Rogers, and owned lands next west from where Thomas Squires lived. Benoni Trembly (Tranbles) may have been a descendant of John Trembly, a Huguenot refugee; he married Mary Noe, daughter of Peter Noe, about the year 1694. Peter Trembly is mentioned in or about Westfield, perhaps on the First mountain. Benoni Trembly lived on lot No. 61 of the Elizabethtown lots south of Aaron M. Ludlow's house. He was a wagon-maker, was an elder in the New Providence church (Summit had no church so early), and had four children: Benjamin, Jonathan, Abraham and Becca. He died in October, 1788.

Andrew Hyslip (Hislip) came from Scotland and settled on the John Robison place. He was an extensive raiser of fine fruit. Mr. Hyslip married Ann Matthews, from England, and had three children. William Littell, Esq., son of John and Mary Littell, was born October 10, 1813, and on the 26th of October, 1836, married Mehetabel Bonnel, daughter of Jonathan C. Bonnel, and by this marriage they had four children,—William Henry, born May 2, 1840; Theodore, born May 14, 1844; Frederick; Rose, born April 12, 1847; and Julia Smith, born April 3, 1851.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

An act to create a new township in the county of Union, to be called the township of Summit, was passed on the 17th day of March, 1869. The people of this new township are very greatly indebted to Augustus J. Thebaud for his untiring efforts, which were crowned with success, by the passage of the act by an almost unanimous vote.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

The town of Summit includes the whole of the center and main road called Springfield avenue, leading from the village of New Providence. The outskirts are surrounded with fine country-seats,—the home of retired as well as business men from the adjacent cities of Newark and New York.

West Summit is on the extreme border of the township, and has many fine residences and well cultivated farms. The depot of the Passaic & Delaware River Railroad is here convenient for all needed transit. The roads are kept in excellent order. The Baptist church is here located, as well as various business enterprises.

East Summit, or Deantown, as originally called, from the settlement of families by name of Dean, is to the extreme eastern border of the township. District school, No. 20, is here located; also the hub factory of Houtem & Brother. This part of the township is growing rapidly,

with neat comfortable homes. Good roads are found here, as well as in nearly the whole of the township. Huntly is a small hamlet, having a mail, and is included in East Summit boundary.

The following historical sketch is taken from the Summit Herald of December 19, 1896:

As its name indicates, Summit is situated upon the top of a mountain, at a mean altitude of four hundred and fifty feet, the highest point being five hundred and forty feet above tide water. From Overlook, Hill Crest and other vantage places, views may be obtained that are unsurpassed in the state. The landscape is diversified. Toward the east the picture is that of a level expanse of land, with the cities of Newark, Elizabeth and the metropolis of the nation filling in the horizon; to the north the view stretches a distance of forty miles to the Blue Ridge, "woods and templed hills" filling in the panorama, making it a scene of beauty as well as of grandeur. Not only does Summit afford far reaching vistas of beauty, but it is the center of a cluster of gems that nature has wrought in a setting of wondrous picturesqueness. Within or near its own limits the town possesses a varied scenery that excites the admiration of all lovers of nature. The laying out of roads and the building of many residences in recent years have, with the aid of the landscape gardeners, only enhanced the work of nature.

Its altitude and hygienic surroundings have made of Summit a great health resort, especially to those affected with throat and lung troubles. The purest of artesian-well water and an effectively operated sewerage system insure a continuance of the town's health-giving qualities.

Possessing these many natural attractions, the marvelous growth of Summit during the past few years has been the result solely of its merits in this direction, and its rapid development is by no means the consequence of any real-estate boom. This is the highest praise to be said of a growing town, and indicates the abiding character of its five thousand and three hundred inhabitants, who have made their homes here because they are able to appreciate the true worth of the place. Summit has but to be seen to be admired. Many who have come to this overlook town for a brief summer stay have been so captivated by the charms of the village that they have located here permanently. The fame of Summit as a summer resort has been the means of introducing the claims of the place to city residents more than any other way. They have been attracted to this place for the heated season not less by nature's ample provision of pure air and beautiful scenery than by the sumptuous equipments of its palatial hotels and many large boarding houses.

Summit is essentially a place of homes. Its suburban character and easy access to the city, with thirty-two trains daily in each direction, has appealed to the business men who desire to escape the noise and turmoil of city life when the day's work is done and wish their homes to be located where quiet reigns and among people of like cultivated tastes. In municipal improvements Summit exceeds most towns of like population. Many miles of well kept macadam roads, lighted by electricity; an abundant water supply, gas, a sewerage system, a well graded primary and high school, are among the things upon which its claim for superiority is based. An efficient police force and well equipped fire department add to the security enjoyed by the inhabitants.

A free library, several literary societies and five private schools: St. George's Hall, Kent Place School, Summit Academy, Miss Potwin's School for Girls, and the Summit School of Music, are indications of the intellectual standing of the community. The resident streets of Summit present many handsome and attractive homes and there are many mansions here which can successfully vie with Fifth avenue houses in the beauty and richness of their interiors. There are also many pleasant smaller houses of beautiful exteriors and homelike interiors which are owned by the home-lovers of moderate means. The business structures are of an imposing nature, there being no less than eight brick blocks, including the Van Cise building with Howard and Willard halls, the Wulff block and the Taylor building, both having offices and lodge rooms, and the Kenny block. The Town Hall was erected in 1893, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars,

and contains, besides the hall and township committee rooms, a police-justice court room and the house of Summit Hose and Hook and Ladder Companies, No. 1.

The manufacturing industries number but two,—a silk mill and tack factory,—which together employ two hundred and seventy-five hands.

SOCIAL AND ATHLETIC CLUBS.

The Fortnightly Club is an organization of ladies who have banded together for intellectual improvement. Their meetings are literary in character and the subject being studied this year is Russia: its history, social life, literature and art. The officers of the club are: President, Mrs. Lemuel Skidmore; first vice-president, Miss E. A. Means; second vice-president, Mrs. F. L. Crawford; treasurer, Miss Harriette Brewster; secretary, Miss Clara B. Potwin.

The Highland Club is a gentleman's club. It was organized last month (November, 1896) and rents a building which has been fitted up for the purpose of a club house. The officers are: President, William H. Risk, M. D.; vice-president, Charles E. Kimball; secretary, Thomas B. Adams; treasurer, J. Frank Haas.

The Summit Field Club was formed for the purpose of encouraging outdoor sports, and although in its infancy, the organization promises to have a brilliant future. The spacious grounds on Summit avenue are adequate for all the sports to be promoted by the club. W. C. L. Rubsamen is president of the club, and the other officers are: vice-president, Dr. J. Boyd Risk; secretary and treasurer, A. W. Hicks.

The Summit Wheelmen is a club composed of riders of the silent steed, and was organized in August of this year (1896) the officers being Seaman Wright, Jr., president; John W. Clift, vice-president; Harry L. Card, secretary, and George V. Muchmore, treasurer.

The fraternal societies of Summit are: Summit Council, No. 1042, Royal Arcanum; Overlook Lodge, No. 163, F. and A. M.; U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R.; Overlook Council, No. 211, Jr. O. U. A. M., and the Summit T. A. B. Society.

CHURCHES.

In no feature of Summit's marvelous growth has there been such conspicuous transformation in the past decade as in her church edifices and organizations.

Fifty years ago there were no churches in Summit. Union meetings were held by the Presbyterians and Methodists in the red school house, on Morris avenue, at the junction of the Feltville road, an old building that was erected in 1795. For many years the few members of the various denominations worshiped at New Providence, Millburn, Springfield or Madison. The town is now graced with five handsome church buildings that are a great attraction to the place.

CALVARY CHURCH, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

The first church organization in Summit was that of the Protestant Episcopal, in 1840, when the Calvary church organization was formed as a mission, and met in a small building erected on lands given by William Littell, and Rev. Dr. R. Riley became the first rector. The church was duly organized in 1862, and in 1872 a stone building was erected on the corner of Springfield avenue and Keithock place, in which they worshiped until it was destroyed by fire, in 1892. The present magnificent building was erected on the beautiful site selected on Woodland avenue, in 1895, and dedicated Easter, 1896. The Rev. J. F. Butterworth, was the beloved rector from 1875 until 1893, when he was succeeded by the present popular rector, the Rev. Walker Gwynne. The present building cost sixty-one thousand dollars, has a seating capacity of seven hundred and fifty, and the parish house, adjoining, was erected in 1894, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, which with the land purchased, and the site of their old church, which they still retain, makes its possessions worth about one hundred thousand dollars.

ST. TERESA'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

St. Teresa's Catholic was built in 1862, upon a beautiful elevation on Morris avenue, by several charitable men residing in Summit, Madison and Whippany, and services

were conducted twice a month. In 1874, Rev. W. M. Wigger, D. D., bishop of Newark, was appointed the first rector. During his pastorate a residence and school were erected. The Rev. G. A. Vassallo, was placed in charge in 1876, under whose efficient care the church has made great progress. The present frame structure was added to the original stone church, which serves as an altar and vestry, in 1886, at a cost of twelve thousand three hundred dollars. Additions and improvements have been made several times since, and yet the present seating capacity is insufficient. This organization also own a fine cemetery property along the River road, which cost about three thousand six hundred dollars, and have recently purchased and fitted up a fine parochial-school building on Morris avenue, adjoining their church property.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Summit was organized July 17, 1867, with thirty-seven members. The first board of trustees were: Benjamin S. Dean, John Denman, William B. Coggeshall, D. W. Day, and James Pitts. The first church building, with seating capacity for one hundred and fifty, was erected, on the corner of Morris and Summit avenues, in 1867, on land donated by Mrs. Mary Sayre, and was dedicated July, 1868. The pulpit was supplied by preachers from Drew Theological Seminary, until 1869, when Rev. R. B. Collins was stationed here as the first pastor. A parsonage was erected, adjoining the church, in 1875, and the entire cost of property and furniture was less than ten thousand dollars. In 1889 the present desirable site was purchased, at a cost of seven thousand dollars, and the handsome stone structure, on the corner of the Boulevard and De Forest avenue, was built, the corner stone being laid October 23, 1889, by Bishop Foss, and the building dedicated November 23, 1890, by Bishop Foster, under the pastorate of Rev. E. M. Garton, and cost about thirty-five thousand dollars. The parsonage, adjoining, was built under the pastorate of Rev. D. B. F. Randolph, at a cost of eight thousand dollars. The present membership is two hundred and sixty-five, and the seating capacity, including the gallery and Sunday-school room is six hundred. The Sunday school numbers about one hundred and fifty, and the church also has a thriving young people's organization. The present pastor is Rev. C. S. Ryman, D. D.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The history of this church only dates back to 1870, when a few people met in Littell's hall (now occupied by the Summit Herald), and organized with twenty members. Rev. J. DeHart Bruen, was installed the first pastor, in 1871. The present church building, which is most conveniently situated, was dedicated in 1872, at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars, and the manse was erected in 1876, and cost six thousand dollars. The chapel was built in 1882, and cost six thousand six hundred dollars. The many improvements rendered necessary by the increased attendance have materially enhanced the appearance as well as the usefulness of the church. Rev. Dr. White was installed as pastor in 1883, when the membership was one hundred and seventy-three; at the present time it numbers three hundred and thirty members,—and the average attendance is between five and six hundred,—and the seating capacity is frequently taxed to the utmost. The first alterations were made in 1889, by the addition of large transepts on both the north and south ends of the church, and in 1890 it was found necessary to enlarge the chapel by the addition of two rooms, for bible and infant-class work. In 1893 another addition was required to the church, to accommodate the increased attendance, and at the same time the magnificent grand organ was built in the extension to the east end of the building. Rev. Theodore F. White is pastor.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The First Baptist church has shown equal prosperity with her sister churches. This society was organized March 17, 1876, and worshiped in a building on Springfield avenue, West Summit, which had formerly been used by the Presbyterians for occasional services. Their membership here increased slowly but steadily. The present church build-

ing, on Morris and New England avenues, was dedicated May 27, 1888, and the parsonage was erected one year later. The former pastors have been Rev. A. B. Woodworth, Rev. William Lawrence, and Rev. G. G. Noe. Rev. George E. Horr was the first pastor of the new church, and after three years' service he was succeeded by the Rev. N. B. Randall, under whose pastorate the church has increased in membership and influence until it has nearly outgrown its present quarters. The membership is one hundred and thirty, and the average attendance two hundred. About one thousand dollars was spent for improvements in 1892, and, when it is found necessary to enlarge, the congregation will probably select a new site and erect a handsome structure. They have a flourishing Sunday school, numbering one hundred and twenty-five members.

There is also an organization of the Scandinavian Lutheran mission, that meets on Sunday in the Presbyterian chapel and during the week at the Y. M. C. A. building. They number about thirty Swedes, Danes and Scandinavians, and have already established a fund for the erection of a chapel. Our colored friends also hold occasional services here in Green's hall.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

When first organized they rented a small house on Park avenue. This was in 1886, and was to be a test as to whether there was need for an institution of this kind in Summit. Time proved that there was such a need,—that a place where our young men could spend their evenings, surrounded by pure, wholesome influences, was really wanted.

The rooms soon became a centre of activity among the young men, and the work grew apace, so much so that in a short time it became necessary to consider more commodious quarters. A building of their own was suggested, and very soon a canvass for that end was begun, with the result that a lot was purchased on Railroad avenue and a frame building erected, free from debt, and on January 1, 1888, the new rooms were formally opened. Here an excellent work was done,—old members still recall with pleasure many profitable and jolly times spent in these quarters. But as our town grew and the membership of the association increased, it became evident that this building would not long meet the requirements of its growing needs. So, in 1892, another building canvass took place, resulting in the purchase of this present site; and in November of that year the erection of the new building was begun. November of the following year saw their present roomy, well equipped and thoroughly up-to-date quarters opened, the same having cost in the neighborhood of twenty-four thousand dollars, of which sum five thousand dollars was paid for the lot.

The building is a two-storied one. On the ground floor are two rented stores. The main entrance is on Springfield avenue, and leads directly into the reception room, in which is the general secretary's office. To the left is the handsomely furnished parlor, and on the right is the reading room. In the rear is a finely equipped gymnasium, the floor of which can be taken up in the summer time, when it is turned into a natatorium. The upper floor contains the lecture hall, seating three hundred, and the janitor's quarters. In the basement are two fine bowling alleys, lockers and dressing rooms, shower and tub baths.

The present officers and board of directors are as follows: J. William Johnson, president; William C. Renwick, vice-president; J. Frank Haas, recording secretary; John Kissock, treasurer; William Jessop, general secretary; William Halls, Jr., J. F. Chamberlain, Charles S. Day, Francis L. White, Charles B. Grant, D. A. Youngs, Arthur A. Ahern. The property is invested in a board of trustees composed of the following well known gentlemen: Charles B. Grant, president; Francis S. Phraner, secretary; E. G. Potter, treasurer; E. C. Jewett, A. F. Dohrman, Charles S. Day, George H. Williams, William Halls, Jr.

Another factor in this work which must not be omitted is the Ladies' Auxiliary, but for whom the work could never have accomplished what it has. To them the association is indebted for the cheerful appearance of the rooms inside and for the comfortable furnishings. They number about thirty. The officers are: Mrs. W. T. Day, presi-

dent; Mrs. W. C. Renwick, vice-president; Miss Louise Ahl, secretary; Miss Julia Littell, treasurer.

REAL ESTATE.

Those familiar with the growth of Summit do not need a setting forth of facts and figures to convince them of the rapid progress of our village to a place among the first of suburban towns in the state, but it may possibly be a surprise to the outside world to learn a few of the facts in reference to Summit's new buildings during the past few months.

In the business portion of the town we have the new store buildings of the Summit shoe store, Walters' building, the building occupied by Dudgeon and Ely & Henry, Charles B. Grant's, H. M. Osmun's, W. Z. Larned's office and banking building, and the Summit Bank, recently commenced. The cost of these buildings will be in the neighborhood of ninety thousand dollars.

During the past six months at least twenty-five residences have been erected in Summit, at a cost of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the land that has changed hands during the same period will foot up to one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars, which is an evidence of the demand for property in this place. In addition to this our property-holders have spent over ten thousand dollars for opening up new streets, putting in sewers and macadamizing.

CHARITIES.

The pride of Summit's philanthropic citizens is the Fresh Air and Convalescent Home, with its commodious building and record of the good work done since its foundation in 1888. The original efforts of the institution were to give a brief breathing spell to those living in the crowded tenements of the city. Later it was found that by taking convalescent children as they were discharged from the city hospitals, its usefulness could be greatly increased. As their stay was only temporary, the good accomplished was usually counteracted by the return to the unhealthy surroundings of their city homes. Hence, this year, the policy was inaugurated of keeping the children until their health was fully restored. During the summer eighty-nine children were thus cared for. At present there are thirty-four at the home. Nine convalescent beds and four fresh-air beds have been endowed, and there are also five memorial beds. The board of managers numbers forty-four ladies of Summit, and the officers are: President, Mrs. Henry L. Pierson; vice-president, Mrs. George J. Geer; corresponding and recording secretary, Miss Sarah B. Mathews; treasurer, Mrs. Theodore C. Dunn.

The Arthur's Home for destitute boys was established in 1882, and since that time has cared for many hundred boys, finding homes for them with families when possible. The institution was incorporated in 1889, and in 1891 a farm of twenty-three acres, at New Providence, was presented by Colonel E. H. Ropes, one of the directors, and since then the home has occupied that place. At the last annual meeting the reports showed that one hundred and twenty-five children had been cared for during the year. The present officers of the home are: President, Mrs. Thomas B. Adams; vice-president, Mrs. Joseph C. Clayton; treasurer, Mrs. John N. Cady; corresponding secretary, Mrs. R. D. Richard; recording secretary, Miss Emma C. Clark.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in Summit was issued March 1, 1876, by Newton Woodruff, and was called the *Triumph*, but was discontinued one year later. Lorenzo H. Abby, of Madison, first established the *Summit Herald*, in July, 1881, printing it at Madison, in the office of the *Madison Journal*. After a few issues its publication was stopped for lack of patronage.

The *Summit Record* was established, January 6, 1883, by Newton Woodruff, and passed into the hands of D. M. Smythe in 1885. Thomas F. Lane came into control of the paper by purchasing a chattel mortgage on the plant, in September, 1889. D. M. Smythe re-established the *Summit Herald* in October, 1889, and successfully conducted it until his death in February, 1896. Edward Gray purchased the paper from the

administratrix in May, and sold it to J. W. Clift, in July, 1896, under whose management the paper has improved in character and influence and is at present the leading paper of the town.

SUMMIT TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Township Committee,—George Wilcox, chairman; William H. Lawrence, treasurer; Parker W. Page; Robert J. Muldowney, clerk; William H. Swain, freeholder; William H. Risk, township physician; S. R. Mullen, collector; John A. Hicks, assessor; William McMane, Sr., health inspector; W. B. Coggeshall, sewer inspector; William Stewart, captain of police.

THE FLORISTS OF SUMMIT.

A large amount of capital is invested by Summit men in the growing of rose and other flowering plants. The nurseries of John N. May and the Kent Place Nurseries are the largest and have many acres covered with glass. Ferns are the principal plants cultivated at the last named nursery. Other florists are William Kent, Charles S. Hagert, R. M. McDonald, James Leslie, Gales Brothers, G. W. Beinstead, Lagger & Hurrell. About fifty boxes of roses are shipped to New York daily from Summit.

SUMMIT FIRE DEPARTMENT.

To go into a detailed account of our fire department would occupy more space than can be allowed in this sketch. It is sufficient to know that Summit possesses an organization second to none for the size of the town. Its membership is composed of representative citizens, generous-hearted, energetic, painstaking fellows, ever willing and always ready to respond when duty calls. The chief engineer is John H. Pheasant; assistant chief, Henry Ruck.

The first attempt to organize a fire company in Summit was in 1891, upon the completion of the Commonwealth water system, which was after the town had been visited by two very destructive fires. Summit Hose and Truck Company was formed in the spring of 1891. The township committee purchased the hose, two jumpers, and hook-and-ladder truck. The company worked together under one set of officers until December, 1894, when they separated and formed two separate companies. The officers of Hose Company No. 1 are: President, J. W. Hughes; vice-president, David F. O'Rourke; treasurer, J. H. Pheasant; foreman, John J. Lane; assistant foreman, Joseph F. Campbell. The officers of Hook and Ladder No. 1 are: President, Thomas F. Rooney; vice-president, J. F. McGeehan; secretary, J. V. Murphy; treasurer, W. H. Coffey; foreman, W. H. Swain; assistant foreman, J. V. Murphy. Hose Company, No. 2, was formed at East Summit, September, 19, 1891; they used a two-wheel jumper for carrying their hose until April, 1892, when the town committee bought their present carriage. This company numbers thirty members and owns its own hose house, at East Summit. The officers are: President, Elber E. Dean; foreman, W. H. Coggeshall; assistant, Walter Shapter; clerk, C. E. Lacy.

The Board of Fire Wardens was organized June 15, 1893. They are handsomely uniformed and well drilled, and in case of fire they act as police in protecting property, preserving order and assisting their fellow firemen in the performance of their duties. President, George H. Hodenpyl; foreman, George V. Muchmore; assistants, J. B. Stewart, E. J. Muldowney; clerk, J. C. Bonnel.

The Firemen's Relief Association was organized July 15, 1891. The object of this association is to maintain a fund for the relief, support and burial of indigent and exempt firemen and their families. President, George H. Hodenpyl; secretary, J. J. Lane; treasurer, J. H. Pheasant.

The department is equipped with the Gamewell fire-alarm system, which was put in in 1893, with twelve fire-alarm boxes located in various parts of the town. The fire tower, with alarm bell, was erected a year later; previous to this time the bell in St. Teresa's church was used.

SUMMIT HIGH SCHOOL.

The rapid growth of the town and the character of its inhabitants is in no way better shown than in the increased facilities required to accommodate the many scholars

who have applied for admission. The original part of the Summit high school building was built in 1878, at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, and two teachers were then sufficient. Free text-books were first furnished in 1880. In 1894 the size of the school building was more than doubled, by an addition costing fifteen thousand dollars. Thirteen teachers are employed, including the three special instructors, and the school is graded as high as any in Union county. The number of new pupils in attendance at the school this year is one hundred and fifteen, and the average enrollment is three hundred and sixteen. The superior school advantages of which Summit boasts have been the means of inducing many people to settle here.

THE FREE LIBRARY.

The Free Library occupies a stone building owned by the Free Library Association, and its size and interior arrangement are such as to provide ample accommodation for many thousand books. The library is open from three to five o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and the average weekly circulation of books is fifty. The leading periodicals may be found on the table in the reading room, and upon the shelves there are two thousand volumes. The officers of the association are: President, A. F. Libby; vice-president, E. D. North; and Robert G. Hann, secretary and treasurer.

THE SUMMIT BANK.

The Summit Bank was organized in June, 1891. W. Z. Larned was the first president. The following gentlemen compose the board of directors: John N. May, president; John N. Peet, A. W. Newell, Norman Schultz, George Wilcox and William C. Renwick. J. F. Haas is the cashier.

The last financial statement of this institution showed surplus and undivided profits of \$21,699.17, with individual deposits amounting to \$198,690.68.

SUMMIT'S EARLY HISTORY.

The following sketch of the early history of this prosperous town was read by Miss Julia Littell at a meeting of the Summit Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, held at the residence of the regent, Mrs. Charles A. Robbins, on February 20, 1896:

It may perhaps be interesting to the chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution in Summit to hear something of the early history of our town and of its marvelous growth from four houses to the present number, and from about twenty inhabitants to about five thousand in less than sixty years, though this rapid growth really began forty years ago. One of these original four houses stood where the Beechwood entrance now is, on the site of the stone house occupied by Mr. Doane, which, with two hundred acres of ground, was owned by Mr. Jotham Potter, later by Mr. J. C. Bonnel. Another, an old shingled house, stood opposite where Baldwin's bakery is and what is now the Park. Still another, where Dr. Risk's house stands, which the older residents remember as a story-and-a-half shingled red building with its old well-sweep in front and oaken bucket swinging in the air. Tradition says that Washington on his way to Morristown passed a night in this house. Perhaps this occurred after the great Princeton battle. The last of the original four houses is still standing, though hardly so recognized as such, because of its remodeled appearance, at the entrance of the Overlook road, and was formerly occupied by Mr. Brooks Sayre and his forefathers.

Some outstanding houses, such as the Blackburn house and Mr. Kisson's, were remodeled later. The Grogan house, which stood where the entrance of Mr. Cranstoun's residence now is, was occupied in 1837 by a Mr. Philemon Elmer. The Burnett Osborn house, owned later by Mr. Van Blarcom, was burned some years ago. Mr. William Littell moved to Summit in 1837, and for a time, while his own house was being built, lived in that one of the four houses first described. This house—that is, the main part of it—was afterwards moved to Union avenue, opposite Fernald street. The house standing

directly opposite the Littell building was put up during this year and was occupied by the Littell family for fifty-two years.

About this time the Morris & Essex Railroad was completed as far as Morristown, and Mrs. William Littell well remembers looking at the first train that went through Summit, in 1838. A wonderful sight, indeed, in those days, to see the steam engine trying to climb the hill, which it was unable to do until Mr. Littell sent his oxen to help pull up the train, which finally passed on to Madison. Mr. J. C. Bonnel (Mrs. William Littell's father) bought up much of the land along the railroad so as to secure the course of the railroad through and over "The Summit," as it was called for many years. He also built the well which, until recently, was used at the station to water the iron horse, to ensure the stopping of trains, though it was a steep climb up the hill. Mr. Bonnel foresaw that Summit, with its natural advantages of high land and pure air, with its short distance from the great metropolis, was destined to become a resort for many city people seeking country homes, and in buying the land of the neighborhood he succeeded in quieting the fears of the farmers, who thought the railroad would be a means of injury to their broad acres. This Morris & Essex Railroad was one of the first roads in New Jersey. The engines in taking water were brought opposite the tank, the driving wheels resting on the wheels in the track, and the engine being chained fast while they pumped the water.

The Littell business began in a store which stood at the corner of the lot adjoining the homestead, where the railroad crossed the highway, and a platform was built against this store for Mr. Littell's accommodation in rolling off freight, and which for some years served also for the passengers' convenience in stepping on and off the cars. The post office was opened in this store, also the telegraph, with Mr. Theodore F. Littell as operator for many years, and both continued to hold their places in this store for some time after its removal to the brick building on the opposite side of the street, put up in 1866. the post office for forty-five years. Mr. Littell's store and platform were used some time after the small building was put up for a depot where the freight house now stands.

Between Mr. Littell's house and store he built his well, convenient to all,—the house, the store and the wayside travelers. Many an engineer and fireman has slaked his thirst at this well. Some times the trains were obliged to wait while either workman or traveler were taking a draught of water.

The Rev. Theodore Cuyler, in a lecture delivered in the Presbyterian church a few years ago, spoke of Summit as a "watering place," alluding to this well, now covered over. Summit was destined to grow, and several houses were soon built, including that still standing on the northwest corner of Maple street and Railroad avenue, which was placed there by a retired sea captain, because, as he said, he was still able from the high piazza to get a view of New York bay, and keep his "life on the ocean wave" fresh in his mind.

Chancellor Kent's house, where the Kent place school is now, was built in 1838, and was then considered a very handsome place. Chancellor Kent sold this place to Mr. W. D. C. Moller, and he later, as we know, to Mr. DeForest.

The Beechwood stands where Dr. Parmly, a prosperous dentist from New York, built a fine summer residence at the top of the hill, with beautiful, well-kept lawns stretching down to the road. This afterwards passed into the hands of Mr. Jonathan Edgar, and was known as the Edgar place.

Dr. Parmly also built the house now occupied by Dr. Burling, corner of Summit and Springfield avenues, known later as the Daggett Hunt place. He also built the brick house owned and occupied by the late Mr. George H. LeHuray, on Springfield avenue.

About this time Mr. Oliver Hayes built the house on Springfield avenue near where the entrance to Mr. Amsinck's property now is, and he owned all the land enclosed with a black picket fence, some of which may still be seen. In this house his family lived for some years, but as the older members have died and the younger ones have moved away, no improvements have been made on this entailed property until lately.

The Episcopal church was built in 1852, a little brown wooden building accommodating about seventy-five persons, which stood where Baldwin's bakery now is. This, the first church in Summit, was built by the Rev. Thomas Cook, who also built the house now owned by Mr. Raymond and occupied by Mr. King, which was a very pretty home, surrounded by fine trees, with a lake on one side. Later he built the house opposite, now owned and occupied by Mrs. D. A. Youngs, where he had a boarding school in 1857. Summit has for many years furnished good boarding schools, and in these early days its educational advantages brought the young people and their parents from the city to enjoy the healthy air of the hills.

In 1858 the late J. C. Bonnel built the Summit House where the Presbyterian church now stands. This was a good, commodious hotel, built of brick and mastic. It was well fitted up, furnished, and rented to a hotel-keeper, and very soon the house was too small, so that wings were added on either end. Soon this became too small, and the annex was built opposite the Presbyterian parsonage. This hotel was located just far enough away from the cars to enable one to read "Summit House" easily, and, with its pleasant shade trees in front, was one of the most noticeable buildings along the railroad. The design of its builder was to attract people to Summit, and so to build up the place, and this it did, bringing here some of our best and most intelligent men, who later built for themselves homes.

Among those who came first to this house were the late Mr. George Manley, Messrs. Hicks, Mr. Willson, father of Mrs. John Hicks, Mr. Boughton, Mr. A. Gracie and Mr. Jayme Riera. The latter gentleman originated and gave the name to the park. The Summit House was burned in 1867, having well served the purposes of its erection, which the owner saw some time before his death. The proprietors were Captain Baker, Mr. Pierson and Mr. Knaufft, whose wife was a sister of Bret Harte.

The late Mr. George Manley built and lived for many years in the house now occupied by Mr. Naylor, head master of Saint George's Hall. Mr. Jayme Riera planned and graded the park and built the cottages there, and later the Park House. The late Mr. William C. Hicks lived in one of these cottages until he afterwards built his commodious house on Norwood avenue, in 1868.

In 1859 the Highland House was put up by Mr. Stoughton for a boys' boarding school, which flourished there for some years. This same school was started by Mr. Sleight and Mr. Stoughton, in one of the old original houses (that one which stood where the entrance of the Beechwood now is), and later in the old Episcopal church.

The Mansion House, the Record office until of late, was also built in 1859, by Rev. Thomas Cook, and Mr. Riley, at the time rector of the Episcopal church, opened there a girls' school which afterwards came under the care successively of Mr. Iver, Dr. Rose and others. The Catholic church was built in 1863. The old Methodist church, which stood on the corner of Summit and Morris avenues, was erected in 1868 or about that time, and a new one in 1890, on the Boulevard. The Presbyterian church was built in 1872. The society organized and worshiped for some time previous in Littell's hall, with Rev. James De Hart Bruen as pastor. Rev. J. Hall McIlvaine succeeded him, and Rev. Theodore F. White followed Dr. McIlvaine. A Presbyterian Sunday school was held in a small building used as a depot about 1846, and later in a concrete house below the Oliver Hayes place, and, later still, in the house now occupied by Dr. Lawrence. The building spoken of as the depot was built in the time of the famine in Ireland for storing grain, to be shipped on the cars for the port of New York.

The first stone Episcopal church was put up about 1872, and burned Sunday morning, January 8, 1893. The Baptist church was put up in 1887. For some years previous the Baptist society worshiped in the church in West Summit. The Baptist and Methodist congregations worshiped in Littell's hall Sunday evenings, for a time, while their churches were being built.

The present depot and also the Edgar block were put up in 1870, and new stores were opened in this block for the accommodation of a fast growing village. The turntable was formerly where the depot now is.

The public school was opened in one of these stores by a young lady, now a well



JONATHAN CRANE BONNEL

known member of the New Jersey branch of the Daughters of the Revolution, and she was followed by Messrs. Foote, Wheat and Bailey. The present school building was erected in 1878, which, as we know, recently acquired an extensive addition, having ten rooms and ten regular teachers and three special teachers. The principals in the order of service are as follows: Messrs. Collard, Schuyler, Lyon, Chapman, Bissell and Knapp.

The former Y. M. C. A. building, on Railroad avenue, was built in 1888, and dedicated January 4, 1889. The present building on the corner of Highland and Springfield avenues was completed and dedicated October 5, 1893.

The Fresh Air and Convalescent Home was organized the eighth day of November, 1888. Too much cannot be said of this home and of the good work that is being accomplished for so many poor and sick from hospitals and tenements in the city.

The Arthur's Home for orphans, which has been carried on so long by Mrs. Holmes, has done its good work for many years.

The Casino was built about 1889, the Summit bank in 1891, the Summit town hall in 1892, the Van Cise building, in which are two public halls and a school of music, in 1894, the new post-office building the same year, and the Wulff building in 1895.

Two incidents of the Revolutionary war occurring in the vicinity of Summit are worthy of note in this sketch. The one was that of a cannon stationed near Hobart mountain, called the "Old Sow," which was used to give the signal at the time of the battle of Springfield, but has since been removed to a point near the railroad station in Westfield. Hobart mountain lies on the Morris turnpike, between Short Hills and Chatham, at the end of Hobart avenue, and was named for Dr. Hobart (son of Bishop Hobart), who came here several summers, with his family.

The other was a fort built on the Feltville road, near Mr. Edward Ballantine's place. Tradition tells us that this fort was called "Fort Nonsense," as the object in putting it up was to keep the soldiers employed while Washington was in Morristown.

JONATHAN CRANE BONNEL.

Among those who in the first half of the century figured prominently in the public life of New Jersey was this gentleman, whose labors materially advanced the interests of the community with which he was connected, and whose works are yet manifest in the improved conditions of the county. He comes of a family whose ancestral history is one of close connection with the development of the state. Early in the seventeenth century the first ancestors, supposed to have been French Huguenots, sought refuge in far lands, owing to the persecution incident to the revocation of the edict of Nantes. They settled on Long Island, and from there Nathaniel Bonnel, the great-grandfather of our subject, removed to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, becoming one of the first company of "Elizabeth Town Associates,"—this, of course, implying very early identification with the state. He bore the military title of captain, and eventually removed to Chatham, Morris county. His son, Nathaniel Bonnel, the grandfather of the subject of this review, was born in 1731, and died in July, 1809. The father, also named Nathaniel, was born in June, 1756, and died April 15, 1814. He married Martha Crane, who also belonged to a prominent old family, and they became the parents of three sons and four daughters.

Jonathan C. Bonnel was born in Chatham, Morris county, on the 29th of September, 1790, and acquired his education in the common

schools of his native town. His father was engaged in the lumber trade, and, after his death, which occurred when the son was twenty-four years of age, the latter assumed full control of the business, with which he had been previously associated. He did an extensive business in furnishing ship timber during the war of 1812, supplying many of the leading builders. He employed many workmen, and the volume of his trade was very great. He successfully conducted the industry in Chatham township, at a place now known as Stanley, until about 1840. In 1836 he was one of the projectors of the Morris & Essex Railroad, now operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, and was very active in promoting the important enterprise, negotiating the purchase of the right of way for the line from Newark to Morristown, and successfully overcoming difficulties and obstacles which had practically seemed insuperable to his associates. He also effected, to a great extent, the purchase of the right of way for the extension of the road from Morristown to Easton, Pennsylvania, and thus performed a very important service for the community. It is facilities for transportation and travel which open up a district to improvement and advancement, and one who is active in securing such facilities certainly deserves to be numbered among the benefactors of his district. In other ways he was prominent in developing the section traversed by the railroad, and was a leading and influential figure in public affairs. He always retained his residence in Chatham, but became interested in the affairs of Union county in such a way as to demand representation in this connection.

At the time of the projection of the railroad noted, incidental to securing its right of way, he personally purchased two hundred acres of land in Summit township, Union county, and here his interests eventually centralized, although he was not a resident of the county. In 1858 he erected a very large summer hotel in Summit, which was successfully operated, through eligible management which he secured for the place. It was virtually the nucleus of the modern and attractive town of Summit, but the hotel was destroyed by fire in 1868. In other ways Mr. Bonnel was active in the upbuilding of Summit, which is located on a portion of the two-hundred acre tract which he originally purchased, and which was afterward platted. He was very successful in his business ventures, by reason of his enterprise, sound judgment, keen foresight and unflagging industry.

In 1814 Mr. Bonnel was united in marriage to Miss Phoebe Ward, a daughter of Ichabod Ward and Ester Ward, of Chatham, who were representatives of old families of Morris county. To Mr. and Mrs. Bonnel were born five daughters and two sons: Mehitabel, widow of the late William Littell, of Summit; Julia, widow of Dr. John S. Smith, of New Providence; Harriet, Charity F., and Emmaline, who have made their home in Summit; Jonathan, a prominent resident of Sum-

mit, who has carried forward the work instituted by his father, having been conspicuous in all that has conserved the advancement and substantial development in the upbuilding of the town, having been prominent in local affairs for the past thirty-five years, and, with others of the family, having greatly added to the progress and prestige of the town; and David Ward Bonnel, who also is a resident of Summit, and who is intimately identified with aiding and co-operating with others in efforts for the promotion of the best interests of Summit and community.

Jonathan C. Bonnel was never active in politics, but voted with the Whig party in early life, and afterward gave his support to the Republican party. In his religious belief he was a Presbyterian, and rendered great aid to the church of that denomination in New Providence, serving as a member of the board of trustees for a long term of years. The varied interests of the county of a beneficial nature all bear the impress of his individuality. He looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the possibilities of the future, and labored for the coming time as well as the present. He possessed sound judgment and keen foresight, and his endorsement of any movement or enterprise was a guaranty of its worthiness. His purpose was ever clear, and was adhered to until its object was accomplished. He possessed a genial manner, a helpful spirit, high moral principles, and a courage born of a firm belief in all that he supported, and his characteristics, peculiar to himself, won him the confidence and regard of all whom he met.

THE POTTER FAMILY

is an old one in the state and very prominent. John Potter the ancestor of Edward G. Potter, of Summit, was a native of Wales. He came to America and settled eventually at New Haven, where his son Samuel was born, in 1641. Samuel moved to New Jersey and settled in Newark, where he lived and died. His son Samuel, born in 1672, moved to Connecticut Farms. His son Daniel, born in 1692, became a justice of the peace and an elder in the church at that place. He left no will, but his estate, which consisted of land about a mile square, was divided between three sons, viz.: Daniel 1st, Amos and Samuel. The three brothers built three houses on the main road leading from Springfield to New Providence. Daniel 2d, son of Daniel 1st, died before the Revolutionary war. Samuel, cousin of Daniel 1st, was a colonel in the Revolutionary war. Amos, son Amos 1st, moved to Franklin, Ohio.

Jacob Potter, brother of Amos 2d, son of Daniel 2d, was a brother of the grandfather (Amos 2d) of the Rev. Ludlow D. Potter. Jacob Potter and this grandfather (Amos 2d) married sisters by the name of Clark. Their brother Noadiah moved to Ohio. Isaac, the son of

Samuel, who was the father of the Rev. Samuel S. Potter, lived and died in the middle one of the farms mentioned above. Major Jotham Potter, father of Benjamin P., and the grandfather of Edward G. Potter, the subject of this sketch, was the grandson of Daniel 2d, whose farm of about two hundred acres covers the principal part of the present site of the town of Summit.

Benjamin P. Potter, son of Major Jotham, was born on land known as the Beechwood Land Company's property. He afterward moved to New Providence, where all his children were born. Edward G. Potter was his second child. He came to Summit in 1880, where he has successfully carried on the real-estate and fire-insurance business ever since. He owns a portion of the old homestead property in the easterly part of Summit, and also a handsome residence on New England avenue, where he maintains his home.

JOHN W. CLIFT.

John William Clift, editor and proprietor of the Summit Herald, was born at Nyack, New York, December 5, 1856. He is the son of John A. Clift, Esq., and Margaret Clift, both of Morristown, New Jersey.



JOHN W. CLIFT

Mr. Clift removed with his parents to Morristown, in 1865. He attended the public schools until fifteen years of age, and then, in 1872, went into the office of the True Democratic Banner, with the late L. C. Vogt. After a service of twelve years as boy, man and foreman, Mr. Clift retired to associate himself with Mr. Fred B. Bardon, at Madison, New Jersey, in publishing the Madison Eagle, and this partnership was continued from 1883 to 1894, when he became publisher of the Morristown Chronicle. In July, 1896, he purchased the Summit Herald. In 1878 he was married to Miss Mary H. Class, daughter of Jacob Class, of Troy Hills, Morris county, New Jersey.

GEORGE SHEPARD PAGE

was born in Readfield, Kennebec county, Maine, July 29, 1838. His father, Samuel Page, removed with his family, in 1845, to Chelsea,

Massachusetts, where young Page was educated in the public schools, graduating from the high school when he was eighteen years of age.

In 1857 he made a trip to Minnesota for a business venture in real estate, which probably owed its failure to the great financial disturbances of that year. He returned to Chelsea and engaged with his father in the business of the distillation of paraffine oil and coal tar. Soon after his connection with the establishment the business increased greatly, and



GEORGE S. PAGE

enlargements were made. In 1862 he removed his business to New York city, where he could more easily obtain crude tar in large quantities for the manufacture of the American pitch, which he was then making. Soon after this he formed the firm of Page, Kidder & Fletcher, which was afterward changed into a stock company, under the title of the New York Coal Tar Chemical Company, with which he remained about twenty years, and then started in business alone, giving his attention to the various products arising from distillation of coal gas. In

all coal-tar and ammoniacal products he dealt largely. At the time of his death he was president of the B. P. Clapp Ammonia Company and vice-president of the United States Ammonia Company, both of which were organized by himself. He was a member of the British Institute, of the American, Ohio and Western Gas Light Associations. Mr. Page was in one sense a sportsman. He was not, however, merely a fisherman and a shooter and hunter of large game, but found most satisfaction in fostering and replenishing depleted waters with new species of fish and in introducing song birds into the fields where they had never before been found. He made his first visit to the Rangeley lakes, of Maine, in 1860, by invitation of his cousin Hon. Henry O. Stanley, fish commissioner of the state. In was in these lakes he took his first trout, and observed the spawning habits of the fish. Forest and Stream in an article on this subject says: "A pair of trout had a nest which he watched for several days, and even approached and stroked them gently without alarming them, so intent were they upon their business." In 1867 Mr. Page organized the Oquossoc Angling Association, in Maine, and was its president ten years. In that year he took thirty thousand eggs of the Rangeley trout, packed them in moss and transported them to New Jersey. He also took the great ten-pound trout, which was for ten years the largest *Salmo fontinalis* on record, and which was mounted and exhibited at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and is still in the possession of his family. In 1869 he introduced black bass into Maine, and also carried brook-trout eggs to England and France. Those in England were hatched at South Kensington, by Frank Buckland, and those in France at the Jardin des Plantes, Paris; under the Société d' Acclimation.

In 1870 Mr. Page was made honorary member of the Société d' Acclimation, Paris, and corresponding member of the Deutsche Fischerei Verein. In 1874 Mr. Page was elected vice-president of the American Fishcultural Association, and built a hatchery on Bemis stream, Franklin county, Maine. In 1881 he suggested to Professor Thomas H. Huxley, inspector of salmon fisheries of England, the introduction of the American shad into England. April 1, 1882, he was elected president of the American Fishcultural Association. Mr. Page was also well known in Christian, philanthropic, reform and temperance associations. He was vice-president of the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, and was one of the four original founders of the New Jersey State Temperance Society, of which he was president seven years. He represented the Smithsonian Institution when abroad, by appointment of Professor Baird, its secretary. In 1870 he delivered addresses at Manchester, England, at the invitation of the National Education League, in Free Trade hall, and elsewhere, in which he described the free-school system of the United States, for which he received the thanks of the league for assistance in securing the enactment of the present free,

unsectarian and compulsory-education law. His home was in the Orange hills, at Stanley, New Jersey, which was named by him in honor of his mother, whose maiden name was Stanley.

Mr. Page was married, at the age of twenty-one years, to Miss Emily De Bacon. He died March 26, 1892.

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Chatham Fish and Game Protective Association, held on the evening after Mr. Page's death, resolutions were adopted, as a tribute to his memory, which bear high testimony to his character and abilities. From these minutes we abstract the following: "He was peculiarly a public man, taking a profound interest in all that concerned his neighbors and neighborhood, which to him meant a wide locality. He was always on the moral side of every public question. In his personal relations Mr. Page was as faithful to his friends as he was to his convictions of duty. He took a warm personal interest in his associates and won their confidence and esteem by his gentle bearing and kindly acts. A man of strong convictions, which he advocated with emphasis; of sturdy principles, to which he constantly adhered, he nevertheless yielded with grace to the will of the majority. He loved nature and all her works, and his inherent sympathy for mankind was constantly deepened and broadened by this influence. The recollection and influence of his faithful, conscientious and earnest life constituted his most suitable and lasting monument."

WILLIAM E. BADEAU.

The subject of this review is a representative of an old and honored family of the state of New York, while, as the name implies, his lineage traces to pure French origin on the agnatic side. He is a direct descendant of Elias Badeau, the Huguenot, who fled from France immediately after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, seeking refuge in the New World, and settling in New Rochelle, New York, where his was the distinction of having been the first deacon in the Huguenot church of that place. William Badeau, the great-grandfather of William E., was born in New Rochelle, in the year 1767, and located in New York city in the initial year of the nineteenth century. He was the first superintendent of the old Willett street Sunday school, located at Nos. 7 and 9 Willett street, New York, between Grand and Broome streets. This school was organized in Brown's old ship house, on what was called Manhattan Island, and the only method of reaching the place at that time (1817) was by walking over the logs which formed both obstruction and means of access. Those interested in the organization of the school were David Hoyt, William Badeau (Presbyterian), Father Hoyt and Father Egleston (Episcopalian). It is a matter of historical record that the old Broome Street Presbyterian church in New York was organized at the house of the said William Badeau, in Broome street.

William E. Badeau is a native of the national metropolis,—as were also his father and grandfather,—the date of his birth having been July 26, 1853, being the son of Charles Raymond Badeau. The latter's maternal grandfather, Naphthali Raymond, became a volunteer in the continental army, at the age of sixteen, and, in addition to participating in the war of the Revolution, also did valiant service in the war of 1812. He also served under Jackson in the Creek war in Alabama and Florida, being in active engagement in the battle of New Orleans. He was likewise present at the massacre of San Domingo, and was held a prisoner



WILLIAM E. BADEAU

by the Haytians for a period of nearly two years. He was finally released from captivity, was loaded with presents and given a ship to replace the one which had been taken from him, and on this he set sail for his home. He put in at Philadelphia, where the Quakers, discovering that the boat had been formerly employed in the slave trade, peremptorily seized and burned the vessel.

Nathaniel Raymond, a brother of Naphthali, was a commissioned officer under the famous Paul Jones. He went from Norwalk, Connecticut, as a corporal of the guard in the Revolutionary war, and was with the Connecticut troops when the British landed at Flatbush and



CARROL P. BASSETT

precipitated the memorable engagement at that place. Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution speaks as follows concerning him: "The venerable Nathaniel Raymond, still living, when I was there (1848), near the old mill wharf, or West Norwalk wharf, where he had dwelt from his birth,—ninety-five years,—remembers the hill being red with the British. He was corporal of the guard at the time, and, after securing his most valuable effects and carrying his aged parents to a place of safety, three miles distant, shouldered his musket and was with the few soldiers whom Tyron boasted of having driven from the hills north of the town. He says it was Saturday night when Tyron landed, and, like Danbury, the town was burned on Saturday." Elias Badeau, a brother of the great-grandfather of the immediate subject of this review, fought with the New Jersey troops in the war of the Revolution.

William E. Badeau received his preliminary educational discipline in the public schools of New York city, graduating at the age of fifteen years. He soon became identified with the practical affairs of life, becoming concerned in mercantile enterprises, and manifested such executive and financial acumen as to secure him distinct recognition and insure his rapid and consecutive rise in positions of marked trust and responsibility.

Upon his removal, in 1884, to Summit, Union county, New Jersey, Mr. Badeau became thoroughly identified with its interests and has been conspicuously identified with the development and substantial upbuilding of the attractive town. His investments in local realty give evidence of keen foresight and rare judgment as to intrinsic values. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Huguenot Society of America, the New York Cotton Exchange, the Consolidated Stock Exchange, etc., and enjoys a distinctive personal popularity in business circles.

In the year 1879 Mr. Badeau was united in marriage to Miss Annie Marie Bishop, a great-grandniece of Colonial Governor Bloomfield, of New Jersey.

CARROL PHILLIPS BASSETT,

son of Caroline Phillips and Allan Lee Bassett, was born February 27, 1863, at Brooklyn, New York. He was graduated from the Newark Academy, and in 1879 entered Lafayette College, from which institution he was graduated, as valedictorian, in 1883, with the degree of C. E. He pursued post-graduate study, receiving the degree of E. M. in 1884, and, after study in Europe, his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, in 1888. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, and has been active in its executive work, having filled various offices of its general council, including the presidency in 1887-9. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa; a life member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, a member of the

Philadelphia Engineers' Club, and of the New England Water Works Association.

In social life he is a member of the Essex County Country Club, Essex Club, Highland Club, Blooming Grove Park Association, and the Baltus Roll Golf Club.

In the exercise of his profession as civil engineer he has designed and constructed water-works, sewerage systems and sewage-purification plants in many towns in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware. He was president of the New Jersey Sanitary Association, 1892-3, and is the author of "The Conservation of Streams," "Inland Sewage Disposal," and other technical papers. He is a regular lecturer on hydraulics and sanitation at the University of New York and at Lafayette College, and is retained as consulting engineer by several water companies.

He is largely interested in and director of the following corporations: The Mountain Water Company, the Commonwealth Water Company, the West Orange Water Company, the Mountain Electric Company; also the Mutual Building & Loan Association and the First National Bank, of Summit. Mr. Bassett resides at "Norcote," Summit, New Jersey.

FREDERICK C. CLARK,

of Summit, New Jersey, was born in Stamford, Connecticut, in 1829. His parents were Austin Griswold and Sarah Ann Clark. His ancestry in America dates back to the year 1632, when the first representative, John Clark, from Essex county, England, came to this country,—one of the company that followed the Rev. Thomas Hooker, the Clemsford lecturer, when the latter was forced to flee from England because of his refusal to conform to the ritual of the established church.

This company settled at Newtown, now Cambridge, near Boston, in 1632. In 1636 many of the members of Mr. Hooker's church at Newtown removed with him to Connecticut and founded the town of Hartford. Among them was John Clark, and upon an old monument in the cemetery in the rear of the Centre Congregational church, in Hartford, are inscribed the names of ninety-eight of the original settlers, at the head of which is John Haynes, the first governor, next Thomas Hooker, with John Clark's name following. He was chosen one of a committee to apportion the land in Hartford, Connecticut, and in 1637 was a soldier in the battle against the Pequot Indians. Subsequently he removed to Saybrook, and on September 9, 1647, John Clark and Captain Mason were appointed by the general court to build a fort at Saybrook and to use the last rate (taxes) paid by Saybrook therefor. He and Robert Birchwood were appointed by the court to view the lands given to Captain Mason's soldiers, which same had been taken by the Pequot

settlers, and lay out land at Nianticut, for the settlers, as an equivalent for the land taken at Pequot.

John Clark was a representative of the general court at Hartford for many years, and held other positions of trust and responsibility. Subsequently he moved to Milford, Connecticut, where he was ordained ruling elder, and died in the year 1674.

John Clark, Jr., born in England, about 1630, the eldest son, was a large land-owner in Connecticut, and was killed by the overturning of a cart, in 1677. His eldest son, John Clark, 3d, was born November 17, 1655, being the third generation of that name in this country. The family records are full of allusions to his activities, among which are lieutenant's commission of the fort in Saybrook, from Robert Treat, governor, dated February 9, 1693-4; lieutenant's commission of Train Band of Saybrook, from John Winthrop, governor, dated May 16, 1699; captain's commission of Saybrook Fort, from John Winthrop, governor, dated May 26, 1702; order appointing him to be major of militia in the county of New London, by the general assembly of Hartford, and that he be commissioned by the governor accordingly, dated May 12, 1709; order from G. Saltonstall, as governor, to protect the library of Yale College (it was then a collegiate school) in its removal from Saybrook to New Haven.

History mentions that Samuel and John Clark, legatees of Joshua Sachem, signed an instrument, with other legatees, to "give unto the trustees of ye collegiate school in Connecticut for ye use of said school the quantity of two thousand acres right in ye lands given by said Joshua if the house should be erected at Saybrook for Yale College;" dated February 10, 1712.

The next descendant in line was Nathaniel Clark, born July 19, 1694. Then follows Christopher Clark, born in 1736, followed by Christopher Clark, Jr., born February 9, 1782, who was a sea captain, commanding a ship between New York and Cuba for many years, and subsequently settling on a farm in the western part of New York state, where he died, at Holly, in 1843. His son, Austin Griswold, was born in Saybrook, in 1804. He was married in 1826 to Sarah Ann How, of Darien, Connecticut. He resided in Stamford, a highly esteemed citizen, and died there in 1880.

Frederick C. Clark removed to New York in 1848, where, in 1855, he was married to Josephine Waterbury, the daughter of Selleck and Cornelia Waterbury. Her parents, formerly residents of Stamford, were connections of the Waterbury family long prominent in Connecticut.

Prior to his removal to Summit, in 1895, Mr. Clark had resided in Brooklyn, New York, for thirty-nine years, and was identified with the Episcopal churches in that city, being a member of Christ church, in the eastern district, also of the parishes of St. Peter's and St. James's.

His membership on the board of managers of the Church Charity Foundation, of Long Island, extended over a long period, and for several years he represented St. James's parish in the diocesan convention, at Garden City.

Mr. Clark's connection with the wholesale-grocery business in New York dates back to 1849, when he entered the employ of Burdick & Martin, on Front street, continuing his connection with that firm and its successors till 1860, when he was admitted to a partnership in the reorganization of the house, under the name of Sheffield & Company, on January 1st, of that year. Subsequent succeeding firms have been Bailey & Clark; Bailey, Clark & Chapin; Clark, Chapin & Holly; Clark, Holly & Ketchum; and Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, of the last named of which Mr. Clark is the senior member, being located at 177 and 179 Duane street. Mr. Clark's connection with the wholesale-grocery trade of New York, for more than forty-eight years, is a record which has few, if any, parallels. His firm was one of the original members of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of New York, and Mr. Clark has been on its executive committee from its organization.

EDWARD B. KELLY,

a resident of Summit, has acquired prominence in both the business and official circles of that city, and is one of the best known men in Union county, where he has resided for a period of forty years. Born in Summit, on the 26th of March, 1857, the boyhood of Mr. Kelly was spent in the city of his nativity, and he acquired his mental training in the public schools there and in Madison, and subsequently engaged as clerk in the Park House, Summit, for ten years. He then embarked in the grocery trade, in which he prospered, conducting a first-class store for four years.

In his political affiliations Mr. Kelly is a staunch Democrat, giving the party the benefit of his active support. He has held several local offices of a responsible nature, among them being that of chief of police, which position he occupied for twelve years; state detective, acting as such for twelve years; township collector; local agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and for eleven years he has been justice of the peace, having, in 1897, been re-elected for a term of five years. Mr. Kelly is a representative citizen of Summit, and has discharged the duties of the various offices of trust to which he has been chosen, and is also correspondent for the New York World and Newark Evening News, with signal ability and intelligence, and he has ever been ready and willing to promote any enterprise that had for its object the advancement of the city's welfare.

The marriage of Mr. Kelly was solemnized on the 10th of July, 1895, when he was united to Mrs. Ella M. Verser, of Washington, D. C.,

a daughter of Jacob and Geneva L. (Goddard) Von der Lehr. Mr. Kelly has a daughter, Julia, by a former marriage, his first wife being Miss Mary McLaughlin, a child of James and Julia (Cream) McLaughlin. In his religious faith our subject is a devout adherent of the Catholic church.

In his social relations Mr. Kelly is a prominent and useful member of the Newark Press Club, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, No. 289, of Elizabeth, and he is a member of the Summit fire department, and of the New Jersey State Detective Bureau.

JOSEPH ORAM CHRYSTAL,

a well known and highly respected citizen of Summit, New Jersey, was born in Dover, Morris county, this state, on the 22d of October, 1868, and he is a son of George and Lovedy (Oram) Chrystal. He is of Irish-English extraction, his paternal grandparents being Patrick Chrystal and Martha (Weir) Chrystal, while his maternal grandparents were Thomas and Ann (Gundry) Oram. Joseph O. Chrystal passed the early part of his life in the city of his nativity, acquiring his literary education in the public schools, after leaving which he began to learn the trade of plumbing and gas fitting, serving an apprenticeship at Dover. In the following year he engaged in business in that city, and then moved to Grand River, Kentucky, following his vocation there for a period of some two years, at the conclusion of the same removing to Summit, and for the past four years he has been conducting a prosperous and successful plumbing, steam and gas-fitting establishment, under the name of M. Chrystal, and is one of the progressive, energetic merchants of his home city, where, by his industry, honorable methods and intrinsic worth, he has gained the confidence of his fellow citizens and richly merits the distinct regard in which he is held.

In 1892 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Chrystal to Miss Martha Baker, a daughter of Andrew A. and Mary (Kanouse) Baker. Mr. and Mrs. Chrystal are well and favorably known in Summit, where they enjoy the kind regard and high esteem of a large number of friends.

GEORGE WELLINGTON DILLINGHAM,

the well known publisher, was born in 1841, in Bangor, Maine, where his father, Nathaniel H. Dillingham, still lives. He died at his home in Summit, New Jersey, on Friday evening, December 27, 1896, aged fifty-four years.

In the fall of 1858, he went to Boston, and became clerk in the store of Crosby, Nichols & Company, afterward Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Company, at that time one of the leading firms in New England. In

1861 he entered the employ of A. K. Loring, then at 319 Washington street, Boston, with whom he remained until 1864, when he entered the publishing house of G. W. Carleton. On Mr. Carlton's retirement, in 1886, Mr. Dillingham became sole proprietor, and added to the business prosperity which had followed the firm from the time of its establishment by Rudd & Carleton, in 1857.

Mr. Dillingham married, in 1867, Miss Helena W. Ayer, of Bangor, Maine, whose father is president of the Second National Bank, of that place. His wife, a son, and two daughters survive him.

Frank Ayer Dillingham, the son, was born in New York city, December 31, 1869. He received his preliminary education at Dr. Collisen's school, New York city, and when thirteen years of age came with his parents to Summit, New Jersey, where he now resides. In 1887 he entered Yale College and was graduated from that institution in 1891, with the degree of A. B., and in 1894 he was graduated from Columbia Law School, with the degree of LL. B. After his graduation he continued the study of law in the office of Cravath & Houston, New York city, and in 1895 formed a partnership with Ralph S. Rounds, of the New York bar, with offices at No. 96 Broadway, New York city.

On January 23, 1896, Mr. Dillingham was married to Louise G. Bukley, daughter of Charles E. Bukley of Summit, New Jersey.

NEWTON WOODRUFF,

a well known resident of Summit, New Jersey, was born in Westfield township, on the 15th of August, 1858, and is a son of James Marsh and Margaret Cleveland (Darby) Woodruff. His paternal grandparents were David C. and Sarah (Marsh) Woodruff, of Springfield, New Jersey, while his maternal grandparents were Captain John Darby and Hannah (Hand) Darby, of Scotch Plains.

His preliminary education was received in the private schools of Summit, which was further added to by a course of study in the Peddie Institute, at Hightstown, New Jersey. Upon leaving school he took up the vocation of journalism, and in 1883 established the Summit Record, at Summit, conducting the same until 1885. In 1886 he moved to Chicago, and there continued in the newspaper business until 1893. Returning to Summit, the subject of this review was, in March, 1896, elected justice of the peace for the county of Union, and has continued to fill that office to the satisfaction of his constituents.

His marriage took place on April 26, 1882, when he was united to Miss Lyda May Smith, a daughter of Thaddeus C. and Elizabeth C. (McKiran) Smith. The two children of this union are: Ilka Eloise, born at Summit on March 27, 1885, and Ralph DeWitt, born on February 26, 1892, at Chicago, Illinois.



Harvey Abraham

1844

CHAPTER XXX.

FANWOOD TOWNSHIP.



HIS township was set off from Westfield in 1887. The first election took place in 1878, and the officers chosen were as follows: Town clerks,—Thomas J. Nicholl, 1878-9; J. A. Baker, 1880-82. Chosen freeholders,—C. W. L. Martine, 1878, 1880-82; Stites M. Parse, 1879. Assessors,—John L. Darby, 1878, 1881; Samuel M. Ball, 1877; Tappan Townsend, appointed in 1879, in Ball's place; John Robison, 1880-82. Collectors,—Joseph Clark, 1878; C. A. Smith, 1872; George R. Nicholl, 1880. Inspectors of election,—Benjamin Connett, 1878-80; William Thorn, 1878; Daniel H. Terry, 1879-81; Charles H. French, 1881-2; Edward Miller, 1882. Town Committee,—Levi Darby, 1878; Jacob D. French, 1878; Joseph A. Patterson, 1878; Isaac Lambert, 1878; Lewis W. Miller, 1879-81; Stites M. Parse, 1878; Henry C. Randolph, 1879-80; John J. Marsh, 1879-81; Daniel S. Scudder, 1882; William C. Stanbery; John L. Darby, 1880. Judges of election,—Richard H. Nodyne, 1878; W. D. Johnston, 1879-80; George R. Nicholl, 1881-2.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The name of Scotch Plains is derived from the nationality of its original settlers. In the year 1684 a number of Scotch emigrants, chiefly persons of education and distinction at home, landed at Amboy, and went into the wilderness to select a suitable location for a new settlement. Arriving at the foot of the First mountain, they proceeded to take possession of the tract of land including the whole of what is now occupied by Scotch Plains and Plainfield. Some of these pioneers, among whom we find the names of Barclay, Gordon, Forbes and Fullerton, were interested as proprietors of the province, and became afterward well known as officers connected with the government. Attracted by the inviting character of both soil and climate, the associates of Elizabethtown, on the east, and the residents of Piscataway, on the south, began, before many years, to push out their settlement in this direction. In or about the year 1689 came the families of William Darby, Recompense Stanbery, John Lambert, John Dennis, John Stanbery, Henry Crosby, Michael Parse or Pierce, John Sutton, Jr., Isaac Manning, Mary Brodwell, Sarah DeCamp, Samuel Doty or Doughty, Joseph Drake, Jeames Miller, Abraham Hampton, John

Blackford, Joseph Randolph, William Cole, Peter Willcoxsie or Willcox, and a few others who came afterward, and whose names are now known in this township at the present time, are Mash or Marsh, Dolbear, Terry, Terrill, Squires, Hunter, Miller, Pearson, Roll, Frazer or Frazee, and Maxwell.

William Cole, or "Master Cole," was a surveyor and schoolmaster. He organized one of the first schools in the township and taught for a number of years. His school was in Scotch Plains. The Jackson school, on the Terral road, and the Willow Grove school, in the neighborhood of Lambert's Mills, established in 1814, were among the earlier schools of the town.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first movement on record for the dissemination of Baptist views was made in 1742. A subscription paper for the building of a "First-Day Baptist Meeting House" on the east side of Green river, bearing date 4th day of August in that year, is still in possession of the church. This movement originated with members of the Piscataway church living at Scotch Plains, and the next year the first church edifice was erected. The first members appear to have been John Dennis, William Darby, John Lambert, Recompense Stanbery, John Stanbery, John Sutton, Jr., Henry Crosby, Isaac Manning, Mary Brodwell, Mary Dennis, Tibiah Sutton, Mary Green, Catharine Manning, Sarah DeCamp and Sarah Perce or Pierce.

Soon after the organization of this church, Benjamin Miller, a licentiate, was called to the pastorate, and ordained February 13, 1748. Mr. Miller was born in the neighborhood of Piscataway, about the year 1715, and during his connection with this church nearly three hundred members were added. His pastorate extended over thirty-four years, and ended only with his life. He died November 14, 1781, in the sixty-sixth year of his age. A plain brown-stone tablet, a few feet north of where the old church stood, covers his remains. The inscription on the stone is as follows:

In Memory
of
Rev. Benjamin Miller,
Died Nov. 14, 1781,
After a pastorate of thirty-four years
of this church.

If grace and worth and usefulness
Could mortals screen from death's arrest,
Miller had never lain in dust,
Though characters inferior must.

The next pastor, Rev. William Van Horne, came November 7, 1784, but it was not until December 15, 1785, that he entered fully upon his labors, his salary being fixed at two hundred and fifty dollars,

with firewood and the use of parsonage and lot of fifteen acres. He remained until September, 1807,—nearly twenty-two years,—resigning on account of failing health.

July 1, 1808, Rev. Thomas Brown took charge of the church. He remained its pastor for more than twenty years, and during this time, as a testimony to his faithfulness, nearly two hundred were added to its number of members. He died January 17, 1831.

The Rev. John Rogers succeeded to the vacant charge about the middle of August, 1829. He was a native of Ireland, where he was born in 1783. He remained until June, 1841, when he resigned to take charge of the feeble church at Perth Amboy. The church regretted his removal, as he had been an excellent pastor, nearly two hundred having been baptized into the fellowship of this church during his ministry. The fifth pastor was the Rev. John Wivel, who was born in England, and came to New York in 1840. He assumed the pastorate in March, 1842, and remained about a year and a half, within which time the membership rose to two hundred.

May 2, 1844, Rev. William E. Locke became the pastor. He remained at Scotch Plains until September 1, 1849, when he accepted a call and removed to Amenia, New York, and afterward joined the Presbyterian denomination. In 1844 this church withdrew from the New York Association and united with the East New Jersey Association, where it has since remained. In 1850 the Rev. Joshua E. Rue, from Sandy Ridge, New Jersey, removed to Scotch Plains. He continued as pastor of this church four years, and was very successful in his work. The number of members in 1854 was one hundred and forty-six. Rev. James F. Brown, D. D., was the next pastor. He was born in Scotch Plains, July 4, 1819, and in April, 1854, became pastor of this church. He was in charge six years, and during his stay continuous revivals added many to the church.

Rev. William Luke, a graduate of Rochester University, in 1854, came to Scotch Plains in December, 1860. During his pastorate the Westfield Baptist Society was organized and a number were dismissed to that infant church. Mr. Luke's pastorate was a successful one. He retired from this church in 1867, and died at Wappingers Falls, New York, May 16, 1869. His last words were: "The victory is mine." The Rev. Joseph C. Buchanan, D. D., entered upon his work in Scotch Plains, July 1, 1867. During his active, earnest pastorate many were baptized, and the erection of the new church was commenced and completed. He resigned September 1, 1878, to accept the call of the Pemberton Baptist church, where he still remains.

Upon the completion of this brick church edifice, in 1871, the old church was sold, a portico was added and the building internally altered to meet the requirements of the district public school, a view of which

as such is here given. Subsequently a handsome and commodious brick school building was erected by the district, and the old church passed, by purchase, into the possession of Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, a grandson of Dennis Coles, Esq., who was one of its original trustees and a liberal contributor toward its erection, in 1817. Dr. Coles, whose father, Dr. Abraham Coles, was largely instrumental in the erection of the present church edifice, has had the old building thoroughly repaired for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association of Scotch Plains. The Scotch Plains Baptist church seems to have been a pioneer in the cause of temperance, as well as foreign and home missionary work. The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of this mother of the first Baptist church



OLD SCOTCH PLAINS BAPTIST CHURCH

in New York and of other churches, was appropriately celebrated on the 5th of August, 1897.

Rev. Uriah B. Guiscard was called to the pastorate of this church April 29, 1879, and accepted the position early in August of the same year. During his pastorate the church lost by death three tried and honored deacons, viz.: Jared S. Stout, Henry Hetfield and L. H. K. Smalley. He resigned his charge March 26, 1882. During his administration a fine-toned bell was placed in the tower of the church, mainly by his efforts. The cemetery also was surrounded with a neat iron fence. Rev. James H. Parks, D. D., was born in the city of New York, July 13, 1829. He settled with the Scotch Plains church the second

week in January of the year 1883, and resigned the pastorate December 31, in the year 1893.

In the year 1888 Matthias Frazee Lee, an old member of the church, died, and by his will made her the residuary legatee of an estate estimated to be worth one hundred and fifty thousand dollars or more. This will was drawn up by Mr. Lee's legal adviser, and was made and executed absolutely without the knowledge of the church or any of its members, except only the testator himself. He was a bachelor, and had no one dependent upon him. He was under no obligation to any of his relatives, but, notwithstanding this fact, his will was contested, and the small portion of the original estate which finally came to the church, enabled the trustees to obey the first condition of the legacy, by paying the debt of the church. The balance of the fund is held by the terms of the will "to be used by said church in spreading the gospel."

Another event which marked the pastorate of Dr. Parks, and seemed to characterize it as the era of legacies, was that of the death of James C. Lyon, which took place July 7, 1890. He was a former member of the church, and he made the church the residuary legatee under his last will; and so, in due season, and in conformity with the will of the testator, his executor turned over to the church the residue of the estate, valued at about ten thousand dollars. This legacy came as a free gift, untrammelled by any restrictions or limitations.

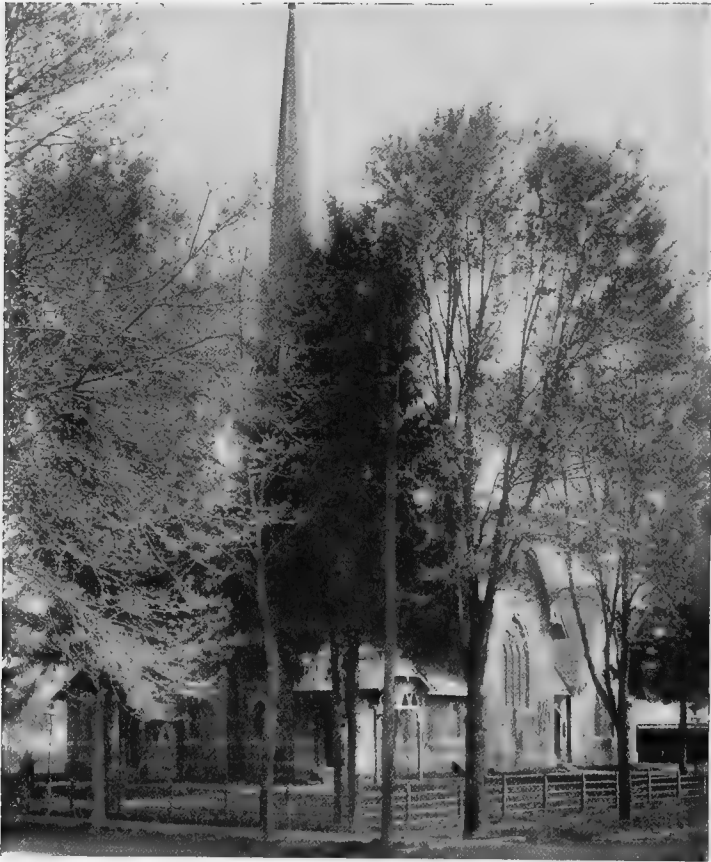
The present pastor, Rev. James S. Braker, entered upon his pastorate in 1894. He was born in Camden, New Jersey, in 1863, and was educated at Bucknell University and Crozer Theological Seminary. He accepted the call of this church in April, 1894. By hearty coöperation and helpful generosity, the beneficences of the church under his pastorate have materially increased. The benevolences of the anniversary year have been the largest in its history.

The present membership of the Scotch Plains church is one hundred and sixty-eight. One year ago a Christian Endeavor Society was formed, with one hundred and one members. The Sunday school is in a flourishing condition.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Pastor, Rev. J. S. Braker; deacons, William Archbold, Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, David Hand; church clerk, George L. Dunn; treasurer, George E. Hall; trustees, James D. Cleaver, president; Dr. F. W. Westcott, Norman Dunn, Alfred D. Beeken, W. T. Banks, J. P. Bornman and F. W. Happle.

The first house of worship was erected in 1743, its site being the same as that of the second edifice. The congregation having increased rapidly under Mr. Miller's preaching, it was soon found necessary to secure more ample accommodations. Accordingly, in the early part of 1759, the house was much enlarged, and the roof and sides covered with

cedar shingles, and other improvements made. The seats were sold to pay the cost of these repairs. This house stood without further important alteration until the winter of 1816-17, when it was totally destroyed by fire. Subscription papers were at once circulated, most of the necessary funds were easily secured, and a contract signed for the building of a new house, to be finished by December 1st of that year. This house was built in the best manner, is thirty-nine feet by forty-eight feet in size, with galleries on three sides; roof and sides, like the former building,



THE SCOTCH PLAINS BAPTIST CHURCH

covered with cedar shingles, and cost two thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars. Some twenty years ago the large windows on either side of the pulpit were closed up and a vestibule cut off from the main room in front. In 1866 a belfry and bell were added.

The growing wants of the congregation called for the renovation of the old house or the building of a new one. Several attempts were made in that direction, but, owing to the war and other causes, nothing was accomplished until a number of years had passed. In 1870 it was

decided to build anew. In 1871 the present beautiful house was erected. The house stands on a fine corner near the old one, is Gothic in style, with clear story and transept, and corner tower and spire. The size is fifty feet by one hundred and ten feet, including the lecture room in the rear, the main room fifty feet by seventy feet, with recess pulpit; spire, one hundred and twenty feet in height; seating capacity, five hundred. The material is pressed brick, with Ohio stone and white-brick trimmings, slated roof and spire. The cost, including furniture and organ, exclusive of grounds, was about thirty thousand dollars. Opposite the church is the old brown-stone manse, one hundred and eleven years old, intact as it was when first built.

BURIAL GROUND.

There are a few private plots, but these have, for a number of years, been closed, no more burials being made in them. The public burying ground surrounding the Baptist church was opened at an early day. Here rests generation after generation. Here lies the dust of the pioneers who cut the timber and cleared the land in this beautiful valley. The ground comprises some three acres. Many of the graves are without headstones, and they may be those of the first laid away. A few of the stones are broken, and the inscriptions on the earliest cannot now be copied. The following inscriptions are from some of the old stones :

Here lye ye body of Joseph Lambert, who died Nove'm the 8th, 1756, in the 26th year of his age.

Here lies Entr'd ye Body of Recompense Stanbery, Esq., who died May the 20th, A. D., 1777, in the 67th year of his age.

Here lies our friend in mouldering dust,
Whom Christ will raise to life we trust ;
But mourning say his loss how great
To Family, to church, and state.

This stone is erected to the memory of Margaret, formerly the Wife of Recompense Stanbery, Esq., Late wife of Captain John Darby, who died Janu'y 18th, 1812, in the 83 year of her age.

Here lies ye body of Deac'n William Darby, deceased Febru'y ye 26, 1775, in ye 82 year of his age.

Here lies ye body of Mary, wife of Deac'n William Darby, deceased April ye 13th, A.D. 1761, in ye 62 year of her age.

In memory of Joseph Searing, who departed this life June the 7th, 1790, in the 77th year of his age.

Here on earth I have sojourned
This 3 score year and ten,
and 7 years I have drank the cup
Of sorrow, grief, and pain.

But oh the joy that may appear,
The messenger draws nigh,
Cries friend I 'll aid you too
of Blest eternity.

In memory of Anna, Wife of Joseph Searing, who died June ye 30th, 1761, in ye 47th year of her age.

Here rest the remains of Cæsar, an African, who died Febr'y 7th, 1806. Aged 104 years. He was for more than half a century a worthy member of the church in this Place, and closed his life in the confidence of a Christian. His numerous friends have erected this stone as a tribute of respect to his numerous virtues and piety.

When the last trump shall bid the dead arise,
When flames shall roll away the earth and skies,
While atheists, kings, and infidels turn pale,
And every hope but Christ mankind shall fail,
Cæsar will soar from nature's funeral pile
To bask forever in his Saviour's smile.

Here lies ye Body of Peter Wilcocks, jun'r, who departed this life Febr'y ye 27, Anno Domini, 1764, In ye 46th year of his age. E. P.

Here lye ye Body of Abigail, Wife of Joseph Halsey, Junr, who died March ye 16th, 1777, Aged 21, 1 mon's, And 4 dys.

A tablet erected to the memory of Emily, wife of Rev. I. E. Rue, Pastor. She died Nov. 8, 1853. Age 30 years, 8 mo., 23 dys.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The early Methodists of this township were accustomed to worship at the surrounding towns, with occasional "supplies" who came from those churches and preached at the Jackson school house or at private dwellings.

In the fall of 1867 the Rev. William Day, of Plainfield, organized a class of sixteen members. Efforts were made during the following year to secure regular services, and a supply was sent from Drew Seminary, Madison, New Jersey. In 1871-2, a building, costing about six thousand dollars, with sittings for about three hundred and fifty, was erected on the Springfield road,—afterward called Mountain avenue,—the Rev. J. A. Kingsbury being at that time in charge of the society. The Rev. G. H. Winans is the present incumbent as pastor of the church, which is in a flourishing condition.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

The services of the Protestant Episcopal church were commenced in the village of Scotch Plains by the Rev. E. M. Rodman, rector of Grace church, Plainfield, in the year 1873. There was a small but influential band of church people, at whose head was Mr. Charles Kyte and his family, who were firm and unwearied supporters of the movement. The enterprise was known at first as All Saints' mission, organized with trustees, under the law of the state, and received financial help from the convocation of New Brunswick, in the diocese of New Jersey. The Rev. Charles L. Sykes was the officiating clergyman until his death, and he was succeeded by the Rev. William M. Reilly, who resigned in March, 1892. By vote of the people connected with the church, there was a parish organized, under the laws of the state and the canons of the Protestant Episcopal church, in 1892, and the Rev. Edward Hyde True was chosen the first rector of the new parish organization, which position he has since retained.

The church building, erected in 1882, is of brown-stone, with terra cotta trimmings, is about eighty feet in length and thirty in breadth, and is one of the Romanesque style of architecture and considered to be a fine specimen of that order and an ornament to the village. The cost of the edifice was nine thousand six hundred dollars, and it is furnished tastefully and with churchly consistency, has a seating capacity of two hundred, and is lighted by electricity. The land on which the church stands is one hundred by two hundred feet in extent, and was given by Christopher M. Bell, M. D., of New York city. It is sufficiently large to permit of the erection in the future of other buildings for parish use. The situation of the entire property, midway



ALL SAINTS' CHURCH

between the villages of Scotch Plains and Fanwood, is advantageous for the gathering together of a good congregation as these two communities increase in population. The number of families reported by the rector on October 31, 1897, being the fifteenth anniversary of the opening of the church for worship, is over sixty, with ninety-three communicants in their membership. The Sunday school is small, but

held regularly, at ten o'clock, A. M., through all the months of the year except August.

The officers of the parish are as follows: Rector, Rev. Edward Hyde True, M. A.; Wardens, Harry Robinson and William Henry Carter; vestrymen, Augustus Frentz, Thomas G. Reynolds, Earl H. Smith and Charles Kellaway.

INNS AND INN-KEEPERS.

The two public houses were early called stage houses, and one of them was afterward called Sutton's hotel,—this being one of the popular resorts one hundred years ago. John Sutton was one of the early settlers on the Plains, as it was called, and opened this house of entertainment for man and beast. After his death Samuel Rope, in 1814, kept it as a stage house, about 1825. James Frazer kept the house for a short time in 1826. After he left, others took charge of it. The old



A VIEW IN GLENSIDE PARK

tavern, standing at the forks of the road, dates back over one hundred years. Some of the first who settled in this village had charge of this public house, which was one of the popular inns, and was well known throughout the country. It was a resort in the summer for many desiring to live for a few weeks in the country, and it eventually became known as a summer boarding house and inn. The following is a list of former keepers : J. Stanbery, 1799; J. Miller, 1818; Sanford Hicks, 1819; Thomas Burlochs, 1820; — Crane, 1824; Jonathan Hetfield, 1827; P. B. Davis, 1829; W. H. Cleaver, 1830; Thomas T. Barr, 1841; Abraham Nelson, 1844; Antone De Bou, 1853; Thomas Paff, 1879.

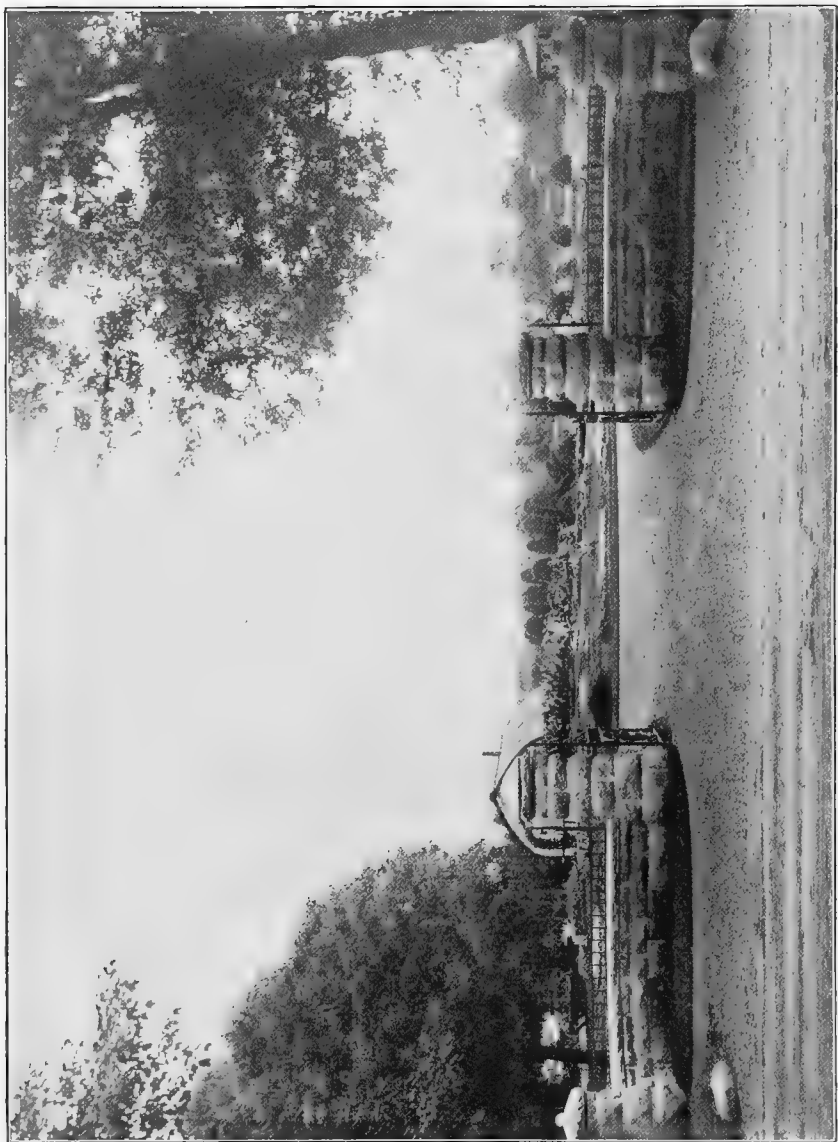
SEELEY PAPER MILLS.

About the year 1763 a grist mill was established about two miles from Fanwood station, and on the line of the two counties, Somerset and Union, and this was for many years known as the Fall mill. The mill was in the notch, above Scotch Plains, and was owned by a man by the name of Wilcox, who did a large business for the farmers here for many years. In 1851 Edwards & Clark became the proprietors, and in 1853 Edmond A. Seeley, from Troy, New York, became proprietor, and founded the extensive paper mills which have since been operated on a large scale at this place. The Green brook, fed by springs, passing through the gorge of the mountain, together with steam power, gives abundant facilities for turning out hundreds of tons of pasteboard per annum.

Mr. Seeley erected his homestead dwelling in 1876.

WARREN ACKERMAN,

son of Jonathan Combs Ackerman and Maria Smith Ackerman, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, November 27, 1827. His father, a prominent financier and merchant, sent him to private schools in his native city, where he acquired a thorough preparatory education for mercantile life. Upon the marriage of his eldest sister, Caroline E., to Dr. Abraham Coles, he left New Brunswick to make his home with them in Newark, New Jersey. Having received from his father, who was one of the founders of the India-rubber industry in New Jersey, some shares of the capital stock of the Newark India Rubber Company, he at once took an active interest in the development and success of this company, soon being elected to its board of directors. Owing largely to his individual efforts, the company was very successful until about the year 1850, when, in opposition to his advice and that of others, an inferior article of rubber was purchased and manufactured into goods which proved worthless, and nearly ruined the credit and business of the company.



ENTRANCE TO LYDE PARK

Warren Ackerman, as soon as practicable thereafter, secured enough of the capital stock of the company to give him the entire control of its management, and its manufactured goods thenceforth bore a reputation for uniform excellence. In January, 1852, Daniel Webster, representing the Newark and other India-rubber companies, argued at Trenton the important India-rubber patent cause, which proved to be the last great forensic effort of this eminent American statesman and jurist. Mr. Ackerman subsequently bought the controlling interest in other rubber companies, and during the late civil war supplied the United States government with a large portion of its best rubber goods.

While thus prospering in business, he gave liberally of his means for philanthropic objects. At one time, while a member of the Collegiate Dutch church, New York city, he paid off the entire indebtedness of its board of foreign missions, and gave it an additional large sum with which to begin its work afresh.

In 1879 he sold out all his rubber interests and turned his attention to the development of the cement industry, especially that of the Lawrence Cement Company, of Ulster county, New York, some shares of which he had received from his father in the year 1853. He secured as rapidly as possible a controlling interest in this company, and was made its president. Under his management additional territory was purchased, new buildings were erected, the most approved machinery was introduced, and the annual output increased from one hundred and forty thousand barrels to over one million barrels a year. Besides the Lawrence Cement Company, Mr. Ackerman controlled the Rosendale Cement Company, of Ulster county, New York; the Cumberland Hydraulic Cement and Manufacturing Company, of Cumberland, Maryland; and he also owned, in Pennsylvania, extensive quarries from which is produced the finest quality of Portland cement.

In 1860 Warren Ackerman purchased a farm of about fifty acres, in Scotch Plains, Union county, New Jersey. Later he bought many other farms, including the "Deserted Village," originally called Feltsville, now the well known and popular summer resort named Glenside Park. Upon these he expended large sums of money. Perhaps to no one is the public in general more indebted for the present system of good roads in New Jersey than to Warren Ackerman.

In 1876 he married Lydia P., the youngest daughter of the late Isaac L. Platt, Esq., of New York city. After his marriage Warren Ackerman made his home at Lyde Park, which name he gave, in honor of his wife, to his first purchase at Scotch Plains, adjoining the residence property of his brother-in-law, Dr. Abraham Coles. Here, with the exception of brief sojourns in the south, in Europe, or at the seaside or in New York city, he passed the remainder of his busy yet unostentatious life.

The most prominent banking, industrial, educational and charitable



THE HOMESTEAD, LYDE PARK



F. C. Miller

institutions of New York and New Jersey knew him as a wise counselor and also as a reliable friend. To the efficient help rendered by Warren Ackerman and others was due the prevention of the foreclosure of the mortgages on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in 1877.

After a short illness, Mr. Ackerman died at his home, August 30, 1893. Mrs. Ackerman survives him.

GEORGE C. MILLER.

The glory of our republic is in the perpetuation of individuality and in the according of the utmost scope for individual accomplishment. The record of accomplishment in this individual sense is the record which the true and loyal American holds in deepest regard and highest honor. In tracing the career of the subject of this review we find revealed not only a personal potentiality, but that it has been his to stand representative of an ancestry long and honorably associated with the annals of American history.

George Clinton Miller was born on the 10th of January, 1855, in the eighth ward of the city of New York, being the son of Michael and Catharine V. G. Miller. He is descended from an old line of honored patriots who came to America on the ship "Mary and John," disembarking at the Isle of Nantucket, on the 30th of May, 1630. In the maternal line the original American ancestor, of the colonial epoch, was Elder John Strong, who was born in England in 1605. Mr. Miller's maternal grandfather was General William Kerby Strong, who served with marked distinction in the war of the Rebellion and who was the personal friend of Lincoln and Clay. The General was the son of Joseph Strong, who rendered valiant service as a soldier in the continental army during the war of the Revolution. He was with General Washington in the memorable crossing of the Delaware, on the 8th of December, 1776, and also in the recrossing, on the 25th of the same month, at which time was compassed the successful surprise on the Tory forces occupying the city of Trenton. He also participated in the battles of Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown, and he received in his right leg a wound of such severity as to necessitate the amputation of the member. Mr. Miller is related in a collateral way to many families of national prominence,—the Twombly, Van Giesen, Van Blarcom, Post, DeBevoise, Duryea, DeBorn, Conselyea, Colyer, Thurston, etc.

George C. Miller received his preliminary educational discipline in the city of his nativity, attending grammar school, No. 35, in West Thirteenth street, until his tenth year, when he entered Lawrenceville high school, at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, where he graduated, with the highest honors, in 1870. Among his schoolmates were included many who have since become quite well known in the state of New Jersey,—

the Gummeres, Parkers, Ritchies, Potts, Cooks and Roebblings. After leaving Lawrenceville Mr. Miller devoted three years to the study of law, then making a brief trip to the Pacific coast, returning to New York in August, 1880, and entering the employ of the celebrated corset manufacturers, Thomson, Langdon & Company. By strict attention to the details of the business and by reason of the distinctive executive ability which he brought to bear, he was admitted to membership in the firm, on the 1st of January, 1889, whereupon the title of the concern was changed to Langdon, Batcheller & Company. Since 1892 he has had entire charge of the manufacturing and marketing of the firm's productions, being recognized as an able and representative business man of the metropolis. He is a prominent member of the Merchants' and the Colonial Clubs, of New York; is a member of the advisory committee of the Merchants' Association, and is also identified with several social and military clubs.

On the 11th of March, 1873, Mr. Miller became a member of the National Guard of New York, serving until March 31, 1882, in the Seventy-first regiment, and being then transferred to the Twenty-second regiment. From private he served in every grade to commanding officer. He resigned March 2, 1888, to accept the lieutenancy of the Twenty-third regiment, in Brooklyn. On the 19th of December, 1889, he retired from the National Guard, having served continuously for sixteen years and nine months.

Mr. Miller has maintained his residence in Fanwood, New Jersey, since July, 1890, and he has been closely and prominently identified with local affairs, having been called upon to serve in public positions of trust and responsibility. He was one of the founders and the first president of the Fanwood fire department. He was elected a member of the township committee, and was the incumbent as its chairman for one term. On December 7, 1893, he was elected a member of the board of chosen freeholders of Union county, to serve an unexpired term. In March, 1897, he was honored in being elected to the chief municipal office, that of mayor of Fanwood borough. In politics he renders stanch allegiance to the principles and policies advanced by the Citizens' party. He is an active member of the Society of the Founders and Patriots of America.

On the 6th of March, 1884, Mr. Miller was united in marriage to Miss Clarita Caroline Schlesenger, and they have one son, Clinton Van Giesen Miller, who was born September 21, 1893.

LEWIS W. MILLER

was born in New York city, January 11, 1839. He is the son of Lewis W. and Priscilla (Jones) Miller. He received his education at Ferguson's College, Delaware county, New York. After leaving school he engaged,

with his father, in the manufacture of carpets. In 1854 he removed to Scotch Plains, New Jersey, but continued doing business in New York until 1874, when he settled on the farm where he still lives. Mr. Miller has been treasurer of the town committee since the organization of the township,—from 1878 to 1897, inclusive. He served under ex-Sheriff Kyte four years, from 1893 to 1897.

Mr. Miller was married in 1894 to Jennie Wygant, daughter of Miles C. and Elizabeth (Mc Henry) Wygant. His stepson, Edward F. Miller, is fourteen years of age.

CHAPTER XXXI.

UNION TOWNSHIP.



UNION township was set off from the borough of Elizabethtown, November 23, 1808. The surface of the township is nearly level, the soil is a clay loam with occasional outcropping of red shale, but it is generally rich and produces excellent crops. It is said that when General Washington was passing through this section he pronounced it the "garden of New Jersey," on account of its beauty and fertility.

During the summer and autumn of 1667 the settlement of this part of the county began to be made. Hardships incident to the settlement of a new plantation in the midst of savage tribes can only be imagined. "It is not safe" says an early writer, "and had not been to the time of the conquest of the English, in 1664, to venture far into the interior. It would have been exceedingly hazardous for a few families to plant themselves on these outskirts of civilization as residents and occupants of the land, unprotected."

In the year of 1667 the Rev. Abraham Pierson, with the families of Bonnel, Meeker, Crane, Headley, Wade, Townley and others from Branford and Guilford, Connecticut, settled in that portion of the township known as Connecticut Farms. We also find the names of Ball, Bonnell, Meeker, Headley, Crane, Wade, Miller, Woodruff, Potter, Jagers, Littell, Searing, Earls, Mulford, Terrill, Winans, Hays, Williams, Thompson, Bond and a few others in this part of the township in an early day.

The name Ball is a common one in Union. Nathaniel Bonnel was one of the first company of Elizabeth Associates. Mrs. Nathaniel Bonnel had an allotment of one hundred and twenty acres, "lying upon the south branch of Elizabeth Town creek (Wade Farms), and ye plaine which said above mentioned creek passeth through," also twelve acres of meadow lying in the great meadows, (salt meadows) "upon John Woodruffe's creek." There was a constable by the name of Woodruff in this town in 1674. In 1684 he was sheriff of the county. He was the owner of a large tract of land in the town.

The Meeker family came, at an early date, from New Haven, Connecticut, the record having the date July 1, 1644. William Meeker, constable of the town, owned one hundred and fifty acres of land in the town. He died in December, 1690. His sons, Benjamin and Joseph, are

numbered among the Elizabethtown Associates. Joseph Meeker was probably one of the first merchants in the township. His store was near the church at Connecticut Farms. Part of his family settled in Turkey (New Providence) in 1720.

The Headley family was here in 1665. Leonard Headley had surveyed, in the right of himself, one hundred and fifty acres, October 14, 1678, and must have been one of the associates. He owned other lands by the Elizabethtown creek. He was a weaver also and is said to have owned a saw mill. He died in February, 1683. Headley Town, situated on the Springfield road, is named from the family. The Wade family had representatives here as early as 1675. Benjamin Wade, probably a son of Robert Wade, was a clothier. He died in 1698. Richard Townley took up his abode in this settlement in 1684. His lineage can be traced back to the time of William the Conqueror. Samuel Potter owned a large amount of real estate here. He was a justice of the peace and one of the elders of the Presbyterian church at Connecticut Farms. The family of Jaggers came from Long Island and settled at what is now known as Lyons Farms. Their tract of land was allotted to them by the Elizabethtown Associates.

Of the other early settlers should be mentioned Thomas Terrill, a blacksmith, who died in 1725; and Samuel Hays, who came with other colonists and settled first in Newark and afterward near the Elizabethtown creek. Samuel Williams, one of the memorialists of 1700, together with his son Joseph, gave the name of Williams Farm, on the Westfield road. Thompson, one of the deputies of Elizabethtown, was spoken of in the legislature of 1672. He was active in opposing the arbitrary measures of Governor Cartaret and was renowned for his patriotism. He owned lands on the Rawack meadows, also on Morris creek. His three sons were among the original settlers. Their names were Moses, Aaron, and Hur. Aaron came into possession of the homestead at his father's death, September, 1676.

The Bond family settled at Lyons Farms at an early date. They came originally from Lynn, Massachusetts. Robert and John Bond are spoken of as early as 1662. Robert was appointed justice of the peace March 13, 1676. His first wife was Hannah, a sister of John Ogden. They owned a large tract of land in the eastern part of the township. The Winans owned lands at Rawack river and Elizabethtown creek, in all two hundred acres. John Winans died in 1694. His estate was valued at two hundred and seventy-one pounds, fifteen shillings, eight pence.

There are many fine villas, with well laid out grounds, the residences of many doing business in adjacent cities, the place having always been noted for being a healthy location, and most attractive for those desiring a quiet country neighborhood. In this township there are many small settlements which at an early date took the names of the first settler.

The settlement generally comprised a dozen or more houses, and perhaps a schoolhouse. Leonard Headley had surveyed, October 14, 1678, in the right of himself and his wife, one hundred and fifty acres, and from this branch a large number of the name have sprung, and Headley Town, on the road to Springfield, is now well known.

Magietown was first settled by John Magie, (McGie) in 1699-1700. He was a blacksmith, and came over from Scotland during the period of persecution, 1685-7. He purchased land just west of the "town plot" (Elizabeth), which in great part his descendants have occupied until now.

Wade's Farms take title from Benjamin Wade, who was a clothier. He settled in this township as early as the year 1675, and probably much earlier. He died about 1698. The family is still living in this township, and many of the branches have settled in the west.

LYONS FARMS.

This little hamlet is situated in the eastern part of Union township, in the suburbs of Elizabeth, and has a depot on the Lehigh Railroad, which runs through the village. It was settled by Samuel Lyons who came to this part of the county in 1667. In 1807 there were many families by the name of Lyons in this township. Peter Sparks opened a store here in 1821, and kept it till 1830. It was then purchased by Jonathan Harrison who carried on the business for many years. Harrison was the first postmaster. He was appointed in 1836, and then his son Caleb was appointed postmaster, the store and office remaining in that family until about the year 1872, when the property was sold to Sylvester P. Looker, and moved to its present location. Mr. Horace G. Looker has the store and postoffice at the present time.

The first school was taught, in a private dwelling, by Hannah Grumman, for two winters, and afterward by her daughter, Sarah Grumman, who taught in 1812-13. A meeting of inhabitants was called in the year 1817 to arrange for building a school house, when Elihu Bond offered them the land for their building and also ten dollars in money. It was called the Old Red School House. Mrs. Elizabeth Ogden taught school there in 1818 and after her came Sarah Grumman, Rev. Thomas Winter, a Baptist clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Knapp, a Methodist clergyman, Mr. Alcock, Mr. Stone, Miss Phebe Winans, Miss Ellen Tichenor and others. The old building was finally removed, and what was afterward known as the Hillside Academy was erected.

Benjamin Lyons carried on a large shoe business here in 1793. David Lyons was one of the magistrates, and had an office until 1815. Moses Thompson opened up the first blacksmith shop, in 1780, and afterward his son, Isaac Thompson, engaged in the business. One other son was a wheelwright.

James Williamson, one of the oldest living representatives of Lyons Farms, came to this place in 1838. He was born in Plainfield, New Jersey, in 1819, and is the eldest son of William and Mary (Parrot) Williamson of that city. The father was a blacksmith also. James Williamson learned the trade of John Greene at Clinton, New Jersey. After coming to Lyons Farms he worked at his trade for Mr. Meeker until 1846 and then began business on his own account, which he continued fifty-two years. His son, William H. Williamson, is his successor, and is carrying on a successful business.

Mr. Williamson married Margaret Ann, daughter of William Lyons, of Lyons Farms. Her mother's maiden name was Thankful Rich. There were born to this union the following children: Amanda, wife of C. C. Bailey; Sarah E., wife of John Doremus; Thankful A., wife of N. O. Woodruff; Hettie; Alice, wife of Lewis Dutcher; Mrs. Elsie Morris; William H., who married Phoebe Tichenor and has one child, Lulu; James; and Isaac.

THE EVERGREEN CEMETERY.

Prior to the year 1828 the early settlers were interred at Connecticut Farms and Elizabethtown churchyards. On March 10, 1853, the association for the interment of the dead at the Evergreen cemetery was organized under the general act of the legislature. The grounds are beautifully situated, near the village, on the road to Elizabeth, and are tastefully kept and ornamented. The following were the first officers of the board of trustees: Richard T. Haines, president; Francis B. Chetwood, vice-president; Josiah Q. Stearns, treasurer; and William F. Day, secretary. On the 13th of December, 1858, when the grounds were dedicated, the late Rev. David Magie, of Elizabeth, made the dedicatory remarks, and the Rev. Robert Street the prayer. The present officers are as follows: Charles Russ, president; E. B. Woodruff, vice-president; Edward S. Atwater, secretary and treasurer; Henry M. Looker, superintendent.

CONNECTICUT FARMS.

This little village, now known by the name of Union, is situated near the centre of the township, and is a historic place. The village was settled by many from Connecticut, as before mentioned, and it is in the midst of a beautiful section of the country, with comfortable farm houses, well cultivated fields, fine orchards, etc. The place contains two or more stores, a few shops, an old tavern or inn, a good school and a church.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first settlers of this township traveled four or five miles every Sabbath day, and back again, to worship in the church at Elizabethtown. About the year 1730, or probably a few years before that date, they organized into a separate religious society, and built a little frame

house, that stood until the dark days of the Revolution, when the building, with some private residences, was burned to the ground by the British. Among the dwellings thus destroyed were those, east of the church, belonging to Benjamin Thompson, Moses Thompson, John Wade, and Robert Wade, and the house belonging to Caleb Wade, at the foot of the hill south of the church. The body of Mrs. Caldwell was conveyed to the house nearly opposite, belonging to Captain Henry Wade. The circumstances of this painful tragedy have been described in earlier portions of this history.

At a meeting of the presbytery, in Morristown, May 7, 1783, the following record was made.

A petition from the congregation of Connecticut Farms for the assistance of presbytery in building a meeting-house was brought in and read. The presbytery advise that congregation to send proper persons to their respective congregations under their care to solicit benefactions for the above purpose, and recommend to the ministers and elders of each of the congregations to take such methods as they shall think proper to promote this benevolent design.

This was the second church, which has now been occupied for over a hundred years. Their first pastor was Rev. Simeon Horton, who was installed in the year 1734, and who continued for twelve years. After a vacancy of two years, Rev. James Davenport came, in 1748, and remained for a few years, when Rev. Daniel Thane, a native of Scotland, was appointed over this church, and remained until 1757. The fourth pastor was Rev. John Darby, who was a descendant of one of the old settlers at Elizabethtown (1758), and who remained for a few years. He died December, 1805, at the advanced age of ninety years. As to how the pulpit was supplied the next five or six years there is no account given, but in the winter of 1765 the Rev. Benjamin Hait (Hoyt) became their pastor. He was a native of Norwalk, Connecticut, and a graduate of the College of New Jersey. His ministry here from the beginning was in troublesome times, and terminated by his death, June 27, 1779. The church was without a pastor for eight years. We find that after the death, by the ruthless hand of the enemy, of Rev. Mr. Caldwell and his wife, a Mr. Noble Everett supplied for a year the scattered congregation, when the Rev. Peter Fish, of Newtown, Long Island, was called, and served for ten years, or until 1799, when Rev. Samuel Smith was installed. He was a graduate of Columbia College. He died of bilious fever one year and three days after his settlement, October 10, 1801, at the age of thirty-three years. His immediate successor, in 1802, and the eighth pastor of this church was Rev. Stephen Thompson, a native of Mendham, New Jersey. He continued his labors for thirty-three years. He was dismissed in 1834, and removed to Indiana, where he remained until his death, May 31, 1856, in his eighty-first year. The Rev. Robert Street was pastor from 1835 to 1886, and is still living in Roselle, this town. Mr. Street was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, June 12,

1806. His father, Robert Street, and mother, Rachael Sims, were members of the Society of Friends. Mr. Street having been drawn to the ministry as a profession, his preparation for preaching was pursued first at the academy at Williams College, and finally at the theological seminary at Princeton, New Jersey. Rev. Charles S. Convers has had charge of the church from 1886 to the present time. The church has a membership of one hundred and fifty souls.

The Methodist society in West Roselle have a flourishing church now, under the pastorate of Rev. Robert Elliott. The building is small, but sufficient for the present membership.

CHAPTER XXXII.

LINDEN TOWNSHIP.

LINDEN township was set off as a township in February, 1861. In area it embraces twenty-eight hundred and fifty-three acres ; it contains three school districts, and formerly comprised one of the finest farming sections in the country. Long since, however, the large farms were cut up into smaller ones, and more attention was paid to the raising of garden produce to supply the demand of the city market. The soil is a clay loam, with here and there a sandy loam.

Roselle and Linden are thriving villages, the former being a station on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, two miles from Elizabeth city. All the way trains from Newark and Elizabeth center here, making some one hundred and fifty-two connections daily. It has a population of nine hundred and ninety-six people, and is becoming a place of considerable importance.

Linden, situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, about midway between Elizabeth and Rahway, contains a large number of fine dwellings, has three churches, factories, etc. The census report of this township in 1890 gives a population of two thousand and fifty-seven.

Trembly Station, on the Long Branch Road, is also in this township. A family by the name of Trembly settled here at an early date. One Jean Traubles (John Trembly), of this town, a Huguenot, married Marie (Mary), daughter of Peter Nue (Noe), a French refugee, in 1689. They resided on lands which run to Staten Island Sound. Pater (Peter) Trembly, son of John, owned a skiff, which was used in crossing the sound from a point in the meadow which jutted out and which was called Ferry Point.

During the Revolutionary war the British soldiers used this point for crossing, and crossed and recrossed here many times during the night when on pillaging tours from Staten Island. On the night of December 14, 1780, a party of these royal horse thieves, under the command of the celebrated Lewis Robbins, came over and captured old David Miller, some of his sons, and his horses, but, because of the infirmities, paroled the old man, and then proceeded to Peter Trembly's, whom they seized and robbed of all his money and papers, but being frightened at the sound of a gun, paroled their prisoners and fled.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Linden township was first settled in common with Elizabethtown, of which it originally formed a part. Stephen Crane was among the

early settlers of this town. He was born about 1640 and died in 1700. He owned one hundred and fifty-six acres of land on the borders of Union and Linden, the old homestead standing just over the line. The place is better known by the "Oak Tree Well."

Joseph Halsey, son of Isaac and grandson of Thomas, of Lynn, Massachusetts, was born in Southhampton, Long Island, about 1668. He took up his residence near the Wheat Sheaf tavern. He was one of the associates and one of the memorialists in 1700. He married Elizabeth Haines, and the names of his children were Sarah, Abigail Rebecca, Joseph, Hannah, Phebe, Daniel, Isaac, Rachael, Deborah, Nancy. Joseph Halsey died in April, 1725.

William Cramer came in 1665. He is one of those who took the oath of allegiance and fidelity February 19, 1665. He was from Southold, Long Island, where he married the sister of Caleb Carwithy. He owned large estates in Linden. He was appointed, April 27, 1670, an associate, as well as constable of the town, in place of William Piles.

Thomas Terrill came here from Southold, Long Island, where, in 1675, he had a considerable estate. He was probably the son of Roger Terrill (Tyrrel), one of the founders of Mulford, Connecticut, in 1639. August 19, 1696, he bought of William Cramer a plot of land in this town, to which he removed. He died in 1725. The names of John, Josiah, Roger and Thomas are also mentioned.

Robert Morse and his son Peter came to the town from Massachusetts in an early day. Mr. Morse owned some sixty acres of land in this township. The homestead was on Thompson's creek (Morse's creek). He was a tailor as well as planter, and one of his sons was a surveyor. Peter died in May, 1702. William Meeker (frequently Meaker), John Hinds and William Johnson came here at an early date. Meeker was probably connected with the grist mill on Mill creek, in 1669. "He was appointed October 7, 1667, to be loader to mill for a twelvemonth to goe, in all seasons except in unreasonable weather." He was town constable in 1711. His son Joseph kept a country store. Benjamin, another son, was a carpenter, and both were planters.

THE OLD WHEAT SHEAF INN.

In Revolutionary times there were several famous stopping places in the town of Linden, for the accommodation of the traveling public. Of these inns Hurd's and Crane's were situated near the station of the New Jersey Central Railroad, "Elmora," but no trace of them can now be found. But the Old Wheat Sheaf Inn is a historic house still in good repair, and it was famous in its day. A gentleman by the name of Wilkinson kept it a long period before the battle of Connecticut Farms, and Ephraim Clark kept it at that time. It was built on lands owned by Louis Baker, and probably not far from 1745. John Halsey opened the house after Mr. Clark's death, and in 1815 a grand celebration took

place there, commemorative of the proclamation of peace at the close of the war. Mr. John Yates, in 1837, after the death of Mr. Halsey, became the landlord; married widow Halsey, and kept the house until his death, in 1843. He was one of the first blacksmiths at the Wheat Sheaf. It was next owned by Oliver Halsey, his son, from 1844 to 1849; and then by John Truax and his brother William. John B. Day took possession in 1857 and owned this "wayside inn" for over thirty years. The property is now owned by Mr. Banta.

SCHOOLS.

The first school house in this town was built, nearly opposite the Wheat Sheaf hotel, on the south side of King George's highway, or Rahway avenue. It was a wooden structure, sixteen by twenty feet, the ceiling being seven feet high, with a box stove in the center of the room. The Old Academy was presided over at one time by a Mrs. Dooley, and it is related of her, that whenever corporal punishment was administered she was accustomed to put her baby in the desk. Mr. Cotton, the first teacher, taught there nearly forty years. This school house, which was in district No. 1, was occupied till 1820, when a new building was erected, about twenty rods north of the hotel, in the present limits of district No. 4. In 1837 a new school house was built, near the residence of Benjamin Tucker, and was occupied till 1871, when a more commodious and pretentious structure, costing one thousand eight hundred dollars, was built.

The first school known to have been held in district No. 2 was near the residence of S. O. Roll. The building was erected in 1786, and was occupied till 1825. The name of the first teacher was Samuel Vanderhoven. In 1825 a new house was built, near the residence of Hampton Eddy, and was replaced, in 1870, by another costing two thousand dollars.

LINDEN VILLAGE.

The names of Wood, Winans, Roll, Marsh, Craig and Stiles represent the owners of the land where the village of Linden now is. In the year 1864 the old homestead now occupied by Mr. Meeker Wood, and the Blancke homestead, on one side and the old house of Mr. S. J. Stimson on the other side of the railroad were about the only houses in the place. Following we give liberal extracts from a historical discourse delivered on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of the Reformed church, of Linden, New Jersey, by Rev. Oscar Gesner. In speaking of the early inhabitants of the village, Mr. Gesner says:

Mr. Ferdinand Blancke is undoubtedly the father of the town, and at this writing he is still living. It was in the year 1865 that Mr. Blancke purchased a large tract of land, began to build a town, and called it Linden. Previous to this there was a station here, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, called Wheatsheaf. We have been told by some of

the first inhabitants of the place that the depot then consisted of an old box car, and it was the custom of those who were obliged to go to the city to have a pair of boots with which they could wade through the mud. When they arrived at the depot these were changed for city shoes, the mud boots left in the depot until the return, when another change was effected, the mud boots were donned and the city shoes were carried in the hand. Surely there has been some improvement since then. Among the very first settlers of the new town were Mr. William Toothe, Mr. A. E. Knopf, Mr. Walter Luttgen, Mr. S. J. Stimson, Mr. C. T. Warren, Mr. Herman Brahe, Mr. Albert Cole and Allan Cole, Colonel Rose and a few others; and the first institution established was a school. A school-house association was formed, and by them a building was erected on the Forty-acre road, opposite Blancke street—the same building with some alterations and improvements is now the Methodist church.

I first came to Linden in the spring of 1871. I came to preach as a candidate for a church about to be organized. There were at that time about forty houses within the bounds that I have mentioned. Now there are about one hundred and twenty within the same bounds. I can recall forty-five families who were here then, though some of them lived beyond the bounds we have given.

In 1871 the depot was on this side of the railroad track. There were only two tracks, now there are four. There was a board walk on Wood avenue, from the depot to Henry street, and from Washington avenue to the Forty-acre road on Blancke street. Wood avenue was only just opened beyond Henry street.

REFORMED CHURCH.

One of the first buildings in Linden was a school house. In this building religious services began to be held some time during the fall or winter of 1866. Ministers of all denominations were given a hearty welcome. The church record says that the first Sabbath school was established in May of the year 1867. The school record places the date of a union Sabbath school at June 14, 1868. After various vicissitudes and some tribulation, it was determined to organize a church under the auspices of the Reformed (Dutch) church in America. Accordingly, on the 10th or 11th day of May, a delegation from the south classis of Bergen met to lay the corner stone. Rev. Mr. Gesner and several other speakers addressed the assemblage, and the stone was laid.

The organization was made with only eleven members, of whom six are now dead. Soon after the organization Mr. Gesner received a formal call to become pastor of the church, on a salary of one thousand dollars per year and the parsonage. He took charge in June, holding services first in the school house, but only in the afternoons, the Episcopal brethren using it on Sabbath mornings. In the latter part of June, 1871, he was installed as pastor, and at Christmas of the same year the church building was completed and dedicated, the venerable and ever-to-be revered Chancellor Ferris, ex-chancellor of the University of New York, pronouncing the dedicatory service. In the evening of that same day a grand wedding took place in the church. It was the first service after the dedication, the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hood. By mutual agreement the first pastorate ended on the 1st of March, 1875. Up to September 12, 1874, the church had raised from all sources \$24,360.81.

There was a church property, which, with all the appurtenances, had cost, without the lot, \$17,673.00, upon which there was a debt of \$8,500. On the 22d of July, 1875, the classis of Newark ordained Howard H. Van Vranken, a licentiate of the classis of Michigan, and in the evening of the same day installed him as pastor of this church. Mr. Van Vranken was a good preacher, an earnest, hard worker and a faithful pastor.

His resignation took effect October 1st, 1877. He was here during the dark days of Linden, and when he left, the church was virtually disbanded, but twenty-one souls were added to the membership under his ministry. In October, 1877, the classis of Newark reorganized the church. A new consistory was elected and properly installed; Rev. Mr. Gesner was again called to the pulpit, and at the reorganization it was agreed that the church should be a free church, supported entirely by the voluntary contributions of the people, and it has so remained to this day. Rev. Mr. Gesner had charge of the pulpit for about eight years, and, with the exception of about two years, when Mr. Kommers supplied the church, he has been the only resident minister of the place. The present incumbent is Rev. Mr. Sherwood.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Linden attended services in Rahway and other places until the year 1874, when the presiding elder granted a supply from Rahway. The Rev. H. D. Opdype, from Rahway, began preaching on Sabbath afternoons. In 1875 Rev. Alexander Craig, with the help of some students from Drew Theological Seminary, held regular services. The school house was purchased, seated and refitted, and a Sunday school was organized. In 1878 the building was erected. There is no pastor of the church at the present time.

GRACE CHURCH, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL,

of Linden, was organized in 1875. They had formerly attended service at Rahway and Roselle and have built a neat Gothic structure, east of the station, but have no regular rector.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

No Episcopal society had been organized in Roselle until 1870, when Rev. H. B. S. Martin came to the aid of a few members who had moved from New York and were desirous to have a church in this place where they could attend without going to a distance. In the summer of that year ground was broken on Fourth avenue, which had been but lately opened in the village.

The parish church stands on the highest elevation in this township, and is built in the old style of English architecture, at a cost

of about seven thousand dollars. Mr. Martin was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Dennison, in 1872, and he, in 1876, by Rev. Witt C. Byllesley. The present pastor, the Rev. Wyatt Hannah, came in 1874. Mr. Hannah is a graduate of Durham, England; also of London, England; also of Harvard, Massachusetts, and of the Eclectic Medical College, of New York. The church is in a flourishing condition at the present time, having a membership of three hundred. Mr. Richard Kipling, one of the founders of the society, has held the office of senior warden from the time of the organization. Mr. A. W. Patterson is junior warden and also Sabbath-school superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The birthplace of the First Presbyterian church, of Roselle, was in the little school house on the side of North avenue, just west of Walnut-street bridge, and the birthday was June 12, 1868. Thirty-six persons united in membership under a covenant. John Seaton and Aaron D. Hope, elders. Trustees were David Mulford, Aaron W. Smith, N. D. Stiger, John W. Mulford, William S. Williams, Aaron Clark, 2d, and Rezeau Brown. The church building was erected by John Mulford, and subsequently a west wing was added, the total cost being \$1,343.75. The corner stone was laid September 19, 1868. Edison's electric lights were introduced, and it was the first church in the world to be so lighted. October 27, 1871, the parsonage was purchased at a cost of \$5,500. In 1891 the new building was erected at a cost of twenty-one thousand dollars, the old building being used as a chapel. The present membership is two hundred and forty. The pastors have been as follows: Rev. A. H. Sloat, Cranford, first pastor; Dr. John F. Pingry, called June 21, 1869, was succeeded June 13, 1870, by Rev. Charles A. Briggs, who occupied the pulpit until his appointment, in March, 1874, to a professorship in the Union Theological Seminary, New York, when he in turn was succeeded by the present pastor, J. Alstyne Blauvelt, in May, 1874. A healthy, vigorous Sabbath school, in keeping with the spiritual tone of the church work, is also maintained.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

This organization in Roselle grew out of a union Sabbath school which met at Wheat Sheaf. Accordingly, June 19, 1870, the Baptist Bible school was organized, and August 4, 1872, at the residence of Mr. George Marlor, another meeting was held, and in pursuance thereto, September 18th, at the home of Mr. George Sulton, nineteen Baptists enrolled as constituent members as follows: James P. Hallett, Henry L. Dexter, George Marlor, George H. Sutton, R. M. Crane, Dennis C. Crane, William Crane, James Noxon; Sisters Mary Crane, Sarah Hallett, Jane Dexter, Florence E. Sutton, Martha Marlor, Mary Lanning,

Helen Noxon, Mrs. Aaron Faitoute, Anna R. Crane, Laura S. Crane, Lizzie J. Faitoute.

October 14, 1872, a meeting was held in the hall of the school house. Rev. Franklin Johnson, D. D., of Newark, was chosen moderator, and Rev. Joseph Buchanan, of Scotch Plains, clerk. Articles of faith were drawn up, and a regular Baptist church organized. Services were held first in the upper hall of the school house. July 30, 1874, a church building was authorized and on June 5, 1876, a new church edifice was dedicated, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D. The building cost ten thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars. Pastors, Rev. J. V. Stratton, January 5,

1873-7; Rev. R. F. McMichael, 1877-9; Rev. William Humpstone, 1879-81; Rev. W. W. Pratt, supply, 1881-2; Rev. I. W. Brinkerhoff, supply, 1884-5; Rev. L. O. Grenelle, 1885-7; supplies until 1889; Rev. H. R. Goodchild, 1889-95; after which two supplies followed, when the present pastor, Rev. John Miller, of Wayne, Pennsylvania, commenced his labors the first Sabbath in May, 1896. The Bible school now numbers ninety-five. The church membership is seventy-one.



BAPTIST CHURCH, ROSELLE

JAMES W. HOPE,

a prominent contractor of Roselle, was born in Hunterdon county,

New Jersey in 1849. He was educated in Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and at the age of nineteen years applied himself to the business of building. He came to Roselle in 1866 with the Roselle Land & Improvement Company, and soon afterward engaged in contracting. Many of the best residences in Roselle are of his construction, and his success has placed him among the solid men of the borough.

His great interest in all matters relating to the welfare of Roselle led him to take a prominent part in securing the separation of this borough from Linden township. In this matter all the politicians of the township were against him, but the quiet voter was with him, and Linden township lost an important part of her territory by refusing to do justice to Roselle. Within three months after the separation, the sewerage system of Roselle was under way.

Mr. Hope has been prominently connected with the Republican

Club, and has served long and well on the executive committee of his party. Mr. Hope is a son of William A. Hope, whose brother, A. D. Hope, was the founder of Roselle, where he still resides, and of the old Hope Express, which operated in New Jersey and Pennsylvania before the Rebellion, and which was bought by the proprietors of the Adams Express. A. D. Hope was born at Hunts Mills, New Jersey, December 14, 1817. He was in early life a teacher, and subsequently started the above mentioned express, which was operated most successfully. About this date, 1864, he aided in establishing the New York Safe Deposit Company of New York, the first in the world.

Mr. Hope fixed his residence in Somerset, New Jersey, just before the war, and was a large stockholder in the bank of that city. Party lines were a sharply drawn on the war issues about this time, and, as many of the stockholders of the bank were opposed to converting the institution into a national bank in aid of the government, which Mr. Hope was most anxious to do, the latter withdrew from the old bank, and established a national bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. He also established a Union paper, and employed an able man to preach loyalty and mould sentiment for the Union. These acts brought him prominently into notice over the state, and he was urged to become a candidate for governor.

James W. Hope was married in 1885 to Cornelia Quackenbush, daughter of a retired New York merchant.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

TOWNSHIP OF CRANFORD.*

THE act of creating the township of Cranford was passed by the senate and general assembly of New Jersey on March 14, 1871. The territory lying within the boundaries of this town was taken from the townships of Westfield, Springfield, Union, Linden and Clark.

The surface is generally level; soil clay loam, mixed more or less with sand, and generally productive in wheat, oats, rye and grass. This township is well watered. It is nearly cut in two parts by the Rahway river, which empties into Staten Island Sound. There are six substantial bridges built over this river, and perhaps no other township in the state can count as many. There are large forest trees lining the banks of the stream, and most of the farms have a large number of acres of heavy timber, and there are also many orchards of choice fruit.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The Cranes of this township are descendants of Stephen Crane, one of the first Elizabethtown Associates. He was born in 1673. John Crane (son of John and Huldah Grant Crane) married Phebe Ross, daughter of David Ross, of Westfield. They had eight children: (1) Rebecca, who married Major Jotham Potter (of Revolutionary fame), son of John. Both are dead. They left three children. (2) John Grant Crane, married Sally Pierson, daughter of William, son of William, and had two children,—John Davis Crane, who married Catharine Potter, daughter of William B. Potter; and William, who married Keziah, daughter of John Miller, of Westfield. They are both dead. (3) Elizabeth, married Thomas Moore, son of Robert, of Woodbridge, and had five children,—David, Robert, John, Israel, and Phebe. (4) Phebe, married Benjamin Potter, brother of Major Jotham Potter. (5) Elias, born April 24, 1789, married Esther Maxwell, daughter of John, and lived in Union township, and had six children,—John, who married Sarah Cutter, daughter of William Cutter, of Woodbridge; Mary Anne, who married Nathan Winans, son of Aaron, of Elizabethtown; Phebe, who married Silas Miller, son of Abraham; Susan, who married Isaac Williams, of New York, son of Matthias; Elias Maxwell Crane; and

*This sketch was written by C. A. Leveridge for the History of Union and Middlesex Counties, New Jersey, published by Everts & Peck, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1882, and is inserted here by permission.

Amzi Armstrong Crane. (6) Josiah, married Electa Ross, daughter of John, of Union township (now Cranford), and lived where Colonel Jacob Crane formerly did, and had four children,—Mary, married Hampton Cutter, son of William Cutter; John Grant Crane, married Abby Miller (who is now deceased), daughter of John O. Miller, and lived on the old John Crane homestead, near the Rahway river, on the road to Springfield; Anne Elizabeth, married Job Williams, son of Moses Williams, of Union township; Josiah, married Sarah Jane Miller, daughter of Jacob Miller. (7) Huldah, married John Potter, also a brother of Major Jotham Potter, and had a daughter, Mary Hannah Potter. (8) Sarah, who was unmarried.

Mr. Josiah Crane was one of the first who were instrumental in building the Presbyterian church in Cranford, and resided on the same farm which he had occupied from the first, living to see a large town and population surrounding him, and in a few years selling his farm, which was needed for lots and building purposes, and purchasing a residence, formerly occupied by Mr. Anderson, where he died a few years since. Mrs. Crane died in November, 1879. Benjamin Crane (third son of Benjamin, second son of Benjamin, first son of John, son of Stephen Crane) married Sarah Thompson, and lived on the road to Westfield, near Vreeland's mills. They had eleven children, who are of the sixth generation from Stephen Crane: (1) John, married Mary Clark, daughter of Robert, of Rahway; (2) Abigail, married David Keyt, son of James; (3) Esther, died at about eighteen or twenty years, unmarried; (4) Hezekiah Thompson, married, first, Amanda Osborn; (5) Phebe, married, first, Francis Randolph, son of Dr. Robert Randolph, and, second, she married George R. King, of Warren county, and lived there; (6) Charlotte King, married Hedges Baker; (7) Norris, who went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and married there; (8) Jacob Thompson, who went to Cincinnati, and died there at thirty-five years, unmarried; (9) Benjamin (4th), married Electa Baker (as her second husband), daughter of Daniel; (10) David Johnson, married Ann Eliza Roll, daughter of Isaac, son of John Roll; (11) Moses Thompson, married Anna Eliza Scudder (Mrs. Crane died December 13, 1881). They had two children,—Theodore Augustus and Sarah Anne, who died.

Moses T. Crane has built himself a fine residence upon Walnut avenue, the old Westfield road to Elizabeth; William Crane (son of John Grant Crane and Sally Pierson, daughter of William Pierson) married Keziah, daughter of John Miller, of Westfield. He owned and lived on a farm on the road from Cranford to Branch Mills. He died a few years ago. His son is John Henry Crane, now engaged in the general grocery and merchandise business in the village of Cranford. William Darbie, or Darby, was an early settler; he came in 1688. In that year, April 16th, the widow Agatha White sold all the lands of Richard Beach, in Elizabeth Town, bought of him in March of the

same year, to William Darbie, or Darby, of Elizabeth Town. A William Darby was one of the respondents, in 1752, to a bill in chancery. Rev. John Darby was the pastor of the Connecticut Farms Presbyterian church in 1758. He had one son and two daughters by his first wife, and the eldest daughter, Hester, married a British officer named Fox. His second wife was Hester White Hunting, a widow lady from East Hampton, Long Island. They had one son, Henry White Darby, M. D., and also two daughters,—Helen, the wife of General O'Hara, and Lucinda, the wife of Christian De Wint. Rev. Mr. Darby was probably a son or grandson of William Darby. The family of Darbys are from the same stock who are residents of this township. Marsh Darby, who died December 27, 1881, was the son of William Darby. He died on the farm, in the year 1815. The farm is now occupied by Benjamin Westervillt (1882).

John O. Miller, son of Abner 1st, who married Betsey Kyte, was the son of John 3d, son of John Miller, Jr., son of John 1st, and married Sarah Ludlow, daughter of Benjamin and Keziah Ludlow. He lives on the old Miller homestead, about a mile from Cranford depot, on the old road to Elizabethtown. The family are amongst the earliest settlers in this township. His ancestor came from Long Island about the year 1668, and was one of the first associates of Elizabethtown. William, his son, was an alderman of the borough of Elizabeth, and his name is in the second list of the associates of 1699. Andrew, his second son, married Mary Andrus, of Newark, New Jersey. Enoch, who married Hannah Baker, had nine children, Enoch, Jr., Andrew, Moses, Jacob, Jedediah, Lydia, Elizabeth, Josiah and Hannah. The fourth son of John 1st was John, whose wife was Martha. His fifth son, Aaron, who married and had first Aaron, Jr., was a noted clock-maker in Elizabethtown. The following advertisement is from a newspaper called the New York Post Boy, November 23, 1747 :

Aaron Miller, Clock Maker, In Elizabeth Town, East New Jersey, Makes and sells all sorts of Clocks after the best Manuer with Expedition. He likewise makes Compasses and chains for Surveyors; as also Church Bells of any size, he having a foundry for that Purpose, and has cast several which have been approved good, and will supply any Persons on a Timely Notice with any of the above Articles at very reasonable Rates.

We give this quaint old notice, showing the enterprise and business tact of one born in this township. He had a daughter, Betsey, who married Isaac Brokaw, who was a noted maker of these old family clocks which are in so much demand by relic-hunters, and who resided in Somerville, New Jersey. He has two older son, Cornelius and Robert.

John Miller also has two daughters, Hannah, who married, first, Nathaniel Bonnel 1st, and for her second husband Deacon Whitehead; his other child was Susannah, who married first a Mr. Crane, and for her second husband John Ross 1st, being his third wife.

John O. Miller is still living on the old homestead at an advanced age (1882). His wife, Sarah Ludlow, died a few years since. His

children are: Abigail, who married John Grant Crane, son of Josiah Crane; Louisa, who married Elias M. Crane, son of Elias, of Union; James, who married Sarah Jane Marsh, daughter of Eli Marsh, of Westfield; John Alfred Miller; and Benjamin Ludlow Miller, who lives with his father.

James Keyt's family homestead was on the back road leading from where the late Gideon Ross resided to Rahway. His property adjoined that of the late Samuel Headley, on the west, and that of Moses T. Crane on the south. Mr. Keyt had a number of children. David Keyt married Abigail Crane, daughter of Benjamin Crane 3d; they removed to Ohio. Abner Miller married Betsey Keyt, daughter of James Keyt and Betsey Jessup. The family on the male side went to the west, and James Keyt's grandchildren are found in the Coriell family of New Market, New Jersey; the Searing family, in Union township; Ichabod Ross' family, in Westfield, and the Miller family, in Cranford township, New Jersey.

The Denman family were early settlers here. John Denman, the first of that name, is mentioned in the early records as one of the associates, and, in 1668, resided upon his allotment in the borough. The family is quite numerous in the township, and they are mentioned among the first settlers. John Denman lived on his homestead, where he died in 1849, at an advanced age. He was engaged much in the purchase of timber for ship-building. The homestead is situated on the corner of the Westfield road and the road leading to the Stephenson homestead, Cranford. The Tooker (sometimes spelled Tucker) family owned a small place nearly opposite to the Headley farm, where Mr. Tucker died a few years ago (1882).

John Winans (sometimes spelled Wynes, Waynes, Winons, Winons, Wynons, Wynens, Wynans, Wynnings and Wynants) was doubtless of the company that came from the east end of Long Island. It is quite likely that he was of the same family with Barnabas Wines, their names being frequently spelled alike. He was bred a weaver, a handicraft in great request at that early day. He had a house lot containing five acres ten chains, bounded north by Jacob Melyen, west by Humphrey Spinage, or Spinning, and south and east by highways. He had also sixteen acres of upland "on the Neck," between Matthias Hatfield and Samuel Marsh, Sr.; also one hundred and twenty acres of upland "on Peach Garden brook," bounded by Robert Morse, Matthias Hatfield, Robert White, and unsurveyed land; also forty acres of land "on the south branch of Elizabeth creek or river," bounded by Humphrey Spinage, Matthias Hatfield, and the plain; also four acres of meadow "at Rawack," and six acres on Elizabeth creek, in all two hundred acres. When his next neighbor, Melyen, had removed to New York, Winans bought, February 8, 1678, his house lot, house, barn, orchard, etc. He died at the close of 1694. His estate was

valued at two hundred and seventy-one pounds, fifteen shillings, eight pence. The names of Winans as early settlers are found in the records of this and adjoining townships. In the civil list the name is met with frequently. Jonathan Dayton Winans is owner of lands on the forks of roads leading from Westfield to Rahway and Elizabeth, in this township, and has carried on the wheelwright and blacksmith business, his stand being well known all over the country. Alfred Winans, living on the farm south on the Rahway road, is the son of 'Squire Ross Winans, of Lyons Farms.

William Garthwaite, the father of a numerous family, was born 1677, in England; married, as early as 1702, Ann, the daughter of Maximilian Laulon, of France. He came here as early as 1703, his son Henry having been born in this borough. It is supposed from family tradition that he came at an earlier date, 1695, but his name appears in one of the early documents in 1806. He or his son located on what has since been known as the Roberts property, on the west side of the town. He died December 11, 1738, leaving at least two sons, Henry and James. The family have long been residents of this township, and still own property by the Rahway river. The family here is now represented by Edwin B. Garthwaite, who resides upon the old homestead.

The Faitouts were early settlers, and came from France during the persecutions there. They were known as the Huguenot refugees. The family has been represented in the East Jersey allotments of lands in first division, 1667. Aaron Faitout resided in Perth Amboy. He was an owner of a pew in St. Peter's Episcopal church, No. 16, at a yearly rental of five pounds, seven shillings. The family have been owners of large tracts of land in this and Union townships. The names of Edward, Aaron, Jonathan, Clark, and Moses Faitout (sometimes spelled Fatout) have been represented among the early families. Henry B. Faitout married Rebecca Davis, daughter of John Davis, of Westfield, who resided just outside of the boundary line of this township.

Among the early family names was that of Meeker, in which line there are numerous descendants. One of them lived on the old road to Elizabeth Town, just easterly of where Philip Johns now resides. William Meeker was one of the Elizabeth Town associates. He came from New Haven, Connecticut, where he took the oath of fidelity July 1, 1644. He was "propounded, October 7, 1646, to be loader to Mill for a 12 month, to goe in all seasons except unreasonable weather." Frequently he appears in the records as "Meaker" and "Mecar." He was appointed a constable of the borough on the 13th of October, 1671. He had sons, Joseph and Benjamin, also numbered among the eighty associates. The name of Benjamin Meeker is in the second generation of associates, admitted in 1699.

In this township we find such names as Aker, Badgley, Baker, Brooks, Crane, Clark, Craig, Cory, Connet, Davis, Denman, Dunham,

Frazee, Faitout, Frost, Gennings or Jennings, Garthwaite, Hendricks, Hinds, High, Hetfield, Hole, Kyet or Keyt, Lambert, Littell, Ludlum, Meeker, Miller, Mash or Marsh, Pierson, Robinson, Lilley, Robins, or Robinson, Morris or Norris, Ross, Sinnago, Scudder, Tooker or Tucker, Terry, Williams, Freeland or Vreeland, Darby, Woodruff, Winans, Wilcox, and Yoemans, but many of them are only known now in old deeds and records.

CRANEVILLE.

In the year 1849 the residence of Mr. Josiah Crane, Sr., was visited, on the 4th of July, by some Sabbath school children from Westfield. They spent a pleasant day rambling along the river banks, fishing, etc., Mr. Crane, in his hospitable manner, doing all in his power to make it pleasant for them. He owned lands on both sides of the Rahway river, and his homestead was on the main road, now called Union avenue, near the railroad track. A few trains occasionally stopped on signal, there being no regular station built. Before the children left for their homes some of them marked with some chalk on an old building near the tract in large letters the name of "Craneville," and such it remained for years, until the present commodious depot was built in 1869, and the name was changed to Cranford.

POST OFFICES.

Until 1867 the residents of this then scattered village, Craneville, as it was called, depended upon Westfield and Connecticut Farms post offices for their mail, and the religious weekly papers were taken to church on Sabbath morning by one appointed, who distributed the Christian Advocate and the New York Observer, while letters were brought that during the week had accumulated at the post office. When Saturday evening came and "chores" for the week were done up, the custom was to go to the store where the office was kept, and there meet neighbors, and, returning home, bring all the mail for the neighbors at Craneville. This was the practice up to the time when John Baldwin built his store and also took charge of the station at Cranford. For a time he also acted as postmaster. By the explosion of a barrel of kerosene he was burnt to death, with the store and contents, hardly anything being saved. It is related that he went in the cellar where the barrel was kept, about half-past nine o'clock in the evening, to draw some of the oil for a customer. George O. Totten was appointed postmaster in 1870, and continued until he removed from Cranford, when John L. Derby was appointed, and he is still postmaster.

CRANFORD.

[BY JOHN ALFRED POTTER.]

Cranford is located seventeen miles from New York city, in the most beautiful and healthful section of New Jersey. Its rich, roll-

ing soil is especially adapted to the growth of shade trees, and in this respect it is not surpassed even by the world-famed City of Elms. The river is beautiful beyond description. Its natural attractiveness has been heightened by the hand of man, who has constructed across its course a dam that underlies a musical cascade and makes navigation possible for a mile up stream. Upon its high banks are located the homes of well-to-do business men, who take pride in keeping their lawns and houses attractive. The healthfulness of Cranford is a matter, not of speculation, but of record. During the years 1886 to 1891, inclusive, forty persons died,—the average annual death rate being 5.32 per one thousand. Malaria, the bane of many suburban towns, is almost unknown. Two railroads, the Jersey Central and the Lehigh Valley, pass through the town and convey its residents to or from the metropolis in less than forty minutes. Their charges for transportation are low, and the train service is admirable.

The cost of living in Cranford is moderate, when the convenience it affords is taken into account. Property is assessed at but one-fourth of its market value, yet the tax rate this year is only two and a half per cent. The town is well lighted; its streets are kept in good condition; its buildings are protected by an efficient fire department, and private schools are admirably conducted. Pure water, gas, electric light, perfect drainage,—all are within the reach of the Cranford villagers.

The business portion of the town will compare favorably with that of any other community of twice our population. Large stores, stocked with all the necessities and most of the luxuries of life, cluster around the station. In the opera house block and the Rath building are some offices adapted to the needs of professional men. Cranford has five churches, four protestant and one Roman Catholic. The clergymen are eloquent and faithful workers, who, by precept and example, keep the religious life of the community vigorous and aggressive. Socially Cranford occupies a pre-eminent position. Its Country Club, Athletic Club, Wednesday Morning Club, fraternal, dramatic, charitable and church societies, keep up an almost constant round of recreative and beneficial entertainments.

A VINE OF THE LORD'S PLANTING.*

Thou hast brought a vine out of Egypt. Thou hast cast out the heathen, and planted it. Thou preparedst room before it, and didst cause it to take deep root, and it filled the land. The hills were covered with the shadows of it, and the boughs thereof were like the goodly cedars.—Psalms 80: 10.

There are those who attribute every event to a strictly natural cause, and who make no exception of the church and sacred history. But those who accept revealed truth, and acknowledge the fatherhood of God, believe that the church is, as our text declares, a vine of the Lord's planting. The period of the healthful and expanding life of the church, described in our verses is the period from Abraham to Solomon—the golden age of Jewish history. Of the vine planted in Egypt by the divine fingers, and trans-

* The article here incorporated is from a historical sermon, preached in the First Presbyterian church, of Cranford, New Jersey, April 9, 1893, by the pastor, the Rev. George Francis Greene.

planted to the soil of Caanan, the following assertions may be made. Its original environment was unfriendly. It roots nevertheless struck deeply. Its growth was healthful. And it finally revealed an expulsive power that destroyed every other growth opposed to its own.

Surely the Lord is the husbandman who, in every age, shields and nurtures the organism of which Christ is the vine and his people the branches. And the same is true of every individual church of the Master. In looking backward through the forty-two years of the life of the particular church to which we belong we find constant proofs that its continued and enlarging strength and fruitfulness have been due to the wisdom and love of the everlasting Father. Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost, for the continuous prosperity which has been enjoyed by our beloved church from its birth until this day!

There are those here who remember the Old Red School House which stood for many years on the corner of Union avenue and the old Westfield road, not far from the present residence of Mr. S. J. Cox. For more than a century a school house stood on that spot. Mrs. John E. Mathews, now of Newark, who was born in the Denman homestead, but a stone's throw away from the site, has informed me that records are in her possession showing that a school house stood there prior to the Revolution. This ancient building was succeeded by a second, and that in turn by a third, all on the same corner. From the beginning, religious services were held from time to time on the Sabbath in these school houses. Once the eccentric though renowned Methodist itinerant, Lorenzo Dow, passed through the place and preached in the school house. It was about 1820, before the most of us arrived in Cranford. Mrs. Mathews' father entertained the preacher; and after service, as the door was thronged with people, Dow sprang nimbly through the open window. Mr. Denman, a man weighing about two hundred pounds, with some difficulty followed through the same avenue. Then Dow mounted his horse and disappeared.

The Red School House with which we are concerned was the third and last of the series we have mentioned. In that little building our church had its birth. There, from 1832 until 1851, a Sunday school met weekly, its principal superintendents being, in succession during that period, Andrew H. Clark, Isaac Miller, Josiah Crane, Patrick Clark, Isaac H. Pierson and S. W. Thompson. Occasionally on the Sabbath a preaching service would be held in connection with the Sabbath school, the same being conducted by the pastor of some neighboring church.

On the 24th of January, 1850, an agreement was entered into by fifty persons, under the leadership of Josiah Crane, to build a house of public worship in Craneville, as our village was then called, various sums of money being pledged for the work. A public meeting followed, July 6, 1850, at the house of John Denman, at which nine persons were present,—John C. Denman in the chair, John E. Mathews, secretary. A second meeting occurred in the Red School House, July 13th following, when a building committee of the following parties was appointed: David Miller, John G. Crane, Jacob Miller, Jr., Josiah Crane and S. W. Thompson. The work of building was prosecuted with promptness, and on March 3, 1851, the little congregation met for the first time in the new church. Though the seating capacity of the new building was hardly greater than that of our present infant-class room, there was doubtless as much pride felt in it by the people who built it as we shall feel in our proposed new church. The comfort of the birds does not depend always upon the size of the nest.

Out of the several events connected with the origin of our church I have selected that of the dedication of the first edifice, in the spring of 1851, as the one from which to date our history. The organization of the church was not completed, however, until June 26, 1851. With strict accuracy, that was the birthday of the First Presbyterian church of Cranford. The original title of the church was "The First Presbyterian church of Craneville, Essex County, New Jersey." After the name of the village was changed to Cranford, in 1869, the church assumed its present title. On the day just mentioned, at 10:30 A. M., the first meeting of the session of the new church was held in Craneville, the Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., then pastor of the First Presbyterian church

of Brooklyn, being moderator, on invitation. The organization of the church was then effected, under the direction of a commission of Samuel T. Spear, chairman, Rev. Messrs. Lane and Cox, and A. B. Conger, Esq. The following were elected ruling elders: Samuel W. Thompson, Josiah Crane and William Crane. John G. Crane and David Miller were elected deacons. These were elected trustees: John Miller, president; Josiah Crane, Jr., secretary; David Miller, Jr., John Dunham, John G. Crane, Jacob Miller, Jr., and Moses T. Crane. The following twenty-two persons composed the membership of the new church, all being received by letter from the Presbyterian church of Westfield: Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Crane, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John G. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. David Miller, Mrs. G. Baker, Mrs. John R. Miller, Miss Ariana Thompson, Miss Sophia C. Thompson, John Miller, Simeon Frazee, Mrs. Francis Pease, Charles Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Otis Woodruff. Of these original members not one is now connected with the church. The most of them have joined the church triumphant. One, and only one, of the original officers of the church is yet with us,—the venerable Moses T. Crane. May the Lord long spare him to us! The original modest little church edifice which I have described stood in the centre of what is now Alden street, midway between Union avenue and North avenue. It was occupied for church services and Sunday school from 1851 until the erection of our present edifice, in 1868. Subsequently the original building was moved to the rear of the new edifice, where it continued to be used as a chapel. Later, two wings were added to it. It was replaced by the new chapel in 1888. A part of this original building yet remains,—the portion of our chapel which shelters the infant class of the Sunday school.

We now proceed to describe the building of the second house of worship used by this church, the structure which is probably soon to be replaced by a third. The first step toward the erection of this building was the adoption of a resolution by the session, in favor of a new church, January 12, 1867. The land for the beautiful site on which our church is happily located was purchased in 1868, the corner-stone service of this edifice was held in the church on the 25th of May, 1869, the sermon of the occasion being preached by the Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D., of Newark. The cost of the building, exclusive of the organ, was about thirteen thousand dollars. The organ was paid for by private subscriptions, secured through the enterprise of our fellow townsman, Mr. A. B. Bigelow. It was built in the spring of 1869, and cost about one thousand six hundred dollars. It was first used at the dedication of the church, May 25, 1869. The bell in our tower was a gift to the church by Josiah Crane, Sr. Its cost was five hundred and seventy-six dollars. It was at first placed in a bell tower built for the purpose, on the southeast side of the old church grounds, in 1868. The following year it was placed in its present position. We have remarked that the first edifice began to be used solely as a chapel on the completion of this building in 1869. In 1870 it was removed to the rear of this building. In 1873 it was enlarged. In 1888, to meet the growing demands of the Sunday school and church, a new chapel was built upon the site of the old, at a cost of two thousand seven hundred dollars. It was dedicated January 27, 1889. Strictly speaking this was an enlargement of the old chapel, though in the process only a small portion of the old building was left to be incorporated into the new. The first manse of this church was erected in 1854, at a cost of about two thousand dollars. It was situated directly east of the first church edifice. It was afterwards sold, and the present manse was built in 1871, at a cost of four thousand, six hundred dollars.

At the completion of the present edifice, in 1869, a debt of about seven thousand five hundred dollars rested upon the church. So far as I can learn that was the largest amount of debt the church has ever borne at any one time. The debt was reduced to about one thousand nine hundred dollars in 1888. In that year it was increased to four thousand four hundred dollars by the erection of the new chapel. On the morning of Sunday, February 9, 1890, the entire amount of the above named indebtedness was subscribed by the congregation, and one year later, for the first time in the church's history, the society was entirely out of debt. That Sabbath morning, in February, 1890, was a day long to be remembered by all who were present, and who contributed to the joy it brought to the church. It marked a decided step forward for our beloved Zion, in its

temporal and in its spiritual growth. That day's work taught us not to be dismayed, as a church, by small difficulties, and to expect large things and to undertake large things, under the divine blessing in the direction of our development.

The church has had eleven pastors or stated supplies during the forty-two years of its existence. The Rev. A. H. Lilly was stated supply from the date of organization until April 6, 1853, and remained until April 30, 1854. The Rev. William R. Durnett succeeded Mr. Brittan, June 12, 1854, but after a ministry of about three months his labors terminated by death, September 10, 1854. The Rev. William Whittaker was pastor from October 23, 1854, to January, 1855. On July 1, 1855, the Rev. Hollis Read, a returned missionary, and an author of some note, became stated supply, and continued in that relation until April 1, 1864. The Rev. Samuel Murdock was the next pastor. He was stated supply for one year, from April 23, 1864, and pastor from June, 1865, until September 13, 1867. The Rev. A. H. Sloat was pastor from January 23, 1868, until October 18, 1868. The Rev. A. A. MacConnell was pastor from December 30, 1868, until his death, in 1873. The Rev. W. H. Roberts was pastor from October, 1878, until September, 1884. The present pastor was ordained and installed May 14, 1885. Of my predecessors I believe that only the Rev. Mr. Murdock, now of Virginia, the Rev. Dr. Riggs, now professor in the theological seminary of the Reformed church, New Brunswick, and the Rev. Dr. Roberts, of Cincinnati, Ohio, are among the living.

The Sunday school of the church has always been, of course, an important element of its life. It has grown with the church, from very humble proportions. The following is believed to be an accurate list of its superintendents from the beginning: Samuel W. Thompson, William Crane, Josiah Crane, Jr., Ebenezer Hart, James A. Baldwin, N. G. Foster, Fisher A. Fisher,* and William D. Wood. The present superintendent, Mr. Wood, who is exceedingly well adapted to his work, and who has held the confidence and affection of children and parents, has been superintendent since 1872. The only unhappy note in our rejoicing to-day is the fact that he is unable to be with us. May the kind Father be gracious to him, and give him abundance of health and blessing, and enable the school to profit by his experience and ability for many happy years to come! The number of scholars in 1851 was twenty-nine. Our present number of officers, teachers and scholars is three hundred and four. The school not only pays its own running expenses, but also contributes regularly to all the benevolent boards of the denomination. Besides this, it contributed, in 1889, five hundred dollars toward the new chapel, and, in 1891, five hundred dollars toward the payment of the church's debt. Thus the Sunday school has grown steadily and healthfully from 1851 to this hour.

A few words should be spoken to those who have served the church in connection with the service of song. The choir was organized in 1851, and first sang at the dedication of the first edifice. The chorister then, and for many years, was Mr. Charles Clark. He was succeeded by Mrs. David Miller and Mrs. Josiah Crane, Jr. Instrumental music was first used in the church's worship about 1860. The following I believe to be a complete list of the organists, in their order: J. W. Wagner, Miss S. J. Crane, Miss Mary A. Crane, A. B. Bigelow, Miss Fannie Butler, C. C. Sprague, F. W. Wagner, D. L. Elmendorf, Miss Addie Bigelow (now Mrs. William Drysdale,) and Miss Minnie Vreeland.

It is with extreme pleasure that we proceed to bear testimony to the excellent work wrought in behalf of our church by its faithful women. Toward the close of the year 1850 a Ladies' Sewing Circle was formed. Its presidents in order were Mrs. Eliza A. Miller, Mrs. Peninah Miller and Mrs. Mary B. Cahill. This organization was merged into the Ladies' Aid Society, organized in 1874, with Mrs. Cahill president. The latter society dissolved in 1884, and was succeeded in 1886 by the Willing Workers, a society composed of all the young ladies of the congregation. The Ladies' Aid Society was reorganized in 1889, and has continued in a flourishing condition to the present time. The presidents since 1889 have been,—Mrs. C. N. Fowler, Mrs. P. D. Van Saun, and Mrs. J. K. MacConnell. During the past year the society has earned for the church's building fund the magnificent sum of nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifteen cents. It is not

* Mr. Fisher has within a few weeks passed to his reward. A man of integrity and genuine worth.

too much to say that without the service rendered by the Ladies' Aid Society the church would not now be in a financial condition to warrant the erection of a new house of worship. When the debt was paid, in 1890, the society contributed six hundred dollars of that amount.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was organized in December, 1888, with ten members. It now numbers fifty-nine active, and forty-two associate members. It is now decidedly one of the most useful and promising elements in the life of the church. Its presidents have been N. R. Foster, F. E. Woodruff, C. T. Bingham, Miss Lizzie J. Herron and F. H. Valentine (the present incumbent). A flourishing Junior Society is also in existence, organized last year, which is under the superintendency of Mrs. C. T. Bingham. If any have feared that the enthusiasm of the young people for this society would flag, their fears have certainly not been realized thus far, as the attendance, interest and spiritual fruits of the society have steadily increased from the beginning.

The Woman's Missionary Society of the church, Mrs. George G. Ely, president, has been steadily growing, for several years past, in numbers and efficiency, and gives promise of accomplishing yet greater things in future days. We have also a busy and happy circle of King's Daughters, the "earnest workers," of which Miss Lizzie E. Herron is the president and Mrs. G. Lyons the vice-president.

In making brief reference to the prominent members of the church during its history we shall confine attention to those who have gone to their reward. Josiah Crane, Sr., and Samuel W. Thompson, were the strongest pillars of the church in its early years. It is probably just to say that the church could never have lived through its infancy without the assistance these two noble Christian men rendered. They were faithful to the church in its every crisis and need,—faithful in their presence, their counsel, their money and their prayers. Other prominent workers in the church, from the date of its founding were William Crane, John Miller, and David Miller. Later in its history John R. Miller, Ebenezer Hart, J. A. Baldwin, Job Williams, John Seaton, C. D. Bigelow, Ira Canfield and Alexander Stewart, as well as many others, were men of sterling character, who were unfailing in their devotion to the church. Nor must we forget to give honorable mention to the lady workers of the church, the Priscillas and Dorcasesses, to whom an infinite debt of gratitude is due, and who are in heaven's brightest mansions. These include among others, Mrs. Josiah Crane, Mrs. Phebe Garthwait, Mrs. Mary Bigelow, Mrs. John R. Miller; and, of those belonging to a somewhat later period, Mrs. Cahill, Mrs. Partridge, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Wagner and Mrs. Stewart.

We have said that the church was organized by the presbytery of Brooklyn. It was founded as a "new-school" church. The members of the commission of presbytery, which organized the church were all distinguished "new-school" leaders. The "new-school" movement can hardly be thought of apart from such names as Dr. Cox and Dr. Spear. The synod of New Jersey, in session at Orange, transferred the church from the bounds of the presbytery of Brooklyn to the presbytery of Newark, October 17, 1865. When the reunion occurred, in 1870, the church naturally connected with the presbytery of Elizabeth. While our church in 1885 had but one hundred and twenty-five members, it now has two hundred and forty-one.

During the year closing the first of this month there were added to the church on profession of faith, ten; by certificate, eleven; dismission to other churches, six. During the year the church contributed to its own support \$3,315.18, and to outside benevolent objects, \$1,283.24,—a total of \$4,598.42.

This completes the brief outline which we have endeavored to present of the history of our church. Now a new era appears about to dawn for us. A new event appears imminent, which will appear the most momentous and glorious of all in future annals of our church's life. Well may we echo the Psalmist's exultant song, "The Lord loveth the gates of Zion more than all the dwellings of Jacob. Glorious things are spoken of thee, O city of God."

May the universal Father and Head of the Church grant, in his wisdom and goodness, that the future years may be as prolific for our church in growth and victory as

have been the years that are gone! On April 9, 1893, fourteen thousand, two hundred dollars was subscribed for a new church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A mission Sabbath school was organized by William W. Mendell, in the district school house, in the fall of 1857, and this was the starting point of the church in Cranford. In the spring of 1859 two lots, belonging to Peter B. Johnson, Esq., on the Westfield road, were donated, and in a short time a commodious chapel was erected, at a cost of about three thousand five hundred dollars, the neighborhood lending their help and giving of their means to further the cause. In 1864-5 a movement was made to erect a church edifice, and for several months the matter was in contemplation. The trustees, Matthew Flynn, George W. Mendell, Thomas Cloyd, Thomas Falyn, Charles Littell, Moses Mendell, and others, decided to secure lots on Walnut avenue, remove the chapel from the Westfield road, and build the new church adjoining it, which was carried into effect, and in a few months a fine edifice was completed, thirty-six by seventy feet, with tower, bell, alcoves, etc., at an expense of some sixteen thousand dollars. The following clergymen have served as pastors: R. B. Collins, Henry M. Simpson, J. W. Marshall, James Harris, E. S. Jameison, W. Christopher, F. S. Cookman, Lawrence Reeves, George Benson, Mr. Compton. Rev. Alfred Evans is pastor of the church at the present time.

TRINITY CHURCH, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

This beautiful church was erected by the faithful labors of a number of residents of this town and clergymen from neighboring parishes. The organization was formed April 18, 1872, and for some months prior to the building of the church, service was held upon North avenue, easterly from the station, near the residences of a number of its members. The cost when it was completed, in 1875, amounted to seven thousand dollars, and it is now free from incumbrance. The number of families connected with the parish is thirty-seven. The Rev. E. M. Reilly was the first rector, in 1875, and remained for nearly three years. The Rev. J. H. Young was the next. Rev. John Edgecumbe, the present rector came to Cranford from Montreal, Canada, in 1890. He is a graduate of Plymouth Theological Seminary, London, and his pastorate has been a successful one here.

ST. MICHAEL'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A few Catholic families residing in this township in 1871 had, with Westfield, occasional mass every two or three Sabbaths. In the year 1874 efforts were put forth for the building of a church which would accommodate all the families within two or three miles around,

and material was purchased, but not until the fall of 1875 and the spring of 1876 was much done towards building, but in the summer of the latter year they had completed a neat building, at a cost of about two thousand dollars, which will accommodate some two hundred and fifty. Rev. J. P. Smith is the present father in charge of the flock, and his rectorship over this congregation has made of it a prosperous church.

SCHOOLS.

In the year 1805 the "Old Red School House" was built. The neighbors drew the stones for the foundation, and the frame was cut from the near timber land. The building had four windows on a side, and was a model school house for its day. It was sixteen by twenty-four feet in dimensions, and was furnished with slab benches. This site was occupied for school purposes until 1866-67, when a small building was provided on the north side of the Central Railroad, near the residence of Mr. Purves. The name of the teacher was Fred Searing. In 1869 a new and imposing structure was erected and a graded school organized.

